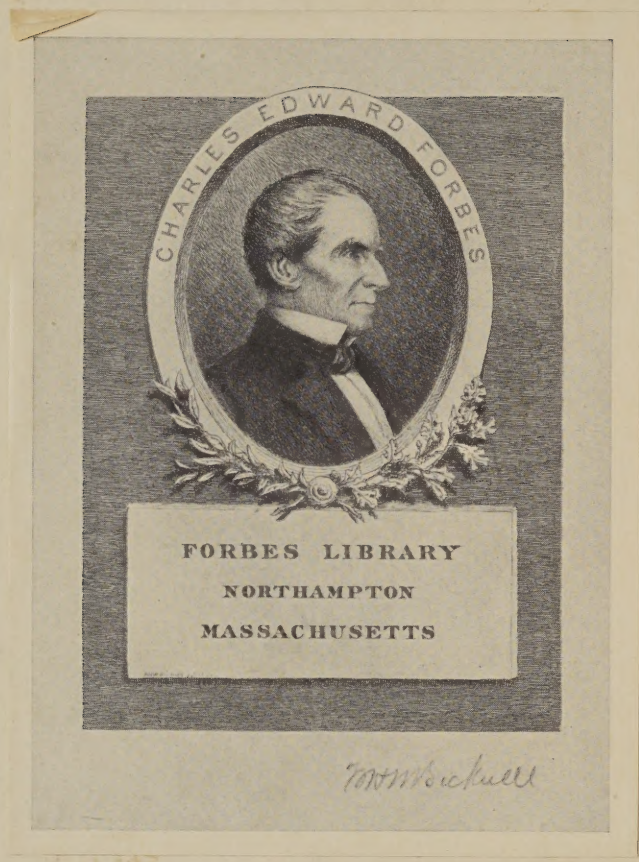


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Connecticut Affairs
Vol. 51

Farmington Church Record.

John Steele's writing at first.

1652. Oct. 13. Mr Roger Newton } joined in church
 ✓ Stephen Hart } covenant in
 ✓ Thomas Judd } Farmington"
 ✓ John Bronson }
 John Cole } removed to Hatfield
 Thomas Thompson } died April 25. 1655
 ✓ Robert Porter }

Con. 11.

I. John Steele, joined about a month after ^{and} 1655
 Mrs Newton wife of Rev. Mr. St. do
 wife of Stephen Hart do
 wife of Thomas Judd do
 wife of John Cole do
 wife of Thomas Thompson do

John Loomis, joined a little before this. to Windsor
 1652 B. Jan 30. Nathaniel Kellogg - joined
 " wife of Nathl. Kellogg "
 " John Steele (Jr.) " died March 8. 1653
 " John Stanley "
 " Thomas Newell "
 " Thomas Barnes "

Feb 7 ✓ John Lankton ("Lanthorn" he has it.)
 1653 July 12 wife of Thomas Newell
 wife of John Stanley (Sarah Scott)
 wife of Robert Porter

July 19 ✓ Thomas Porter
 wife of Thomas Porter
 wife of Richard Bronson

July 12 ✓ Moses Ventres

Oct 9 Joseph Kellogg } removed to Hadley
 wife of Joseph Kellogg }
 Simon Wrotham
 wife of John Hart
 wife of John Wyatt } removed to Haddam

1654 April 2 Richard Bronson Ep. 10.
 John Hart } died 1666
 ✓ Samuel Steel
 Hannah Woodruff, wife of Matthew W.
 Mary Andrews " of John A.

2 Farmington Church

1656.

December 22.

✓ Thomas Orton

Wife of Thomas Orton

1656-7 March 15

✓ John Warner

✓ William Smith

Widow Stans (Ann Stans)

died 1670

" 1675

Wife of William Lewis

wife of John North

wife of Samuel Loomis

1657-8 January 22

✓ Antony Hawkins

✓ William Lewis

1660 July 15. William Judd

✓ John Lee

1658 May 9. John Andrews

1661 Oct. ✓ John Norton

no date - ✓ Elizabeth Davis (had been Eliz Carpenter)

" " ✓ Rev Samuel Hooker

Late admissions previous to Oct. 1669 - males only given

Stephen Hart, Jr

John Waelworth

Joseph Woodford

Thomas Judd, Jr

John Judd

Matthew Webster

Thomas Hart

John Warner, Jr

Thos. Horner

Edmund Scott

John Root sr

Samuel Cole

Richard Seymour

Isaac More

Matthew Woodruff

John North sr

Com II James Bird

Benjamin Judd

John Clark

Com II Joseph Bird

Zechariah Seymour

The number of male members of the church (or freemen) in October 1669 was 42. The females were more - perhaps 50. Of these 42 freemen or church members returned in Oct. 1669 to Gen. Court, 21 are marked thus ✓ in preceding pages, and 21 are put down together, as having joined the church after 1661. A few of these seem to have joined before 1661. Some others, not on this list had been church members at 1661 -

as Wm Centres who removed to Hadley
 Samuel Loomis who removed to Windsor

Simon Wrotham } were church members 1653 & 4 - but not
 Richard Bronson } returned as freemen in 1669, though living - were church members 1680.

Perhaps freemen & church members were not the same - and that some were freemen who were not church members - and some church members who were not freemen - if so, the 21 on preceding page may not all have been members of the church in 1669.

A writer in N. Y. Evangelist Oct. 1845. says Mr Newton was a student of Rev. Thomas Hooker, married his daughter and had preached in F. from about 1645, when the town was incorporated. He subsequently Mr N. was ordained Oct 13. 1652 - left about 1657, and was pastor at Milford from 1660 to his death in 1682.

Rev. Samuel Hooker, graduated H. C. 1653. preached in Plymouth colony, married daughter of Thos. Wellett there 1658 (S. H. born about 1635 invited to Springfield 1659 & declined. Died 1697. Ordained 1661.

Stephen Hart was first deacon.
 Thomas Gould was second do chosen afterwards.

Farmington Church

Those in full communion March 1. 1679-80

1 Deac. Hart

2 Deac. Judd

3 Thomas Kewel & his wife

4 Capt. Stanley & his wife

5 Robert Porter

6 Thomas Portus & his wife

7 Richard Bronson & his wife

8 John Lankton & his wife

9 Thomas Barnes & his wife

10 Moses Ventrus

11 William Lewis Jr & his wife

12 Thomas Orlon & his wife

13 John North & his wife

14 John Andrews & his wife

15 Isaac Moore & his wife

16 John Norton & his wife

17 Mr. Wrotham

18 Samuel Hooker & his wife

19 John Lee & his wife

20 William Judd & his wife

21 John Wadsworth & his wife

22 Matthias Woodruff & his wife

23 Stephen Hart Jr

24 Samuel Coles & his wife

25 John Goff & his wife

26 John Judd & his wife

27 Thomas Had & his wife

28 John Thomson & his wife

29 John Stanley Jr & his wife

30 Joseph Bird & his wife

31 John Cole & his wife

32 Benjamin Judd & his wife

33 John Woodruff & his wife

34 John Clark & his wife

35 Thomas Portus Jr & his wife

36 Thomas Thompson

37 Thomas Bull & his wife

38 William Lewis sr

39 Jacob Bronson & his wife

The sum with this man &
added to the church of 1669
by the 42 men who were
church members 1669. 31
were members in 1680 including
Wrotham & R. Bronson

Hamington Church

Con. 11.

- 40 James Bird & his wife
 41 Thomas Judd Jr & his wife
 42 Obediah Richards & his wife
 Mr Howkins
 Samuel Gridley's wife
 John Orton's wife
 Samuel North's wife
 Richard Seymour's wife
 Joseph Woodford's wife
 Widow Warner
 John Norton Jr's wife
 Edmund Scott's wife
 Metcable Smith
 John Warner's wife
 Thomas Warner's wife
 Joseph Hickock's wife
 Samuel Hickock's wife
 John Scovel's wife

Additions

- Thomas Gridley, Feb 6. 1680-81
 Philip Judd March 6. 1680.81
 Deborah Orvis wife of Saml. O. May 7. 1682
 Elizabeth Newell " of Thos. N. Jr May 14. 1682
 Thomas Porter son of Robert Aug 13. 1683
 Wife of Thos Gridley " " "
 Sarah Andrews, Dan. of Robt. Porter, wife of Mr. Andrews
 (July 15. 1683)
 Isaac Brunson - May 25. 1684
 Lydia Smith wife of Jos. S. Aug 3. 1684
 Richard Seymour May 31. 1685
 John Hart & his wife - Nov 24. 1686
 John Lee " "
 Wife of Wm Lewis sr " "
 p. 23 Sarah Woodruff wife of Ellet. W. " " 2 wife
 p. 21. Rebekah Woodruff " of Saml W. " "
 Benjamin Andrews & wife - Jan. 3. 1686 7
 Samuel Porter & wife " "
 Wife of John Lee Jr " "
 Wife of Joseph North " "
 Wife of Joseph Barnes " "

Farmington Church

- Samuel Newell June 5. 1687
 Elizabeth Langton " "
 Jonathan Smith Dec. 16. 1687
 Timo. Stanley's wife, " "
 William Lewis May 23. 1688
 John Hooker Oct 13. 1688
 Sarah Barends wife of Benj. B. & an. off June 2. 1689 (Barns)
 Henry Newell wife of Samuel N. " "
 Henry Bird and Joseph B. " "
 Joseph Gaulton June 9. 1689 [Gaylord, Brunswick, or Head East. or Curtis]
 Henry Elson, dau. of John Lee. " "
 Joseph North May 25. 1690
 Samuel Smith & wife " "
 Samuel Coles & wife " "
 Wife of John Orton " "
 Wife of Eph. Smith " "
 Wife of Thos. Hancock " "
 Wife of Samuel Hooker " "
 Susannah Hooker relict of Wm. Hooker Sunday
 Joseph Barns (Barends Leharit)
 Thomas Judel Jr & Waterbury July 20. 1690
 Joseph Smith Aug 3. 1690
 Margaret Hart relict of Deac Hart. Maud 17. 1690-91
 Heinnel Wadsworth, wife of Samd " "
 Benjamin Barns } both of Waterbury
 Thomas Judel, son of Wm Judel } Maud 22. 1690-91
 Samuel Wadsworth May 10. 1691
 Sarah Root wife of Stephen. " "
 Sarah Higginson wife of Wm. " "
 Samuel Woodruff Aug 5. 1691
 Thomas North " "
 Elizabeth Lewis, wife of Samuel L. Sept 27. 1691
 Thos. Bird & his wife Henry Dec 6. 1691
 Abigail Porter, wife of Thos. of Woburn Feb 2. 1691-2
 Elizabeth Hart wife of Thos. H. " "
 Sarah Hart wife of Stephen " "
 Thomas Barns Maud 13. 1691-2
 Thos. Stanley & wife Anna April 17. 1692
 Joseph Root & wife Elizabeth " "
 wife of James Lewis " "

Farmington Church

7

1692

May 24 Daniel Andrews sr

" John Norton Jr

Oct 30. Henry Root wife of John, dan of John Woodruff

Dec 7 Elizabeth Thompson, wife of Thos. T.

1692 Dec 14 Joseph Woodford

" John Cole

" Henry Woodruff dan of Mat. W.

1693 July 4. John Case of Simsbury

" Thomas Hart of Ft

1695 Mar 25 Dorothy More wife of Deac. More.

1696 Aug 11 Grace Coles wife

1696-7. Mar 30. wife of Caleb Root

1697. May 30. John Wadsworth

" Elizabeth Hooker wife of John

" Wife of Joseph Langton

Here ends the Hooker's writing -

The next addition recorded were in 1706-7-

Farmington

Children that were in adult when we entered into
covenant, not being above 13 years old. There
entered April 10. 1658 - "about" is put before all the Dates.

Thomas Gould's children

John, aged 17, March 1657/8	born about 1640
Benjamin " 15, March 1657/8	" 1642 or 3
Abner " 13, Feb'y 1657/8	" 1644 or 5
Ruth " 11, Feb'y 1657/8	" 1647
Philip " 8, Jan'y 1657/8	" 1649
Samuel " 6, Dec'r. 1657.	" 1651.

Older ones - not recorded -

Elizabeth
William
Thomas

page 4 John Baunson's children.

Jacob	aged 17.	Jan. 1657+8	ad. s. m.	born at 1040
John	" 14	" 1657+8	2	" " 1643.
Grace	" 12	" 1657+8	3	born Dec 1645
Abraham	" 10	" 1657+8	4a.	" Nov. 1647

Daughter s. son Harrington 1800 - probably died 1811

(Dressed man Stephen Hopkins of H.
 Sarah

John North's children

John age 16. Nov. 1657
 Samuel " 14 ——— 1657 (no month)
 Mary " 14 ——— 1657 "
 James " 10 ——— 1657 "

Sarah baptised Dec. 18. 1653 perhaps -

Valharnul June 29. 1656.

Sylvia " May 9. 1658

Boyle's. Hutton record, March 18. 105209

Thomas

Births John Stanley's children
 1647 John aged 10 at Nov. 1657 - born Nov. 4. 1647
 1649 Thomas " 8 " " 1657 " Nov 1. 1649
 1651-2 Sarah " 5 " March. 1657-8 " Feb. 18. 1651-2
 1653-4 Timothy born March 17. 1653-4
 1657 Elizabeth April 5 1657
 1660 Isaac Sept 22. 1660
 by 2^d wife, Elizabeth. baptised Aug. 1. 1669
 Sarah Fitcher Elizabeth " born Nov 28. 1672, baptised shortly after.
 dau. of John F.

Births Robert Porter's children - Town 11. Jan. 7. 75.
 1646 Peter aged 11 at Feb. 1657-8 baptised at
 1648 John " 9 - Nov. 12. 1657 Hartford
 Oct 25. 1650 Thomas " 7 Oct 29. 1657
 " 1652 Robert died
 " 1654 Elizabeth, baptised at Harrington, Jan. 1654-5
 " 1657-8 Sarah born & bap. " 1658 - born Dec. 1657
 1659-60 Benjamin " " " 1660.
 April 1661 Anne " April 1661. baptised immediately after.
 1665-6 Reprileah " March 4. 1665-6. baptised March 11
 [See Red book in du 1697. Page 95.]

William Smith's children [Inventories born. Inq. 1647
 To be seen in Jan. 1647
 Susanna aged 7 in 1657 born March 1650 St.
 Elizabeth " 3 " 1657 " May 1653
 Metabel " 3 " 1657
 Joseph baptised March 15. 1656 (" Aug. 1655
 Benjamin " April 14. 1658 " April 1658
 William (baptism not recorded) " April 1661
 Samuel " " " May 1664.
 Old names -
 Jonathan.
 Johana.

John Lankton's children
 Samuel baptised February 14. 1652-3
 Joseph (old) on Town record - bap. March 18. 1659-60.

10 Farmington

See Concord, 45th page

Thomas & Newell's children - [all but Martha living 1689-

born about 1643	Rebekah	aged 14	about Jan. 1657	18	man Jos. Woodson
1645	Mary	" 12	" March 1658	9	man Th. Barcomf
1647	John	" 10	" Jan. 1657		
1649	Thomas	" 8	" March 1658		
1652	Hester	" 5	" July 1657		man John Stowly
1655	Sarah	baptized	Feb. 18. 1654	5	" Smith
1656 or 7.	Martha	"	April 14. 1658		Not living '89
[1658 probably	Hannah	"	" - born 1658 (31-89)	"	Thos. North.
1661	Samuel	"	Dec 5. 1660		
1664	Joseph	"	April 20. 1664		died 1689

{ Martha & Hannah.
Sister but one - both
born in 1658.

John Gale's children

	John	aged 16	about Feb. 1657	
	Hannah	" 13	" Feb. 1657	
	Sarah	" 11	" 1657	
	Hester	" 8	" 1657	
	Mary	- born	June 25. 1654	

page 1, 2.

Richard Brunsen's children

born about 1643	Abigail	aged 14.	Sept. 1657	bapt. May 31. 1659	about 15-
1645	John	" 12	Aug. 1657	baptized Feb 20. 1658	man about 12th year
1648	Cornelius	about 5 years			man 20 "
1650	Hannah	" 3	"	baptized July 19. 1653	
1652	Elizabeth	" 1/4	"		
1655	Ed & e Idum	baptized	April 22. 1655		[Eddy or Edden.
1658	Mary	"	Feb 13. 1658		

older -

Samuel.

Son, 4 years living 1685

Dr. Cornelius settled at Woodbury - said to be the son born in 1618.
See Cutler's Woodbury, p 58. He was father of Richard B. Woodbury.

[He died in Ft. 1696 or 7. - left 4 children as above. See Redbook, 2.98

See Red Book under 1697, p. 95. There were only 2 sons. Thos. & Samuel }
" Con 2, 179 both Deacons }

5 living 1680 -

Israel .. 1/2 .. 1668

He died in Haddam. 1668. - probably 3 last children were born in Haddam.

* Thomas Porter's son Thomas had only one son, Timothy, and Timothy had 2 sons, Timothy, Y.C. 1726, and Ebenezer. Tim. had no children. Ebenezer had 3 sons, Eben, Tim. Thomas. His son Samuel had 2 sons Samuel & Joseph, Samuel had 1 son, Elijah who had 4 sons. Joseph had no children - was a seaman in Kensington - born 1702, died 1783.
Cor. N.Y. Evangelist. Oct 1945

2. Farmington Captains

c. 2. 1603 John Harts children [he died 1666] } It is said his house was burnt & all the family but 1 child - 1657.
 Sarah, baptised Oct 23. 1653
 John " " 1655.
 on Town Record
 a Stephen bap. " 1657. } P.S. we receive with called and children were burnt in November 1666. see History Gen. Reg. III. 225.

c. 2. 164 born Samuel Steel's children [See Con. 2. 238]
 Dec 5. 1652 Mary age 16 mo. baptised April 2. 1654. or "joined to the church"
 Sarah baptised Dec 29. 1656
 Rachel born Oct 13. 1654
 John bap. Dec 10. 1661
 Con 2. 169 on Town Record - Samuel born 1658-9.
 " " James " 1664/1662
 Con. 2. 164 { or in Record also Ebenezer " 1671
 " " Hannah " 1668

Con. 2. 1733 Matthew Woodruff's children [3 sons, 2 daus. living 1682]
 born about 1649. Hannah age about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs } baptised April 2. 1654, or
 a 1651. Elizabeth " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " } "joined to the church"
 1654 Mary bap. Nov. 5. 1654
 older - Samuel C. [Perhaps the youngest, maybe the youngest of the ones, but not Henry 2. 169. There was no Henry. Samuel not married till 1686.]
 about 1643 John age 15 } baptised May 16. 1658
 about 1646. Matthew " 12 }

{ Matthew Jr. married & had children in Milford

Con. 2. 169. John Andrew's children
 born about 1648 Abraham age 6 yrs 3 mo. } baptised April 9. 1654. or "joined
 1650 Daniel " 3 " 10 " } to the church" he had it
 1652 Joseph " 2 " 3 " }
 1654 Rachel " baptised April 9. 1654
 1656 Stephen " June 6. 1656
 older - Benjamin not down about 59
 1644 Mary in 14th year } baptised May 16. 1658
 1645 John about 13 "
 1647 Hannah " 11

& living 1681-

Joseph Kellogg's children
 John, baptised Dec 29. 1656
 Nathaniel " Oct 29 1654
 on Town record Con. 2. 169
 Elizabeth born 1651-2 March 3.
 Joseph " 1653 - Aug 11.

C. 2. 250. Thomas Barns' children
 Joseph. baptised 1655
 Benjamin " July 26. 1653 - (before Joseph.
 Thomas & Ebenezer } in Barns' Will or Deed. 1688.

Thomas Orton's children
 Con. 2. 174. Hannah baptised Dec 29. 1656

Older children born in Windsor
 John - ^{Feb 17} 1647-8 }
 Mary - ^{May 16} 1650 } under 13 in Dec 1656
 Sarah - ^{Aug 22} 1652 }
 Elizabeth 1654 Oct in W
 1688 - 4 living - Hannah dead. see book 2^d 174th
 See son John in Con. No. 7. 85.

Mr Roger Newton's children
 John. baptised June 6. 1656.

Con. 2. 246 William Lewis' children
 William bap. March 15. 1656-7
 Felix " Dec 12. 1658.

[Older & younger]
 Mary born 1645 dec
 Philip born 1646 dec
 Samuel " 1648
 Sarah " "
 Hannah " "
 William " 1656
 Felix " 1658
 Ebenezer " "
 John " 1665
 James " 1667
 by 2^d wife Elizabeth 1672.
 Ezekiel " 1674
 Nathaniel " 1676
 Abigail " 1678
 Joseph 1679-80 } Died young.
 Daniel 1682 } see their baptisms 18th page.

10 by 1st wife
 3 by 2^d "
 13 living 1690.

Farmington

John Warner's children

Sarah bapt. & illant 15. 1656

other children

Daniel } bapt. & illant May 16. 1658. - under 13
 Thomas } when their father covenanted

4 in all.

John - was eldest - over 13 in 1657 - not down here.

Con. 11. David Carpenter, first husband of Elizabeth Orvis, died Jan. 22. 1650-1
 George Orvis, 2^d husband of do. died Apr. 27. 1664.
 Richard Thompson, 3^d husband of do. " 1684

Elizabeth Orvis' children (wife Elizabeth mem. of child

3 Carpenter by name { Elizabeth (bapt. & illant 4th year) } bapt. & illant May 16. 1658.
 { David Carpenter 17th }
 { Mary born in August 1650 } bapt. & illant. (Carpenter also.
 { Samuel born May 1653 } bapt. & illant in F.
 6 Orvis by name { Hannah " April 1655 } time uncertain.
 { Roger " June 1657 }
 { Ebenezer " Feb. 1659-0 }
 { Margaret " June 1661 }
 { Mary " June 1663 } mar. Saml. Sect. '86

[John] Norton's children - (wife Elizabeth mem. of ch.
 Samuel bapt. & illant 30. 1659

[See 16th page]

[but Samuel, son of John, died Aug 20. 1659]

Con. 1. 61. John Lee's children

John bapt. July 22. 1660 - born June 11. 1659

Mary born Aug 14. 1664 - (right)

Stephen " April 2. 1667 (right)

3 more 16900th viz Thomas aged 19. David 16. Tabitha 13.

William Ventres' children

Moses bapt. Nov 16. 1661

On Town record

Mary born 1654

William " 1655-6

John " 1657. Dec.

He removed to Haddam
 - died there July 2. 1701. aged 78
 Children in his will
 John
 Moses
 Susannah

Farmington

15

Samuel Doornis' children
Ruth baptised July 22. 1660

William Judd's children

Mary } baptised July 22. 1660
Elizabeth } [died]

Thomas, Oct 13. 1662 baptised

William Jan. 8. 1664-5 "

[died]

5 not recorded - John
" Rachel
" Samuel
" Daniel
" Elizabeth

John Wadsworth's children (Mr Hooker calls him brother)

Sarah baptised Nov 1. 1657 - } birth

Samuel " Jan 13. 1659-60 } are

John " April 14. 1662 } same

Mary " Nov 13. 1665. } days.

Rev. Samuel Hooker's children

Thomas born June 10. 1659 - bapt. at Hartford

Samuel " May 19. 1661 " at Ft

William " May 11. 1663 "

John " Feb 20. 1664-5 "

James " Oct 27. 1666 - bapt. immediately after.

Roger " Sept 14 1668 " speedily after

Nathaniel " Dec 28. 1671 " immediately after

Mary " July 3. 1673 " " "

Henrietta " Nov 7. 1675 " " "

Daniel " March 25. 1678-9 " " "

Sarah " May 5. 1681 " May 8. '81

Then entered by Mr Hooker

Hamington

bro Isaac Moore's children

[See p. 174]

mar. John Norton Ruth born Jan 5. 1656-7 - baptised at Norwell
 Sarah " Oct 12. 1661 - (2 " at Hamington
 mar. John Hart, Mary " Sept 15. 1664 " " "
 mar. Wm. Lewis, Phebe " April 25. 1669 " " "

[Isaac Moore mar. Ruth Stanley 1645, Dec 5 - ~~first~~ daughter of John & niece of Timo & Thomas
 Wm. S. Porter gives the husbands of 3 daughters as above. I had 2 of them.
 Ruth, wife of Deac Moore died 1691.
 He married widow Dorothy Sension (Hall, &c) for 2d wife. See her will (con. 4. 244)

John Norton's children

[See Gen No. 10. 5/166; No. 2. p 174]

1649 Hannah aged about 12 - baptised Oct 1661 - mar. Samuel North, 1666
 1651 Dorothy " " 10 " " " " Deac. North
 3 1653 John " " 8 " " " " mar. Ruth Lewis,
 1660 Thomas " " 13 months " " " mar. Hannah Rose 1700.

[Adam died Aug 20. 1659. see 14th page]

Elizabeth oldest

mar. John Plunk of Millers Nov. 24. 1668

Samuel Cole's children

[mar. Abigail Stanley, 1668 61]

[Jan. 2. 1641] Samuel born March 17. 1661 - baptised about 1 year old

Abigail " Jan. 1663

Hannah " Dec. 1664

Timothy " Nov. 4. 1666

Sarah baptised Dec 25. 1668

John born June 28. 1670 - bapt. next Sabbath

Nathaniel " Feb 11. 1672. " " "

Isaac " March 28. 1675 " same day

Joseph " Jan. (or June) 18. 1677 " immediately

Elizabeth " March 17. 1679-80 " "

Leah bapt. June 25 1682 " in few days after birth.

Farmington

Con. 2. 1674. John Thompson's children [continued p. 18]

John born Dec 29. 1671
 Thomas " June 30. 1674
 Samuel " Dec 29. 1676
 Joseph " March 25. 1679
 James " May 30. 1680

Con 11 Daniel Andrews' children [See forward. p. 19. Image]

See 2. 1674. Daniel born March 9. 1672-3. bap. July 10. 1673
 Mary " Dec 9. 1674 " immediately
 Joseph " Aug 10. 1676 " "
 John " June 10. 1680 " "
 Alonzo " July 17. 1682 " "

p. 19.
 2. 1683 John Stantley Jr. children [He removed to Farmington about 1696]

Esther born Dec. 2. 1672 - bap. imm. after
 John " April 9. 1675 " " "

none from Mr. Bronson

Samuel born 1677. mar. Elder. Bronson of Strabourne of Lyme
 Settled in Watubury. Remained to Wallisford. died 1747

Nathaniel " 1679. married Sarah Smith, born 1677

John? bap. 1682 mar. Hannah Porter

Thomas " May 25. 1684

Sarah " July 4. 1686

Timothy born June 6. 1689 mar. Martha Smith of Land of Farmington

Baptisms
1680 and after

Capt Wm Lewis } Joseph Maud 14. 79-80. Daniel July 16. 82.
[On Town records, Joseph was born Maud 1679 (prob 80)
and Daniel about July 1681. P. M. Howbridge.

Page 16.
Samuel Coles } Elizabeth Maud 21. 1679-80
[Thomas Rachel June 1. 90 Samuel May 27. 92
John Aug. 26. 94

No 2. 137.
Obadiah Richards } Maud 21. 1680 - John 12. Mary 10
There 10 living 1702 Hannah 8. Esther 6. Elizabeth 4
Sarah 3. Obadiah 5 mo.
Rachel May 6. 83. Thos. Aug 9. 85. Benj. Apr 5. 91
John Reel } Elizabeth Maud 28. 1680
[See p. 20.

son of Stephen 57 - born 1643
Ens Thomas Hart } Thomas April 4. 1680. John April 23. 82
Herekiah Nov 23. 84. Josiah Dec 6. 86

John Clark } Hannah April 4. 80
Ebenezer Aug. 10. 90

No 17 John Thompson } James May 30. 1680. Mary Oct 1. 82
[William. Dec 70] Ebenezer Dec 21. 84. Nathaniel Jan. 16. 86-7

Elizabeth Gaylor Nov. 11. 1680

son of Thomas [Thomas. Elizabeth]
Thomson Thompson } Arthur Oct 17. 80. Childenthus 1700-12
[Elizabeth daughter of Arthur S.] John Dec 14. 84. Margaret Feb 20. 86-7
Anna Feb 10. 88-9. Samuel Oct 18. 91
[Some older & some younger than these] [Daniel. Mary.]

son Joseph Bird } Maudwell Feb 27. 80-1

Benj. Judd } Hannah Maud 13. 80-1
Nathaniel July 22. 83. Esther Feb 14. 85-6
Jonathan Sep 22. 88

Philip Judd } Philip Maud 13. 1680-1, Thomas May 27
Hannah Oct 19. 84 - William July 3. 87
Benj. May 4. 90.

Baptisms

19

2. 1364. John Warner } Lydia. Mar. 13 1680. Thomas May 6⁸³
of Mattatuck 83

John Cole } Dorothy July 3. 1681. Lydia Feb 22^{84.5}

Samuel Gridley } John Jan. 29. 1681. Joseph Mar 8^{84.5}
Esther May 15. 87. James May 3. 91
Sarah July 8. 94.

Con. 11 James Bird } Abigail Mar 12. 81-2. Elizabeth Nov 22⁸⁴

John Woodruff } Mary Ann April 23. 82. Abigail⁸⁴

Thomas, Bull } Jonathan May 14. 82. Sarah Nov 8⁸⁴
David June 5. 87

William Fudd } Benjamin May 14. 82
~~Abigail Bird~~

Samuel Orvis } Deborah May 14. 82. Martha May 6⁸³
Samuel Oct 25. 85. Mary Ann Apr 7. 88
Anna Nov 11. 94

Thomas Newell } Thomas May 14. 82. Simon June 14⁸³
of Walbury 87. Susanna Apr 24. 87. Joseph June 2⁸⁹
Elizabeth Linnetham 1679. Eliza 2 Dec 31 93.

Con. 17 John Stearly of Mattatuck } John May 25. 82
& J.S. of Fr. ? Thomas May 25. 84
Sarah July 4. 86. May 11. 90
Caleb Cole June 15. 82

2. 1664. Daniel Andrews } Martha July 23. 82. Hannah 84.5
Paul Jan 2. 86-7. Stephen Dec 1. 89

Con. 16 2. 1388 Died at Waterbury 1694-5. 11 ch.
Samuel Hickock } Elizabeth Nov 12. 82
of Mattatuck 85. Stephen Apr. 12. 85. Mary Apr 8. 89

Con. 11. died 1701. W.S.P.
Joseph Woodford } Susanna Dec 3. 82
Abigail Dec 27. 85

W.S.P. { He mar. Rebecca Newell born about 1643. Children, Mary mar. Thos Bird July 3. 1693
2 Rebecca mar. John Porter of Daniel Jan 2. 1696; Esther mar. Samuel Bird Jan 2. 1696. Sarah mar.
Nathanill Bird; Hannah, mar. Thos. North of Saml. Dec. 4. 1699. Joseph born 1676. Mar.
Cydia Smith Jan. 23. 1699. lived at Nod. near Hous. & Dec. 17. Eliza abt. mar. 1700. Nat. Cole of Kensington
3 Susanna above, mar. Deen Anthony Fudd June 26. 1707. Fudd above mar. Abigail Lewis Aug. 8. 1710.

Baptisms

Mr. John Wadsworth } Herckiah Dec 14. 82

Richard Seymour & Mary Jan. 14. 82 B. "The day she was born the father went into the woods to look for berries, 6 or 7 miles off - found & followed them homeward; he had like to have perished ere he got home - was so full that he remembred nothing after coming down the ^{steep} mountain - his sight & memory & strength in a manner gone, but God who leads the blind in a way they know not directed him to John Norton Jr who was thrashing in his barn, who took him in & put him to bed called friends about him who were diligent in the use of means for his recovery. After sometimes spent without hope & fear, as not knowing whether he would live or die; he in a sad manner, grating his teeth and and in his head, it pleased God that he revived & came to right again. The day in which this fell out was Jan. 6. 1682 B. or snowy Saturday, especially the latter part of it - had the man not been directed home, in likelihood he would have perished in the wilderness & perhaps have been so far covered with snow as not to have been found till wild fowls or beasts had preyed on him

Ebenezer Seaman bapt. Feb 1. 1684. Jonathan Apr. 17. 87

Thomas Gudley } Thomas June 17. 83. John Oct 5. 84
[Eliot's Church 1699.] Samuel March 21. 85. Mary Feb 5. 87. 8
Con. 2. 170 } Jonathan Nov 2. 90. Elizabeth Oct 24. 93

Thomas Portw } William Oct 28. 83. John July 18. 86
of Robert } Mary Ann 2. 89. Nathaniel March 28. 92
[Angland (Puritan) 1781] } Elizabeth July 8. 94. Robert May 16. 97

Vol. 53. John Street } Mary. Elizabeth March 28. 1680.
[Ruth Budd] } Sarah Nov 25. 83. John March 7. 85. 6.
Rachel June 2. 89. Ann Ruth. Ebenezer.

Abraham Andrews } Sarah March 9. 83. 4. Abraham July 17. 87
& Sarah Portw of Robert } [Mary. Benjamin. Robert] these 3 baptised
heard at Waterbury 1693. - 5 clrs.

John Norton } Ruth, Isaac 80. Elizabeth (not on ch. Rec.)
Ruth Moore & Isaac } John April 6. 84. Mary Nov 21. 86
Sarah April 1. 89. Hannah May 15. 92
Dorcas Jan 20. 94-5. Thomas July 11. 97
Ebenezer after this - it is said.
Mary married John Panting Jr; Dorcas m. Jos. Bird

Baptisms

Thomas Warner } Mary May 18. 84
 of Mattatuck } Thomas July 8. 88

Thomas Richardson } Joanna June 8. 84
 of Mattatuck } Ebenezer June 28. 91

p. 5 Isaac Bronson } Isaac, John, Samuel, Mary
 of Mattatuck } bapt. at Ft. June 29. 84.
 Thomas Apr. 11. 86 - Eliza Apr. 8. 89

John Fitch } John Aug 3. 84 - John June 20. 86

Joseph Smith } Joseph & Lydia Aug 10. 84
 } Joanna Apr. 12. 85. Mary Jan 30. 86.7
 } Elizabeth Feb 16. 89.0. Joanna Oct 16. 92
 } Ruth Dec 9. 94

Thos. Andrews of Pittsford } Hannah & Mary. May 31. 85
 son in law of Robt Porter

Ab. 4. 181. Joseph Gaylor } Abigail. Nov 7. 86
 of Watubury

John Hart } John Nov. 28. 86 Isaac. Sunday
 } Sarah Dec 11. 87. Matthew Dec 7. 90
 } Samuel Sep. 18. 92. Nathaniel Apr. 14. 95

John Lee } John Nov. 28. 86. Jonathan Sunday
 } Mary May 4. 90. Elizabeth Feb 5. 92-3
 } Samuel Apr. 17. 94. Heretiah June 6. 97
 } (after Elizabeth 1761. Ruth 1764.)

William Lewis } Isaac, Ruth, Sarah. Nov 28. 86
 } William Sep 2. 88. Phoebe Oct 7. 94
 } Jonathan June 6. 97.

p. 4 Abel Bronson } Isaac Nov 28. 86. Affianu dau.
 } Oct 28. 88

Benj. Andrews } Benjamin & John Jan 28. 87
 } Mary Aug 25. 88. Mary
 } (died 1727) (born 83. 6. 85)
 } (Mary wife bapt. Henry Mary Smith 1682. (2. 166.)
 } (Wid. Dorcas Wetmore quitted 1710-2. 172.)

Samuel Woodruff } Samuel Oct 6. 86.7
 } Jonathan Dec 2. 98
 } Rebekah Feb 8. 90-1
 } Ruth Feb 26. 92.3. Ebenezer Feb 3. 94-5
 } Samuel Nov 8. 96.
 p. 5 wife Rebecca (Clark of John of H. 1686.)

Baptisms

Samuel Porter } Stephen Apr 10. 87. Hannah June 17. 88
of Thos. Samuel Sept 20. 91. Nov. 19. 93 Sarah
Martha Freeman 85. 6. Martha July 5. 96

Samuel Kivell } Samuel June 19. 87. Thomas Dec 2. 89-90
Leahy Hart. 1683. John Jan. 29. 92-3

Joseph Barns } Jacob Sep 18. 87. Abigail Feb 23. 89-90.
[Abigail Gibbs 84] Elizabeth Oct 9. 92. Mary Feb 17. 94-5
Esther July 18. 97
Born before Thomas & Abigail.

Johnorton } Mary May 20. 88 Mary Feb 10. 89-90
[Mary 2nd wife Mary.] John Dec. 4. 92. Samuel Nov 11. 94

John Hooker } Heretiah Oct 20. 88. Abigail May 31. 91
[Abigail Stanley 87] John Nov 19. 93. John March 10. 94-5

p. 5 Matthew Woodruff } Joseph May 18. 89. Mary March 19. 92-3
(child of 3d Matthew)

Benj. Andrews } Mary May 18. 89. Stephen Sept 28. 90
son of Law of Platt } Daniel Sept 10. 93. Samuel Nov 24. 95
Porter 89 only

Stephen ^{Hickory} Upson } Stephen & Mary Dec 1. 89
Elizabeth May 11. 90

2. 138 ^{Watertown} Benj. Barns } Benj. & John Dec 1. 89. Thos. June 8. 90

Samuel Smith } William June 1. 90. Sarah Aug 10. 90
[Ruth Porter 87] Ruth Feb 26. 92-3. Samuel March 4. 93-4
Martha Jan. 24. 96-7

Wm Hooker } Susanna June 8. 90

Samuel Hooker } Giles Oct 12. 90. Thomas Feb 5. 92-3
[Elizabeth Hamlin 1687] William Feb 24. 94-5

Thomas Judd of Watubury } Thomas Oct 12. 90
son of Thomas & Sarah [Gardner] Sarah " " "
William April 5. 91

Thomas Judd of Watubury } William April 5. 1691
son of William

Ephraim Smith } Ephraim Dec 20. 90. Rachel Feb 17. 94-5
[Rachel Cole mar. 86]

Stephen Root } Timothy, John, Mary, May 17 91
Sarah Dec. 17. 93

Wm Higginson } Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth May 17. 91
May Jan. 10. 91. 2

Samuel Lewis } Hannah Oct 4. 91. Samuel May 29. 92

Jonathan Smith } Elizabeth Oct 11. 91. Sarah Dec 17. 91
Abigail Dec. 29. 95

Thomas Bird } Henry Dec 27. 91. John Ap. 21. 95.
Joseph Dec 27. 96.

Jonathan Huff } Mary May 15. 92

Joseph Root } Elizabeth June 26. 92. Mary Jan. 28. 93-4
[Elizabeth Warner, mid. 91]

2. 165. Stephen Hart } Sarah Oct 16. 92. Anna Aug 18. 95
[Sarah (Chas. 89)]

Thomas Barns } Ruth Oct 23. 92. Elizabeth July 21. 95
[Mary May former 90]

John Root } Joseph h. grandchild to John Woodruff. March 19 92-3
Samuel Aug 16. 96

2. 165 Thomas Hart } Stephen July 30. 93. Thomas Nov 3. 95
[Elizabeth Judd. 89]

John Cole } Sarah Aug 27. 93. John March 15. 95-6
grandson Dea Hart
[Elizabeth Coomes of Windsor 91]

Baptisms

John Blackleach } Elizabeth Oct 8. 1693
John Jan. 16. 95 6

Samuel Lamb } Samuel Oct 15. 93

Thomas North } Joseph & Rebecca. Twins, Dec. 21. 1693
Lydia Dec 1. 95 6

Samuel Wadsworth } Hannah Feb 11. 95
Sarah Oct 20. 95
Sarah July 4. 97

James Lewis } John Oct 14. 94. Thomas Jan. 3. 96-7

Thomas Stanley } Thomas Oct 1. 96

Caleb Root } Mary April 4. 97.
[Elizabeth Salmon 93]

Isaac Coles & Mary May 2. 97

Joseph Langton } Sarah, Joseph, John, & Samuel
bapt. June 6. 1697 — Hannah Aug 29. 97

These Langtons are the last baptisms recorded by Mr. Hooker.
viz. those recorded in June 97. if your later ones appear in
another hand in July & Aug. 97. After that there are none
recorded til Dec. 22. 1706.

26 Farmington Church Proceedings

1668-9 Jan. 6. The church assembled at Deacons Harts, voted that each brother should send a peck of wheat to the Deacons, or the worth of a shilling in current pay, for expence of next sacrament, & for something due for the past. For the future, every brother is to allow
m. 15. 175 Qd for each sacrament; except those whose wives are not church members, may put in 3 or 6^s as they please.

1673. Jun 15. Church assembled at Deacons Harts, to admit James Bird. After the examination of his knowledge, & a brief narration given by him of his experience, the mind of the church was taken - 8 votes for his admission; 3 against it, and the greater part did not act either way. Afterwards, 2 of those against him, & the neutrals thought he ought to be accepted, and the pastor told him that those who joined promised to submit to the government of Christ, & to keep all his commandments so far as he should enable them, James Bird rose and said, as some one said of old, As the Lord liveth I will do - close with you thus, & departed out of the house, adding, I desire you to take care of my wife. The meeting was concluded with prayer. So James Bird, seeing so many brethren hesitate, refused to unite with the church, & remains a non-member.

1675 Oct. 3. Capt Lewis & Lieut Steele having twice forsaken the assembly & turned away from the church when celebrating the Lords Supper, & Mr Wrotham once, the pastor desired the church to consider what was duty in the case. The church voted that those who turn away from the supper, being church members, are bound to give the reason for so doing. Only one voted in the negative, Capt. Lewis. The pastor gave his arguments as to the dangerous sin of those who turn away from the Lords Supper.

Oct 28. The matter considered again - The church voted that those who turn away from the Lords Supper were bound to show that their withdrawing was necessary. Capt Lewis dissented.

The church having considered the desire of their brethren William, Thomas, John and Benjamin Judd; also Jonathan Jr. touching their removal from us to Mattatuck, agreed as follows—

1 In general—that considering the divers difficulties and inconveniences which attend the place towards which they are looking, and how hazardous it may be, (for aught that appears,) that the house of ordinances of Christ may not for a large time at least be settled among them—the church doth advise the brethren to be wary of engaging far, until some comfortable hopes appear of being settled for the inward man in the great things forementioned.

2 Particularly—to our brother William Judd, that it having pleased God to deal so bountifully with him, that not many of the brethren with us have so large accommodations as himself, yet see not his call to remove on the account of straightness for outward subsistence, and therefore counsel him—if it may be with satisfaction to his spirit—to continue his abode with us—hoping God will bless him in so doing.

3. To the rest—though we know not how much they will be bettered as to land, all things considered, by their removal especially John & Benjamin Judd and therefore cannot much encourage,—yet if the bent of their spirits be strong for going, and the advice aforesaid, touching the worship of God be taken, we shall not trouble, but say, “the will of the Lord be done.” No date.

Amington Church proceedings

1693 4. Jan. 16. At a meeting of the church it was agreed
to support the Lord's Table as followeth.

p. 26
M 15. 175 Every communicant shall deliver to the Deacons
every Sacrament day, after excommunication, 3^d in money;
or give in a paper fairly under their hands whereby
they do oblige themselves to pay 3^d in money or 3^d in
current corn, to be paid once a year, sometime
in March.

The church desired Dea. Isaac Moore and Deacon
Thomas Bull to collect & gather this money for the
church's use.

At same meeting, the church chose for Mr. Thompson
and Samuel Wadsworth to consider both the deacons
of the arrears of money due to the church, and were
so in Dea. Langton's time, from particular men.
They to gather what their discretion determineth ought
to be gathered.

Said Thompson & Wadsworth are to audit the present
Deacons' accounts with the church.

Offences

1677. Oct. 21. Motion from the pastor as to what was to be accounted public, and what private offences. He proposed a case if a brother offend by lying, or aciding, or violence, not in a corner, but in the open street, in the audience & observation of divers families, & worth to be in the mouths of many - is the offence to be accounted public or private.

Some time was spent in debate, and night came on; when I took the mind of the church as follows - those that thought such an offence a public one were to signify it by silence - those that were in the negative or otherwise mind might express themselves by speech.

A pause was made - none spoke in the negative but Capt. Lewis and Stephen Hart Junr. so far as I remember.

1677 Nov. 6. Church meeting. Stephen Hart Jr affirmed that John Woodruff went into his shop and took out spools without his allowance; this he did openly in the meeting.

Capt. Standley & Jane Andrews testified that Stephen Hart Jr told John Woodruff that his so doing was no better than stealing. John Woodruff testified that Stephen Hart Jr said to him - This is a base, thievish part. The church took the matter into consideration, & declared they found it not proved. also they declared that Stephen Hart Jr's other charge against Woodruff - lying - was not made good. It seems that John Woodruff also reflected the lie on Stephen. (that is when the charge of lying back upon him.) As Stephen had first charged John with stealing & lying the church thought John did not materially err in charging Stephen with lying, Stephen's charges not being proved.

1677 Nov 12. John Woodruff acknowledged he told Stephen Hart that he, Stephen, would say that behind a man's back that he would not say to his face. The church did not find this charge made good by John.

30 Hammington Church proceedings.

1677 Nov. 16. Both Stephen & John acknowledged the evil of their language. Stephen owned his guilt both in matter and manner; and John took knowledge of his clamorous & unkind manner in discourse with Stephen. The church accepted their repentance by vote.

Capt Lewis acknowledged himself, in the matter between John & himself and him to have spoken to the dishonour of God & his profession, and consented that his so doing should be published to the congregation.

1677 Dec. 16 Capt Lewis came to me & desired me to forbear giving any public intimation to the congregation as to the matter between him & John & himself. He thought the church had not considered the case in the rounds of it - according to what he desired.

1677 Nov 26. Capt Lewis' reason above was taken into consideration, and much discussion passed upon it.

1677 Nov 29. Church met again - & declared they did not see cause to retract their conclusion - some opposing but old father Lewis (as I remember) only Thomas Budd Jr declared himself non-circutab, or neutralizing.

1678 Jan. 7. Jonathan Smith's motioned for liberty to join with the brethren "in the conference". (?) They voted that they expected he would ease the scandal he was under by reproaching the pastor of the church, for what he was censured by the civil authority here. This answer was returned to him.

1678 Feb. 18. Jonathan Smith's confession was considered - the brethren voted that he came not up to the rule, and did not answer the meaning of Christ in his acknowledgment - & did not grant him liberty "of the conference".

Some Questions, Answers & Objections follow on the record, as to offences of church members, and the manner of acknowledgment, or repentance.

Books rec^d. of Edward Pitkin, C. H. Oct 1842
for Conn. Historical Society - among many others

u. 12293. "A Sermon preached at Northampton on the
28th of November 1781, occasioned by the capture
of the British army under the command of
Earl Cornwallis" "Dedicated to the Subscribers."
Printed by Nathl. Patten, Hartford.

[By Penno. Dwight, I believe - name not given]
Text Isaiah LX. 18, 19. mostly in reference to the
infidelity & immorality & sins of Great Britain
and their punishment

"A Letter" &c. [Title page gone] - said in a
manuscript note to be written by Col. Elisha Williams
of Wethersfield, in defence of the Rights of Con-
science, & was written as a letter from another
state in order to conceal the author's name.
36 pages remain - some gone at the latter end.

He goes for religious freedom & the right of private
judgment, to the full extent. - uncommon
for that day - probably about 1760 or 1765.

[See Miscellaneous No 4. 194th page. It was published in 1744, partly
in reference to some recent laws & transactions in Connecticut.

36. Court of Assizes at Kingston May 11. 1669

Present Major William Dep. Gov. Mr. Wm Leete. Capt John Talbot
Mr Wm Jones Mr Henry Willott, John Allyn, Sec.
Mr James Beshope Mr. Ant. Hewkins

Edward Messenger had been complained of for travelling
m. 14. 84 last Term: giving day Nov. 18 — fined 5s.

2. 49.
m. 11. Death of Ebenezer Deor, son of Richard Seger. Ed. Messenger
was riding over Shalme with the boy, Ebenezer
behind him; the horse fell, the girls broke, & the boy
& saddle & loading fell into the river, & was drowned. Messenger
was suspected of foul play, but was since dismissed, nothing
contradicting his above statement, but John Seger affirming
it, son of Richard.

Mr. Woodbridge vs. Jona. Winchel for defaming him, saying
in Mr. W. said to Thomas Burnham "I saw half this to". Mr. W.
having a bottle in his hand. Winchel censured, not fined.

Katherine Harrison was examined by the Court being charged
below with several things, with suspicion of witchcraft. Court
ordered her to be confined in the common jail till her trial.

P. Wm. Lewis, a firm as Lieut. of the Trainband at Farmington.
1669 May 17.

Mary Barnes wife of Charles Barnes petitioned for a divorce.
m. 1. 21 he had deserted her, & could say one, if not both, had committed
adultery. Divorce granted.

1669 May 25 Present John Wainwright, Gov. Wm Leete Dep. Gov.
Major John Mason, Capt John Talbot, Mr Wm Jones.
Mr Henry Willott, John Allyn, Sec. Mr James Beshope
Mr. Ant. Hewkins 12 Jurors. Dec. Thos. Buddone.

3. 38. 30. Katherine Harrison was indicted for witchcraft. "that thou
above. not having the fear of God before thine eyes, hast had
familiarity with Satan the great enemy of God
& mankind & by his help hast acted things beyond and
beyond the ordinary course of nature, & hast thereby
hurt the bodies & lives of the subjects of our sovereign
lord, the King, for which by the laws of God & this Commonwealth
thou oughtest to die. What sayest thou for thyself guilty
or not guilty. She returned not guilty, & referred herself to
a trial by the Jury. They were sworn.

The jury could not agree. The court adjourned them as to
this matter to the Court in October next: they are then to give
in their verdict. She to remain in durance till that time.

Owen Under freed from Training, watching & warding.
m. 2. 251

1669 May 25 [See Con No 2. 224. — No 5. 297]

William Pepper acknowledged he stole from

Wright, wife a holland neckcloth —

from Lieut Webster a neckcloth, 4 hdkfs. a fillet & 4 ps of

from James Egelston's house on the Sabbath, a pewter bottle of a
quart & a pint of some cheese, a pair of scissors,
broke his cellar window.

from St Fild's house, a pair of stockings, some apples & victuals,
some linen cloth

from Mr Warham's house, Sabbath night, a silver spoon,
two diaper nappkins, 4 hdkfs, 2 bags & a shirt.

from John Kilborn of Wethersfield, linen cloth which was whitening,
from William Warren, his canoe.

He committed robberies about 1661 and broke prison —

He was on Long Island & Shelter Island 1663, and
was sentenced at Southold to be sold to Barbadoes, 1663.
By his time was out he went from Barbadoes to Antigua
St. Kitts, & came in the fleet to Maryland & came on from
thence to New York. — had been in Massachusetts, N. H.
N. Y. and Arthur Kill, broke jail in latter place it is said

he was kept in prison till Oct. The articles found on
by Thomas Catten to be restored to the owners

Spannamor & heirs of Sowheag & their Indians } to have the land laid out to Sowheag &
the Indians, by Mr John Haynes & others
sufficient for their relief & supply. Caution
to this land to make their right good before
it is sold or the Indians, heirs of Sowheag, to
have it.

Wm Pepper's confession continued (should be above) — Went
to Boston about 12 months ago, — ^{last August} went to Woburn and

Ms. 12. 336.

lived a year with Isaac Richardson as an indentured; he
gave me 12 £. — thence to Rhode Island & on to New London
where he entered a house on the Sabbath & stole linen cloth.
thence went to Niantick & stole a canoe — went to

Seabrook where he was taken — he got away & hid 9
days in a barn, thence went to a farm & took a chair
and some butter & left 6 pence in silver thence went
to Guilford, & stole from Widow to G. Dudley's house
a serge suit, a cloth coat, & white cotton drawers & a
sack — thence went to Iron works, N. Haven, and
on the way betwixt N. H. & the works he saw a man on
the Sabbath lock his door & lay the key by the ground
sill; he took the key & entered the house & stole a
shirt, a coat, drawers, & some victuals — from another
house a yard of blue linen, yard of holland, some parviston
silk neckcloths, some broad cloth, thread needles, 17/ in money
thence to N. Haven in a canoe to N. York, & thence to Arthur
Kill — thence to N. York & on to Long Island & wintered there.
In April 1669 came to N. York, to N. Haven farm, & so to
Wethersfield, Hartford & Windsor, where he stole as above.

1669 May 25.

Benny Beal's complaint that his wife & Israel Dibble
have committed adultery together - Court said there
was strong suspicion, ^{such} circumstances & probabilities as
comes near legal testimony so may be & yet fall short -
adultery is not legally proved but light carriage is - They both
to stand tied to the whipping post this day strip a quarter
of an hour, & then beset in the stocks one hour, that others
may learn & fear & be ashamed of such wickedness.

1669 May 27.

Mr. John Prout vs. estate of John F. Plowden, dec'd. for debts.
Verdict 220 £ 5. 5 sterling in Plaintiff's cost. The ship
America had been attached. Mr. Geo. Gardner, & Samuel
Chester & Benj. Chadwell to apprise the ship - execution
to be granted.

1669 Oct. 12. Pursuant to Court, Wolcott, Allyn, Fenn, Bishop, Richards, Huskins
12 jurors same as in May. They found one

Katherine Harrison - the jurors on this case again appeared -
V. 36.39 Court ordered ^{that} those summoned from Wetherfield [witnesses] & did
appear shall be paid by said Harrison, the men 2/- each and
the women 1/- (Nothing said about the verdict of jury.
Those indebted to Katherine Harrison are to appear before two
assistants at three days warning to clear up their accounts,
those who do not appear to be deemed to owe and to enter
in Kath. Harrison's book. Why this? Was she dead?

Jerome George fined for breaking an arm of Benj. Burger, a
boy of Mr. Alexander Adams.

Katherine Harrison The jury brought in their verdict that
above she is guilty of the Indictment, Daniel Garrison
to have 12/- for attending the prisoner at the Special Court,
to be paid from her estate - No sentence recorded.

Seacutor on for burning Messamos sister's wigwam & goods to pay her 11 £

1669 O. March 9. Wintthrop, Willis, Wolcott, Jones, Richards, Bishop, Huskins, Allen
Scarcity. The Gov. & Assis. think from the best computation
M. 12.258 they can make, that there will be no corn to spare from
Con. 4.160 these four great plantations between this & harvest, all
will be wanted for bread & seed, ordered that no wheat
nor Indian corn should be transported out of this county
between this & July 15, unless the General Court order otherwise.
"It is too manifest that notwithstanding all our former
humiliations, & fearing that the Lord's holy hand is still
lifted up against us" as appears by continuations of blights,
cattail pillars, & former divisions now heightened, separation in some
places, &c.

1669 June 9.

In consequence of preceding calamities - a day of
Solemn Humiliation appointed, over the first
Wednesday of April, throughout the colony, to
implore the Lord to return to us in mercy, &c.
That health may be continued, that we may have seedtime
and harvest; that God would bless our sovereign &c.

1670 May 10. Winthrop, Leet, Willys, Jones, Allyn, Penn, Richards
Bishop, Hawkins 12 June - at Hartford.

Cherry & Will & } to pay John Bronson 20/- for
3 Milford Indians } when they stole from him - for
bringing them to Hartford 10/- to Dan Garrison 5/-

Samuel Lawson convicted of breaking open Wethersfield
mill & Bromford mill, stealing from them -
of breaking out of New Haven jail & living in the
wilderness upon robbery for 6 months or more -
is fined 20 £ to the Treasury - for which he shall be
sent to Barbadoes to be sold as a servant -
there for 4 years - What shall be procured for him
at Barbadoes, after paying the cost of transportation,
shall go to pay for what he stole at Wethersfield & Bromford
mill, & from John Periall of New London and
Sergeant Beckley, proportionally, as far as it will go.
To remain in prison till transported. Treasurer to send him
John Warner, sr. freed from watching, warding & training.

May 20. 1670. Special Court.

M. 15. 186. Thomas Welch was instrumental in the death
of his negro, but Court think he was not wilfully
accessary thereto, though severe towards him &
careless in leaving him on the ground so long, & in
giving power to Duke Potter to correct him.
His fine is 10 £.

Duke Potter for immoderately correcting the negro
slaying him on the ground naked several hours
& not attending Mr. Hann's advice to convey the negro
home, or giving his master notice of his lying
on the ground, & coming to & lying in this sharp correction,
is to receive 20 lashes on his naked body.

M. 36. 38. Katherine Harrison - the court can not concur with the
verdict of the jury so far as to sentence her to death
or a long continuance in restraint, but do dismiss
her from prison, she paying her just fees, willing her to mind
the full fillment of removing from Wethersfield, which is that which
will tend most to her safety and the contentment of his neighbors.
She to pay 5 £ to Dan Garrison for keeping her out to allow her 20/-

Ed 11. 1670 at Hartford

Present Lect, Willy, Jones, Wolcott, Allyn, Richards, & Conn,
Berkish, Howkins

Jacob Lucinuk complained of for lascivious practices
with the illegat. &c. - from the testimonies, it appears
he has been intorious in his wanton carriages & profligacy
to several women - fined 20^l - or to be whipped severely, &
to depart the colony.

Robert Latic & for stealing horses & goods & running away
from Wheeler, to restore the goods. ordered 10. 16. 6 and
pay 21. 12. 0 fine, & 5^l for expenses he
saw after them - they to be disposed of
to some lay among to pay the 26. 12. 0
Also to be whipped for offence to the colony.

Arron Cook, prays for some allowance from the estate of
his father Nicholas Denlow, he having neglected
him wholly in his last will - Nicholas Buckland opposed.
Court thought it not best to disturb the will; the estate
having been quietly possessed by the legacies named in the
will.

1671 May 9. Winthrop, Lect, Willy, Wolcott, Allyn,
Richards, Howkins, 12 Jurors - at Hartford.

James Steele vs John Bigelow

Mr Wm. Wadsworth } overseers of estate of Thos. Wills. Dec?
Ch John Deming } appeared from County Court, vs. Samuel
Hale, they being defendants in the action.

at county court, but Plaintiffs now - Hale claimed 35^l
for their not repairing buildings, &c. - Court
gave the plaintiffs 14. 10. 0 cost of court. { this jury gave the
defendants 13^l 13^s 4^d cost

John Bancroft's estate. - the relief to have moveables
of Thos. Shumelt, &c. Lands at Massacoe to 2 sons & the
2 sons to pay 2 sisters 10^l each when of age, 4 children

Mr Warham's estate. distribution made the other Court
Nov 23. 1670 is confirmed.

Richard Webb's estate. Appeal of the widow from Fairfield
Court. No will of Webb presented but one talked about.
Court order - widow to use whole estate during life - &
may dispose of $\frac{1}{2}$ of real & $\frac{2}{3}$ of personal estate.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of real & $\frac{1}{3}$ of personal to go to Thomas (Butler
in right of his wife Sarah Butler alias Stone
brought up by said Richard Webb (he having no issue)
as an adopted child; reserving the liberty of a my
better claim by any other next of kin.

[Richard Webb brought up Sarah Stone, dau of Rev Sam Stone of H. as his daughter

May 19. 1671

John Washburn (son of John Washburn, late of Hempstead
L.I. who was son of Wm Washburn, of Hempstead)
in 14th year, chose Mr Richard Butten & Mr Isaac
Kickols, of Stratford, guardians. Approved.

1671 Oct. 10 9 magistrates

Jona. Armstrong vs. John Reynolds appeal from N. London
Mr John Cromdall for contempt of authority,
for sedition, for appearing at the head of a company
in a riotous way with weapons &c. He refused a jury
ordered by court to pay 10£, & charge of imprisonment
at New London.

Wm. Wellman, late of Kenilworth - Inventory
presented, this Will dated March 14. 1669-0.
Wife Elizabeth Wellman, Ex. a child born since
the will - Court do not approve of will in these
circumstances & she refuses to be ex - She is ap.
Adm'r. D. Josiah Hull & Thos. Stevens to
oversee children & estate. Distribution hereafter

1671-2 Jan. 29.

Letter to Gov. of Rhode Island,
Howe on, Indian, to be continued in duration.

1672 May 7. at Hartford

Leet. Welles, Gold, Talcott, Jones, Allyn, Richards
(He mm, (Bish of, Howkins 12 Jurors

Mrs Jane Blackman vs John Minor - Jury for defend
Same vs. Jacob Walker, by appeal, about land.
Jury found for Walker costs; Court did not accept the verdict
Same vs. Jacob Walker, by appeal.
Jury found for Walker - Court did not accept

Com. 11

Jona. Armstrong vs. Mr Thomas Stanton sr. & jr. by appeal
Mr. Hawley appealed from Fairfield Court, respecting
the wolf's head. Cant think "Mr Hawley might
be justly blameable in his presentation of the
wolf's head to Mr. Booth with the discourse
about the same which seems to carry with it
great appearance or tendency to fraud; the whole
of the discourse, as it appears to us, being dark
and ambiguous; yet it being some years since
these things were acted, & no complaint made thereof
until it was made to stop his own prosecution by Mr
(by J. J.) Hawley in an action. we cannot approve the charge as
regular or orderly; therefore we leave it with Mr Hawley
to see his error & be cautious for the future in matters
of that kind. This to be a final issue. Each to pay
his own charges.

1672 May 7

Mr Joseph Hawley vs. Em. Joseph Judson by way of
appeal from Fairfield Court. That Court found for
defendant Judson, costs of Court. This Court found for the
plaintiff costs of Court £5.7.0 & Secretary's fees 4/4.

John Brinsmade vs Jacob Walker by appeal -
Walker had been adm^r on Samuel Blackman's estate -
this action about land. Fairfield Court found for defendant
This Court reversed that judgment, & found for plaintiff -
costs of Court 49/1. Secretary's fees 2/10.

consort. 1. 21. Sarah Dibble - asked to be divorced from her
husband Zachary Dibble. Court find that when
they lived together he carried it very unchristianly &
inhumanly ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~her~~ ^{her} - in raising a scandal
upon her of so dangerous a nature it might touch
her life - also cruelly beating & pinching her, &
finally wholly deserting her for divers years, and
has declared he should never return to her, &c

8th
Oct. 1672 Divorce granted.

Thomas Rhoad - charged with committing incest
with his daughter Sarah Rhoad. He owned himself
guilty of the indictment, & Jury's verdict was
that he was guilty.

5. 43. Sarah Rhoad was indicted for the same - confessed
herself guilty. Jury found her guilty.

Court passed sentence of death upon Thomas Rhoad -

"Thomas Rhoad, thou art to go hence to the place whome
thou comest in due time to be carried from thence
to the place of execution & then to be hanged by
the neck till thou art dead, & then be cut down
& buried." Execution ordered to be performed
by the Marshal the 18th of this month.

Robert Old was indicted ^{by charged with} for assaulting & beating
George Beswick, his neighbor, so that he died.
The grand jury found out a bill for murder. but
a high breach of the peace.
adjudged to be whipped, & bound to the peace, &c

Lt. Walla Filer attorney of Jane Hosford vs John Hosford.

John Steel and
5. 36. Higail Betts, wife
of John Betts of Wethersfield } charged with long continued
adultery. Testimonies and
confessions show that they
have for many years been
guilty of uncleanness & adultery, notwithstanding former
punishment & warning.

Oct 8. 1672

Assaulted & "Woll. to be severely whipped with hattes
 Abigail Betts } about their necks, which they wear
 continually to wear on the outside of
 their clothes, so as they may be visible during
 their abode in this colony, and when either is
 found without their said hattes so worn. They
 shall be immediately whipped, & branded with
 the burning iron on their foreheads as a perpet-
 ual note of their infamy, & a terror to others."

They pay charges of imprisonment & prosecution
 Oct 14 John Betts released from his wife - or divorced. He gave
 charge of Abigail his eldest child, which he acknowledged to be his.
 Wm. Grinnell about John Plumb, &c.

Oct 18. Court met but did nothing. Day for executing Th. Rhoad

Oct 19. Sarah Rood - some of Assistants not
 satisfied with the verdict, so as to pass sentence
 of death - case referred to next court; she to remain
 in custody.

Daniel Garrard to be paid his charges about Thos.
 Rood, out of Rood's estate.

Samuel Raymond, is by common fame charged
 with hastening the death of Tobias Mentor, by
 beating him. Case referred to May Court.

1672 Nov. 8.

Jeffrey Richardson & Henry Pansford } have committed several robberies
 They stole from Th. Uffot, Mr. Joseph
 Vincent Meigs, Capt. Clarke, & Gary Latham
 in all, £33. 14. 10.

Sentenced to restore the Goods, pay 30 to Treasury, &
 pay double damages (to the owners) They to be disposed
 of in service for these sums.

1673 May 6. Just. Willys, Talcott, Bishop Howkins, Allyn
 at Hartford 12 Jurors

Robert Reeve vs. Josi. Hunt, about land that was
 Nathern Harrisons. Reeve got his case. Pitkin
 appeared to Gen. Court, for Hunt.

Jane Blackman vs Jacob Walker

Charles Haynes charged Mr Charles Hill's negro
 with shooting his son James Haynes' arm. The
 negro seemed to belong to estate of John Pickett, decd.
 It was cauled by if not presumptuously done to the
 loss of an arm - The estate to which the negro belongs
 to pay Ch. Haynes 15 £ and to the child 20 £. The
 not to be secured till the child is of age.

444
May 6. 1673.

Ullamanto - to have 2 acres of good planting land
laid out to him near Farmington bounds, at Massaco -
James Wakely - about forfeiture of recognizance. &c

b.39. Wm Wellman's estate about 200£ - relict to have 50£
10.154
Com. 11. 3 sons, 35£ each - eldest daughter 40£. 2^d 9£, 3^d 17£
4th daughter 16£ - 7 children -

May 12

John Gager of Norwich, complained of Simon alias
Mentemage, an Indian, for stealing from him
goods to amount of £16.12.0; charged prosecution
8£ 3s. Indian confessed most to the charge.
Ordered to pay Gager 20£; if Uncas & other friends
will not pay it, Gager may dispose of him
in service for the 20£, to any of our nation.

May 19. 1673

Prisoners sent to Barbadoes - viz. sent there
Jeffrey Richardson & Henry Penfield } by Mr. Hamlin
for 24th, and
enough to cover all charges. This sum ^{24th} was divided to the
county for charges, & to the persons stolen from,
and the county had 14.18.0. & the others 9.2.0.

Sarah Rood - court there was an appearance of force by
her father - overruling & tyrannical abuse of his parental
authority, besides his bodily strivings, which brought her into the
snare, & led her to yield to after temptations; she is with child.
He is ignorant & weak in mind - his fault was aggravated
& hers mitigated by these things. She is to be severely whipt
once at Hartford, & once at Norwich, that others may hear & fear.

b.46
Wm. Sedgewick - his wife Elizabeth Sedgewick applies
for a divorce. Capt. Clark pleads for her - he has gone from
her & been absent several years. Notice to be given him
& the subject to be acted on on May 16. 74 or the Oct next
if he do not previously return to her, or show cause to the
contrary.

Mr. Hill's Spinnierd - Mr. Daniel Withnell granted a reprieve
and Mr. Hill sent him to Barbadoes contrary to law.
Mr. Withnell to be summoned to answer.

Oct 7. 1673 at Hartford

Worthington, Leet, Talcott, Widdett, Jones, Bishop, Horskins, Allyn
or Junors

Alice Wakely vs Clearcut Kimberly by appeal, about fence
Town of Saybrook by John Black, vs Mr Richard Ely - latter had
not attended to the award of Genl. m. at Hartford March 15. 1671-2
and had forfeited his bond - but Jury at lower Court and
at this Court found for defendant, Ely. Town appealed to
Genl. Court.

Pagua rawonce convicted of breaking open the mill
breaking prison twice, & of breaking open Mr Gardner's house
stealing to amount of 6 £ 7. 4 - to be severely whipped -
to pay Mr Gardner 4. 4. 11, & 20/- for charges in taking
& prosecuting him, & to pay the jailer his dues -

Le paquot, broke into Mr Geo. Gardner's house with above,
& stole goods 6. 7. 4. to be whipt & pay as above

Accowonck was with the other two in the housebreaking
and stealing - 6. 7. 4. to be whipt and pay as above.
The next time they do such things, they are to be put to death
or sent out of the country.

681 Nathaniel Cheesbrook & difference between them
relatives theirs of Saml Cheesbrook } about will of Mr William
Cheesbrook & Ann his wife

Conn. 11. Agreement Oct. 9. 1673 - among heirs, viz.
Nathaniel Cheesbrook for himself & children
Elizabeth Cheesbrook, wife of Samuel C. for self & children
Quadrants of Elisha Cheesbrook, son of Elisha C. dec.
about division of lands - [Mr Wm. C. had 3 sons as above
but two had died since his death, I believe - he may
have had daughters, but none are noticed.]

Conn. 11. 5. 38. Nicholas Ginnings, sometime of Saybrook, dec.
his son John ap. Adm'r. Oct. 16. 1673. He had property
in the colony out of it.

1673 Nov 19.

5. 318. Daniel Ely - was convicted of profane cursing & swearing
threatening the lives of others, & defaming Mr. Hartford,
assaulting an officer, using evil & corrupting lan-
guage - is fined 20 £. & having no estate, to be
sent to Barbadoes & disposed of in service, for
said fine; if he return, he shall be whipped once
a week so long as he remains in this colony.

Treasurer to attend to his transportation, &c. His estate at
Norwalk to be used to pay charges of imprisonment & d. lts.

1674. May 26 7 Magistrates 14 grand jurors

Simon Drake - charged with bes. with a c. on Feb. 25
Johnstony & John Denslow testified, but court do not
find the attempt to commit the crime legally proven
though there is strong suspicion that he made some
attempts. He is to be dismissed from prison, he paying
the best to the prison keeper.

Mr Hope & Thornton prayed for possession of the estate
of his father in the Narraganset Country, that
belongs to him - Court ordered the Admrs of said
D. Thornton to distribute his estate to his children as
ordered by court of Massachusetts.

1674 Oct 1. 8 Magistrates. (Capt. Thomas Topping one

Comm. 1. 21 Mary Broome wife of ^{late} John Broome of N. Haven } says her husband has deserted her
and lives with another woman -
Prays for divorce. She has 4
small children. - Court say
she has lived with another woman as his wife in Rhode Island,
Maryland, Delaware & other places for 7 years or more.
Divorce granted - no property left to her for her & children.

Elizabeth Pedgwick & her former petitioner for divorce
wife of William Pedgwick noticed: now renewed.

b. 44
s. 110
Comm. 1. 21 he alleges & proves that he has totally neglected to provide
for her and child since born, & has absented himself
from her many years past, after many offers and
invitations from her to live with him in any place
and in any low condition; yet he departed & keeps
away from her notwithstanding his sending sundry
empty letters & messages according to his threatened
intendment at his departure, to keep her from mar-
rying, as appears by his constant failure to do what
he therein has said & going from the place of his
then abode secretly, as formerly from York and
last from Jamaica, so that none here knows where
to find him, & he may well be deemed a lost
husband, so neglecting & abusing both wife & child
grievously - Court see fit to release her from
such intolerable unchristian bondage to such
a husband, & to have full power of the small part
of her portion left & belonging to them in this colony,
to provide them with for the comfort of herself & child,
unless he shall return & give the authority here satisfac-
tion before the first of January next. Otherwise she shall
have full liberty to marry another. see report.

He died 1674. it is said

1674 Oct 1.

Elizabeth Jarrall wife of Robert Jarrad } petition for divorce he
having deserted her for years
& said to several he would have
no more to do with her.

He said he would put out his child to his wife's aunt. He
had been at Rhode Island &c - (Court grant her a release
from her husband "that so she may be freed from such temptation
as hath occasioned her gross & scandalous fall into the
sin of uncleanness, which mischiefs she seems to have
good signs of repentance for, both formerly & now."

1674 Oct 8.

Mr Edward Barker vs. Michael Bryant
Mr George Denison vs. Amos Richardson

1675 May 25. At Hartford

Leet, Willym Colett, Acllyn, Kildan, Capt. John Stark,
Capt. Thos. Topping
12 grand jurors 12 petty jurors.

Mr Joseph Hawley vs. John Judson by appeal from
Hartfield Court. It was about a boat.
The court was for Judson - this court
ordered Judson to return the boat, &c.

Henry Green, late of Farmington, was indicted for
killing his neighbor John Biggs by smiting him
on the head with an axe. Being required to
answer to the indictment, he said he had killed
the child by knocking it on the head with an axe
Jury's verdict Guilty of murder.

Eloyse, Negro Indicted for killing his wife with
an axe, "wounding her to death" therewith. Being
required to answer to the indictment, he said
"he knocked his wife on the head with an axe,
he had killed his wife; he was bid to do so."
Verdict, Guilty of murder. He was late of Stamford.

The Court passed sentence of death upon Eloyse,
in the usual terms as in case of Thos. Hood. The warrant
to give warrant to the Marshall to have him executed
on Tuesday next about 2 O'clock.

Mr John Cooper & John Ginnings a case at Southampton
another case in which James Ashcombe & Mr Cooper
were concerned. Court do not incline to meddle.

John Sherwood accused of some sodomitical practices.
Case was examined - nothing appeared against him &
he was declared acquitted.

Tradition of Sedgwick that Wm. son of Robert lived
in Boston - went to Jamaica & died on his passage home
& was buried in Boston. Left son Samuel, who was brought
up by his mother & relatives on Con. River. Settled in W. Hartford
Gen. G. F. Sedgwick.

1675 May 25.

John Rogers of New London

was in prison for crimes objected against him. Grand jury found no bill. He is released from prison he paying jailer's & marshal's fees.

^{p. 51.}
^{Exm. 17}
^{p. 21} Elizabeth Rogers, wife of John above, petitioned for a divorce. Complaint of his hard usage formerly but principally of his villainy many ways, & something of his violation of the marriage covenant. It would be destruction to her to be forced to abide with him, and intolerable cruelty. He was repeatedly asked to explain or deny what she said; but utterly refused.

Court find difficulties, though inclined to compassionate the woman. Case referred to Gen. Court in Oct. She & her children in the meantime to abide with her father, & not be compelled to live with him.

There was an inventory of Rogers estate - both what was secured, and what was returned to him, he promising not to alienate till the case was issued.

Lydella Moore, wife of William Moore, late of Stonington, asked for a divorce. He had been two or four years, broken his covenant, &c. Court refers the case to October next.

1675 June 18.

Oweneo, son of Uncas, was sent to Hartford prison for killing a Narragansett Indian called John equam, within New London plantation.

A Narragansett appeared to prosecute & an Indian testified that Oweneo killed the Indian in his own defence, the Indian attempting to stab him with several knives & pursuing him when he fled from him, so he turned & struck him & killed him. This was the story of Oweneo also. The Indian had threatened to kill Uncas.

Uncas & his two sons Oweneo & Hostema, engaged for the prisoners being farther responsible in this matter when called for, and engaging to stand bound to good behavior within our precincts, all of them, & Oweneo was released.

Charles Haynes & Mr. Charles Hill.

1675 Oct 7. Hartford

only 3 present

49

John Carr vs Wm Knowles, as at New London

Mr Charles Hill vs Charles Haynes for defamation.

1676 May 18. Hartford

Elizabeth Raymond, relict of Mr Joshua Raymond
is made a dem'r. on estate.

1676 Oct 5. Hartford. Lect. Treat, Willys, Talcott, Jones, Wolcott
(Allyn)

Lydian Moore for divorce again - her husband left
her 1 year ago, leaving her & her child destitute.
Has not heard from him since, except a rumor of his
death in Virginia. Divorce granted.

James Wakely, late of Wetherfield - petitioned to have
his wife Alice Wakely sent to him at Rhode
Island by order of authority, or to have a bill
of divorce. She appeared to make answer,
& proved the promise of said James before marriage
that he would not remove her from Wetherfield
without her consent; on this & other grounds
the court refused to grant either of his petitions.

1677 May 29 at Hartford.

Lect. Treat, Talcott, Jones, Allyn, Andrews, Clark,
12 jurors petty 12, grand jurors - then Judd one.

Mr Robert Houghton of Melford vs Wm Measure of Lyme
by appeal - about charter party. Cause referred
to arbitration or reference - Mr G. Gardner, Mr R. Rand
& Mr J. Hamlin. [Should this be Richard H.?

Mr Joseph Hewley vs James Blackman, by appeal,
about land record & trespass. They agreed to refer
the matter to Mr Israel Chauncy (of Wm Luntis
& Francis Hale.

Nicholas Sension indicted for committing or
attempting to commit Sodomy. Pled not guilty.
Verdict of jury, Guilty of attempt, at that crime, which
he confessed. Sentence. To continue in prison
till called forth, & then to stand upon a ladder by
the gallows with a rope about his neck, & then
be tied to the gallows & severely whipped, & then
return to the prison & remain there during
the court's pleasure. When released, to pay the
jailer his dues, & 6£ to treasurer in charges of
trial, & give 100£ bond for good behavior.

1677 May 29.

Benjamin Tuttle or Tuttel was indicted for
12 51. killing his sister Sarah, wife of John Lawson
5.77.145. of Stanford in Nov. last about the 18th day, by smiting
her with an axe or some other instrument of death.
He answered Not Guilty. Jury was called & he invited
to except against any that he desired, but he accepted
them all. Their verdict was Guilty. Court
approved the verdict - sentenced him to be
carried hence to the place from whence he came
and at a convenient time to be carried thence to
the place of execution & then to be hanged
by the neck till he dies, & then cut down & buried.
Execution to be done June 15th. Rev. Mr. Nathl Collins
appointed to preach the lecture that day execution
is to be done.

David Ensign vs. estate of Jacob Mygatt
Nathaniel Cook in behalf of his daughter, about
distribution of estate of Thos. Buckland. Court
do not see cause to alter agreement of July 4. 1676

Mrs. Mary Osborn for herself, & for Mr. John Jones
of Newis, heir of Rev. John Jones of Fairfield
by appeal - about will of said Rev. J. Jones. &c.
The will not to be altered - but Executors & overseers
of the will are to set out to Mrs. Osborn in known
right & in right of her son, their proportions of the
estate as it was inventoried.

See Vol 11
p. 242

(She seems widow (but again married) of a son of Rev. Mr. Jones, &
John Jones of Newis is her son, & grandson of Rev. Mr. Jones)

Stephen Upson about property of his father -
Com. 11. he applied for it. Seemed to be in occupancy of Edmund
Scott - was of little value when Scott entered upon it
but is advanced by husbandry & charge of said Scott,
say the Court. Court approves distribution Sept. 7. 1677
say it is as much for children's portions as the estate
will bear.

E. Scott to have Stephen Upson, Thomas Upson's portion
of 7 £. & 50 s. of his own portion, and 25 s. a piece to
the two daughters of Upson

1677 Oct 4. at Hartford.

Richard Lord vs. estate of Peter Brawley of New London

& Matthew Griswold

& Elizabeth Rogers his daughter

by appeal vs. John Rogers
for breach of covenant
& neglect of duty, to the
damages of 300 £

b. 48

Court find for E. R. the deed of gift of Marna's estate lands
to stand firm to said Elizabeth "the late wife of
John Rogers" during her life & worth 28/6

b. 50
see below.

Benj Tuttle's Estate. Richard Edwards petitions for the
settlement of the estate according to a deed of gift
made to his wife. (Court ordered Towns men of
New Haven, Stratford & Stamford to return an inventory
of estate of said Tuttle, each within their plantation, in
order to a settlement.

1678 May 28. at Hartford 7 present. & a jury.

Mrs Hannah Gallow vs Capt Geo. Denison by appeal.
about land at Stonington.

Concile

Martin Moore convicted of excessive drinking 3 times
to pay a fine of 10s. He & wife live in a brawling, con-
tentious way, & disturb their neighbors - Court
appoint John Easton & Stephen Hopkins, to observe
how Moore & his wife conduct, &c. & return to authority
how they find matter, &c. They committed to their supervision.

Nicholas Grey vs Jacob Walker, about land &c

Mrs Thomas Robinson, complained of by County Court at N.H.
& bound himself in 50 £ to appear here. Did not appear.

b. 54.

Bond forfeited.

b. 57.

Benj. Tuttle's Inventory of estate in New Haven & Stratford
presented, amounting to 38 £ 0. 4s. He is indebted to
County fororage about him £ 15. 6. 6. to Nathl
Tuttle 28/ to Richard Edmund 6. 11. 10. The remainder
is 14. 14. 0. Richard Edwards adm'r he to pay the
debts & being willing to leave the residue of the estate to
Tuttle's mother, though Tuttle gave it to him, the
Court gives the residue of estate to R. Edwards & children
after his mother, Tuttle's de. care. Estate at Stamford
to be disposed of next October.

Oct 3. 1678 at Hartford. 7 present.

Mrs Samuel Blagge vs Mr Richard Holbrookworth
(about a sloop)

Con. 11. Joseph Hurd complains of James Wright for seizing
him & assaulting him in the highway.
Wright find 40s. & to give bond for 50 £ for good behavior.

Oct 3. 1678.

John Stotter indicted for murdering
m. 5. 88] Zipporah Bowles, wife of Thomas Bowles, with an
axe — Verdict of Jury — Guilty.

also for murdering Joseph Bowles, son of Thos. Bowles
with an axe. Verdict — Guilty.

also for murdering Mary Bowles, Daug. of Thos Bowles
with an axe. Verdict. Guilty.

He replied not guilty to each indictment. He challenged
two jurors. Court approved the verdicts and sentenced
him in the usual way, except after he was dead, his
body was to be disposed of as the Court shall direct.
Execution to be done on the 9th of October, Inst. after
the Lecture. Secretary to issue warrant to County
Marshall. Grand Jury says he was executed Oct. 2. 1678
a mistake

Successors bills were not found against them
Kelwabant

Successors are continued in jail till further order.
Wells Hunt to be released for prison.

1679 May 27.

Leet, Trest, Talcott, Wolcott, Allyn, Richards, Bishop, John Wadsworth

Benjamin Wright his will objected to by son James Wright.
Jane, widow, & Joseph approved of the will.

10. 136
10. 212

Court ordered Widow & Jos. to pay James 40 £, he having been
neglected in the will: also 40 £ more ^{plus} 30 £ to his children
after death of the widow, & 10 £ to him

James Wright & Joseph Wright agreed to this 60 £ to be paid to James.
(at London County) in Killingworth.

1679 Oct. 2. at Hartford. 8 present

Wm Williams vs Thos. Burnham for trespass on his land

Capt. Aaron Cook vs John Day by appeal, about fence
in little meadow. Withdrawn

John Wheeler vs Edward Palmer

Capt. Geo. Demmon vs Mrs Hannah Gallop

New Haven & Stratford contention about charge for
John Wheatly, lately deceased. Court decide that
Wheatly belonged to Stratford, & that that town must pay
expenses on him at Stratford, N. Haven & Derby.

Thomas Burnham vs. Wm Williams — Land contest.

1680 May 25 at Hartford. 7 present

John Wilcox by appeal vs Samuel Wilson about Damage.
John Wheatly case — Stratford obtained a new trial
from Gen. Court. Decision as before. Stratford to pay all
(by sworn)

1680 Oct 7. at Hartford

Leet, Treat, Willys, Talbot, Allyn, Bishop, Wadsworth
Jones, Natch. — July 9/12.

Mr. Sanders vs. Mr. Geo. Sanders by appeal.

Con. 5. 153.

Court found for defendant cost of suit.

This court by Jury find for Plaintiff 36^l in old
England money or 90^l in current pay (2^d/or 1)
cost of Court. Defendant appealed to Genl Court.

Con. 11
2. 96. 229.
below.

Thos. Vigers vs John Mulloore. Debt. appeal.

Stephen Richardson to have 4^l for being carried to R. Island, &c
Wm. Hannon. Saybrook Townsman to bring in his inventory,
to Court at New London.

Con. 11
3. 1788.

May. John Winthrop vs. Edward Culver about land
Com. appointed to view the rising of the Spring tides,
show for the water flows, Report whether
the tide rises as far as the land inc. controversy

Mr Amos Richardson vs Thomas Wells by appeal
about building a vessel of 48 tons & 3 quarters

Con. 1 Peter Disbrough vs Robert O'Brien appeal from Hartford
John Wells vs Thos. Hollister appeal.

5. 56. Samuel Raymond to be apprehended.

Samuel Steel vs Mat. Woodruff & Samuel North
about land at Dirty Hole.

Mr Stephen Richardson complains that one Babcock
above constable, & one Jos. Clarke, & two others surprised
Con. 11 him in his own house & carried him to R. Island
& imprisoned him for serving a warrant on Wells.
The Marshall was sent to arrest Babcock & Clarke.
Babcock was sick, but Clarke was taken and
is now here. he is fined 10^l & to pay jailer's charges.

James Wakely asked for a divorce from wife Alice
Alice Wakely also petitioned for divorce from him.

Con. 5. 25. Court refused to grant either petition. If he comes
to live in Wethersfield, the Court will not call him
to account for any former matters provided there
be no new complaints of the same nature.

Con. 11. John Fish of Stonington. His wife Ellen that Fish
ran away from him with Samuel Culver
Con. 11. 1. 21. by whom she had two children, & has been
away 6 or 7 years. They are divorced.

May 31. 1681 at Hartford

Sect. Treat. Tolcutt, Allyn Jones, Bishop, Wash, Wadsworth
12 June

John Shepard vs. Zachariah Sandford, by appeal.
about land bequeathed by Thos. Greenhill's will.

Richard Risley vs Paul Peck sr. by appeal. 4 acres land.

Antony Hoskins, behaving better, is restored to freedom

Thos. Edwards vs Jos. Emerson — appeal

Bevel Waters vs John Payn — do

11.12.123 At Isbon Wakeman vs. Mr Josiah Harvey. do. The case was
about Harvey's cow falling into Wakemans wolf pit.
County Court decided that Wakeman should pay 32/6 & cost
Jury now find for Plaintiff, Wakeman, costs 48/6.

1) 1 Samuel Steel vs. Jonathan Gilbert by appeal. It was
Con. 5.90. an action for board & attendance of Jona. Wells. The
Jury at County Court found for Steel 32.10.0 & cost 8/ or 22/6
The Jury now found for do 33.0.0 & cost 2.11.6.
all 35.11.6. Gilbert appealed to Gen. Court.

11.12.123 Maj. Thomas Clark of Boston vs Capt Thomas Topping
Robert Bloomer vs John Brandish

John Wells, Ex. of Hugh Wells vs Dr Thos. Hollister, for
225 acres of land, East of River. County Court found
for Hollister the land. Jury now find for Hollister the land.
John Wells appealed to Gen. Court. Cost 38/9.

Thomas Staples vs John Burn.

11.12.123 Maj. Winthrop vs Edward Culver, about land

p. 51, 55
50, 60 At Thomas Robinson sr. has been indicted for several
things — 1st He has reviled Gov. Lact, & threatened him —
2^d Has reviled sundry of the Assistants — 3^d He has
reproached Rev. Mr Elliot — 4th he threatened to
break the windows of Thomas Cooke Jr, and the same
was effected in time of public worship. 5th he has
threatened to set Hartford on fire, to burn a house in
town & pull up fences. Signed Wm Pitkin

Jury returned that the 1st, 2^d & 5th articles were legally proved.
Sentence. He is to be imprisoned in the county jail
at least a month, & on his release give bond of 100 £
for good behavior.

Josiah Clark & Mary Crow — called to give an
account of themselves. They have been ~~separately~~ returned,
& live as man & wife, yet give no testimony of lawful
marriage. They to bring a certificate of their being
lawfully married within a month, or be imprisoned.

May 31. 1681

David Ensign - complained of for several things -
 1 for spreading false reports about death of the King,
 flight of the Duke of York, & Monmouth being
 made Protector. To this, he says he reported that
 he heard so in New York - 2 for contempt
 of authority, that after so many means used, and
 so many promises, he continuing unlawfully
 to accompany with the wife of Thos. Long
 to the dishonor of God, scandal of religion,
 & breach of the laws, whereby his bond of Sept 18
 1679 is forfeited. 3^d he is suspiciously guilty
 of adultery with Thos Long's wife.

Jury find the 1st article as the prisoner says. They find
 the breach of the bond on the 2^d article. On the 3^d they
 find him suspiciously guilty of adultery.

Court do not punish him for 1st article & but refer it
 to October - declare his bond forfeited, and order
 him to give bond for 400 £ for good behavior &
 that he will totally forbear keeping company
 with said Long; if he refuse to give a bond, he is
 to be committed to prison. He is to be disfranchised
 of his freedom in this corporation.

^{con 5/325, he frequented Long's in 1679.}
 1681 July 23. He appeared & bound over to publick treasury
 all his housing & land on both sides the river,
 for his good behavior, & that he will forbear
 keeping company with Sarah Long, wife
 of Thomas Long.

1681 Oct 6. 7 present and 12 jurors.

Mr Richard Lord vs Mr John Blackbeech -
 by appeal - about errors in accounts
 Postponed to May next.

John Butts vs Adam Nickols by appeal
 about house & homelot in Hartford.

Samuel Hall vs Mrs Abigail Olcott by appeal
 Stephen Horner } vs Adam Nickols - by appeal
 John Seamer } about house & land.
 Nathaniel Cole }
 John Watson }

Mr Philip Beard of Newfoundland vs Thos Deamon.
 Mr Andrew Belcher vs John Edgcomb. Latham.
 Mr. Thos. Robinson, having given no security, was
 remained in prison to this day. He is now
 releas'd, & court advise him to live peaceably
 and christianly with his neighbors

26 Oct 6. 1681.

Mrs Mary Higginson, Ex. of Joshua Atwater (by
Sam Pitkin) vs Richard Ely. by appeal

Court find against Ely - Principal of debt 9.17.0
Interest " 23.10.0
Court charges 8.13.6
112.0.7

p.54 Thos. Robinson refused to refer to Breen the
controversy between him and Guilford.

will Stephen Sherwood complained of by Robert Bloomer^(con. 11)
for treasonable words. The Court find the words were
spoken when Sherwood had been sick of a fever &
ague & had drunk a great deal of wine to keep
off his fits, which did distemper his head. He
that day & since expressed loyalty to his majesty
& has now taken the oath of allegiance. His
former imprisonment is sufficient punishment
but he is to bear all charges expended upon him.

p.43 Samuel Raymond complained of for spending his
53 estate & abusing his wife. Court order his
con. 11. estate to be sequestered in the hands of William
con 5.76 Douglas & Gabriel Harris for the use of himself
and wife. If he abuse her, she to dwell elsewhere

see below Thomas Long petitioned to be divorced from Sarah
his wife - referred to October Court

Th. Thomas Harris vs. Philip Moore

1681 Dec. 15. Special Court at Hartford. 7 present + 12 jurors
Abraham Post employed in the country service
con 11 at Saybrook Fort, is allowed 40s

Hester Nichols vs Agents of Hartford - lost her case.

con. 2.66 Thomas Long - his wife Sarah is removed from
con. 1.24 him & hath accompanied with David Ensign
& avowed him to be her husband, she owned her
for wife & they bedded & boarded together.

Thomas Long is released from her -

con. 11. Hester Nichols presented a deed from her father, naming
overall his estate to her, & making no provision
for himself nor for his debts. Said deed is
declared unjust, & Hartford Selectmen were to
employ the estate they have secured to supply
Adam Nichols & pay his debts.

1682 May 30, At Hartford

Leet. Trust, Salcott, Jones, Allyn, Bishop, & Park.
Wadsworth; Capt. James Fitch. 11 June.

Joshua Wills vs Nicholas Buckland, by appeal
for nonpayment of his wife's portion; her
grandmother gave her 30 £ [see was Hannah Buckland.

Nicholas Buckland vs Joshua Wills by appeal

2.229 Thomas Vigers vs John Smith.

Mr Richard Lord vs Mr John Blacklock by appeal
3 actions.

Nathaniel Case contest between Ct. Haven
and Branford about his settlement. he has
been sent from one to the other - Court
order Branford to take care of him till next
October.

p. 57 Benj. Tuttle's estate at Stamford. Richard Edwards
take it, he depaying charges of said Tuttle.

Con. 11. John Francis is accused of causing the
death of his wife Sarah Francis. The
grand jury returned the bill Ignoramus.

p. 62 Rev. James Fitch in behalf of the widow
Con. 11. of Capt. John Musore they are dissatisfied
with the distribution made at New London
June 7. 1677. Court order a new distri-
bution to the widow, son & daughter.
Son to have house & lands in Norwich.
Mr Fitch seems father of the widow.

Hugh Malcoy complains of his wife, but
Con. 11. does not move any charges. He is ordered
to live with her & provide for her maintenance

Sgt. Zach. Sanford in right of his wife has
5.78 obtained judgment against John Shepard
for a portion of Thomas Greenhills estate
according to his will.

Con. 11. Court say $\frac{2}{3}$ of Samuel Greenhills estate did
Con 5.23.78. belong to Turners Co. - $\frac{1}{2}$ of this $\frac{2}{3}$ belonged to
children of Jeremy Adams, & $\frac{1}{3}$ of this half
to Nat. Willets children, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of that $\frac{1}{3}$
to Zach Sanford in right of his wife.
Execution to issue accordingly.

1682 June 21. Special Court at Hartford.
7 present - Andrew Leet a new one.

2 Junies -

Alumchojce an Indian was imprisoned
for murdering Elizabeth Randall wife of
William Randall by stabbing her between
the ribs with a knife, June 5th. Grand
jury found a true bill, from his own confession
and other evidences; he says he was drunk
at the time. He was indicted accordingly
for stabbing her in the back, &c. William
Randall was of Wethersfield.

Brady, that
says it was
done in June
& he was
executed a
little after

William Williams was sworn indictor. The
Indian in answering to the indictment, says
he struck her with a knife in the back and
mortally wounded her, as he is charged. The
evidences were heard, & a verdict of guilty
given. Court accepted the verdict, and
sentence of death was pronounced. This
was June 23^d & he was ordered to be hung on
the 28th of June.

1682 Oct 5. 7 present 2 Junies. At Jos. Wadsworth one
Josiah Clark vs Andrew Hillier. debt.

John Wheeler vs Lawrence Cogner (ten 11)

Mr John Blacklock vs John Holt

John Gallop vs Capt Geo. Derrison.

Mr Cary Latham vs John Morgan

John Plumb vs Mr Samuel Collins, & vs Edw Turner

Benjamin Atwell was fined at New London 40/
His fine is admitted. His conduct for which
he was fined was connected with meeting house
Scots. Court ordered New London to have their
meeting house sealed, & bury their animos-
ities.

Oct 12.

Sampson, Indian, accused of murdering a Pequot
Indian named Sowentaquahabs. The
grand jury returned a bill, Ignoramus.
Sampson was released, but to pay jailer 30/

Qd 12. 1682

10.55 *Mahetible* Ensign, petitioned to be freed
2.65 from her conjugal tie, to David Ensign.
Con. Minc. 1.3 } Court find that he has several times with-
11.21 } crewn himself from her, & bedded & boarded
p.55 with the late wife of Thomas Long & owned
her for a wife, and hath not had nor
desired communion with said *Mahetible*
for a long time as she allegeth, & the last
winter carried it in a lascivious manner
towards the wife of Samuel Elmer, & is now
gone from his wife to New York, & it may
be concluded he has gone after Long's wife
again. She is released from her tie
to David Ensign, viz. *Mahetible*, an
Inventory of his ^{personal} estate is to be taken, & he
to have half & the half. The house she now
lives in she is to inhabit without molesta-
tion.

1683 May 28. at Hartford.

8 present. Capt Robert Chapman a new one.
12 jurors.

Mrs. Sarah Richards vs Mr. Jos. Whiting
about land.

Con. 41. *Wm. Davenport* was left by his father
Humphrey Davenport with Capt. Watts
when about 4 years old, & Capt. Watts
has received no satisfaction from the parents
of said *William*. Court order *William*
to continue with Capt. Watts till he is
of age, unless his father or some other person
come & pay Capt. Watts for his charges on
William.

Israel Newton vs Robert Beacham

p.54 *Mrs. Mary Gilbert, ex. of Jona. G. vs Jona. Wells,*
in 5.90.] by appeal. County Court & this Court decided for
defendant. Wells allowed 20s for attendance.

Benj. Hills vs Wm Buckland.

*John Orton & for an uncleanness; he a mar-
widow Hannah North* ried man with a wife.
in 14.213. He to be imprisoned & pay a fine of 20£; and
she to pay 7£

May 28. 1683.

Mr Amos Richardson vs Capt. Geo. Denison.

10. 162. ^{Con. 11. 21.} ^{Con. 5. 86. gives particulars} Thomas Gutsell - applied for a divorce from Ruth his wife. She has departed from him and been absent over 3 years. Divorce granted.

Sarah Phelps vs Samuel Wilson (grandson of Edward Stebbins) about some property left by Stebbins, & put in hands of her husband.

John Galleys vs Capt George Denison
 Mr Philip Beard vs Thomas Deamore

1683 Oct 4. Treat, Bishop, Talcott, Allyn, Jones, Nath wadsworth, Fitch. 12 June

Mr Thomas Harris vs. Joseph Garrad. [See No 5. 74.]

Mr Thomas Wheeler vs. Mr. Leedes

^{Con. 11} Mr Samuel Stone vs. John Roberts by appeal
^{Con. 2. 229.} The action was for unjust detaining from him the product of a certain book or catechism bequeathed to him by his father Mr Samuel Stone and sold by his mother Mrs Elizabeth Gardner to the value of 60£, and 20£ for not paying it in due time. The jury at County Court found for defendant costs of court. The jury now find for plaintiff 60£, & cost. Roberts appealed to G. Court

Michael Taintor vs Lieut. John Mearnsley.

Henry Hayward & Richard Buckland } fined 10 each for not attending
 on the jury, being warned thereto.

Thomas Wright } vs Mrs Abigail Olcott and } Exors
 James Wright } Mr Thos. Olcott } of Th. O.
 Joseph Wright }
 Anna Smith } about land.

Jonathan Gilbert vs. his father's will. ^{Con. 11} Court do not see cause to alter the will but request Mr Gilbert to consider Jonathan, his son in law & make him some addition.

1684 May 27.

9 June. 12 June.

^{p. 54} Thomas Leocke Jr & William Stone vs Thomas Robinson about pulling up the fence of Robinson's corn field.

Enoch Beck vs Samuel Steel & Es. Nath Stanley in right of their wives, about some land that was James Boosey's in Long How or Wetherfield dry swamp.

Michael Greenold vs the same for land in same place.

1684 May 27

Michael Taintor (contest about maintaining or
and Geo. Sanders) dividing fence Sanders sued
Taintor.

Samuel Ward } by Mr Samuel Pilling their attorney
& Wm. Johnson } vs. James Bennett by appeal.
about a sloop built at Middletown
which was allowed of a day.

George Stocking decd. Dispute about division
of his estate. Agreement of John Stocking
with John Richards & Samuel Elliott in behalf of
their wives & the children of Andrew Benton &c.
(Division was made by Court Dec 18. 1683.)

Elliott 1st. Richards 1st. children of Benton 42 L. John 31

Mrs Sarah Clarke's will Hope Washburn and others
dissatisfied with settlement at Fairfield. To be reviewed.

Mr Thomas Stiles estate settled at Fairfield Court.
Samuel Stiles dissatisfied, Review ordered.

Mr Theophilus Sherman (by Richard Edmunds his
attorney first mentioned as attorney here) against
about settlement of estate of Hugh Macey. Court.
Eedum Macey died without issue & feeling of fraudulent.
Alice Macey to have use of estate; her children lawfully
begotten after her, if she leave any; if not, estate to go to
next heir of Macey.

Mrs Goring was sister of Sanders wished to put
her child to live with Capt. Newbury till 21.
Granted. The child (son) to have 2 suits of apparel
when his time is out, & be taught to read & write.

1684 Hartford, Oct 2

7 - Vicar, Bishop Talcott, Jones, Allyn, Nash, Woodworth
Quorum of 12.

Mr John Whiting decd by Jos. Whiting vs. Nathl Bissel.
by appeal about land a widow.
On Jury find for Bissel costs Court. Whiting appeal
to G. Court.

John Cole vs Thos. Standish about land near the
border of Watertown. Jury for Standish. Cole appealed to Sup.

Henry Hayward vs Thomas Bance, about land
named above called the Wolf Pound. Jury for Bance.

Mr Gershom Buckley & John Belden vs John Hollister
for land near Taubuck. At County Court jury found
for defendant. Now Jury find for Plaintiff the land & costs
Hollister appealed to General Court.

1684. Oct. 2

Sarah Jones asks to be divorced from John Jones
 Conn. 1.21. he having deserted her & neglected his duty towards her
 above 3 years. She is released from him.

1685 May 25. at Hartford

Present Just. Talbot, Jones, Hign, Windmuth, Capt Benj. Ainsbury
 Esphremuel Talbot, Capt Gily, Hemenlin. 12 June

Mr John Wolcott vs Mr Henry Wolcott. by appeal,
 about a leased goods. - The jury at County Court found
 for Plaintiff Mr. Henry Wolcott, the leased goods & cost
 Jury now found for Plaintiff John Wolcott. cont.
 Henry Wolcott appeared to the Court.

Mr James Steel vs John A. S. debt

Thomas Dickinson vs Estate of John Roberts. p. Debt.
 Conn 574. Court decides against Dickinson. See v. 5. 74th page.
 Debt not dead I think

John Ashley vs John Allyn, about a debt which Allen
 was to pay to him for Robert Hodges. County Court for Allyn
 This Court (jury) for Ashley C. S. C. & cost. Allyn appears.

Samuel Wells vs Richard Blancher. - Will, unsuited.
 Blancher allowed 4/6 for attending court 3 days in March, and
 2/6 for attending now

Rebekah Collins. desires to be separated from her husband
 Conn. 1.21. Wm Collins. He has absented himself for 8 years,
 & has not been in the town since. (Divorce granted.)

Henry Elliot vs Thomas Baker debt.

John Merwin against settlement of Mr. John
 Warham's estate by Richard Edwards. Court
 approves of settlement made by County Court in
 March last.

Thomas Hosmer vs Richard Smith. Court decides
 against Hosmer. He appeals

Mr Henry Wolcott vs his father's will, that it
 ought not to stand. Court approves of what
 County Court has done. Will is confirmed.

57 Capt. John Mason's estate distributed by James Fitch,
 Conn. 10. and Samuel Mason, May 12. 1685, to widow
 Abigail & her two children Ann & John

- Timothy Thrall vs John Watson, by appeal.
 Con. 11 Watson found Thrall as an apprentice, & was to
 M. 14. 232 receive 3 suits of apparel & be taught to read
 and write ^{and accounts} & receive 5 £. This was not done.
 County Court found for Watson, then Plaintiff, 3
 suits of apparel, & 5 £, & for not teaching him to
 read & write & cast accounts 5 £. Jury now
 find for Watson 3 suits, 5 £ and also 5 £ more for
 Capt. Aaron Cook against John Watson by appeal
 about a fence between lands that was to divide them & it
 and land that was Edward Stollers, in Little Meadows.
 Both found by jury, found for Watson. There was an
 old agreement that Watson should maintain the fence.
 Mrs. Haynes vs Capt. John Lilly & John Bidwell
 by appeal "for their damming one land in Hartford
 belonging to estate of the late Haynes, dec'd." "a level, meadow
 fence, corn & grass of his have been flooded & damaged
 & ruined, and jury found for defendant & costs.
 County Court found for Plaintiff 30/ & costs 5/6.0
 Plaintiff appeals to Gen. Court. Mr. Pittin for the Haynes
 Thomas Hance vs John Mead. 2 reads.
 Joseph Latham vs John Mead about land
 Capt. Geo. Denison vs John Gallup
 Ch. Bulkeley's bill of charges vs John Hollister 85/ allowed
 Estate of the late Denck vs Capt. Joseph Sill & others.
 Capt. Geo. Denison vs Thomas Miller & John Gallup
 Joseph Truman vs John Higley (at London Court)
 Mat. Woodruff was added by County Court to pay
 1/6 a week towards maintenance of Rec's child.
 He appealed to the County Court & freed him from
 this charge as she, said Rec, had cleared Woodruff
 as well as accused him; and the child is left with
 Rec as the reputed father, it being born in wed-
 lock. John Miller appealed to Gen. Court.
 Con. 11 [John Rec's wife had a child, it seems, by another man]
 p. 61. Anne Rec vs Goring, who to be freed from her union
 with Henry Goring her husband, he having
 Con. 11 absented himself for 5 years, affording no aid
 M. 1. 21. She is freed from him & may marry another.
 She has put her son to Capt. Newberry till 21. (H. 1685)
 [See Windsor No. 4. 1934 page]

64. 1685 6. Feb 23. Special at Hartford.

Talcott, Talbot, Jones, Allyn, Wadsworth, Winbury, Talcott, Hamlin
a Juror - one called Jury of life & death - one Grand Jury

Squampum alias Doll, imprisoned for murdering
an Indian man named Nannoc & a woman the
wife of Welaquamanan, 7th January last
by wounding, cutting & slashing them with a
broadsword, & such wounds they died suddenly
in the house & shop of Esq. Samuel Wright of
Wethersfield. Grand Jury found Bill a vera.

Indictment. "And having the fear of God before their eyes
through the instigation of the devil" &c. is the common
form. He answered not guilty.

Verdict of Jury. Guilty according to Indictment.
Verdict accepted.

Sentence. "You shall go from hence to the place whence you
came, & there be secured till the authority here shall appoint
the time of your execution, & then you shall be carried to
the place of execution & there be hanged by the neck
till you are dead & then be cut down & buried."

Time of execution to be next Friday about 10 o'clock.

A Hollister acted as interpreter, & prisoner understood
English.

1686 May 25. 8 present - Talcott, Allyn, Jones, Wadsworth
A. Lect, Winbury, S. Talcott, Hamlin

Coram. 1. 21. Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson of Ashfordon desires to
be free from George Hutchinson. He had deserted
her more than 3 years, doing nothing for her. She is
freed from the matrimonial tie by the Court.

Cor. 11. In Asbon Wakeman's estate. Capt. Thos. Hill was
nirson in law & petitioned.

The estate is to be divided between the widow and
daughter of said Wakeman equally; this was his will.
[Hill seems to have married only child of Wakeman]

Cor. 11. Capt. Thos. Watts will, & Legation. James Steel, Benoni Brown
Jud. of the Oct. Samuel Steel, Saml Hubbard

1686 Oct 7. 9 present. 12 Jurors

Capt. Thos. Watts Legation.

p. 66. Thomas Olmstead petitioned for divorce from
his wife. Court advise him to withdraw his petition
and labor to heal the breach. Case postponed.

Oct 7. 1686.

Major Talcott's wife. (She was one of Assistants present.)

Cor. 2. 69.

"This court having been informed of the great unpeaceableness that is in Major Talcott's family by the uncomfortable motions of his wife, tending to the destruction of the said family & their comforts sent for her and dealt with her a bout it. The issue whereof was, the said Mrs. Talcott confessed her faults & promised reformation. And this court dismissed her at present, and told her that if she carried herself orderly for the future, they should rejoice in it, but if she returned to her former way & course, it was then order that the authority of the place should take the best course they could to secure her from doing or receiving prejudice."

Titles-

John Mason was Mayor 1669 &c.

John Talcott was Capt. 1669. & Mayor 1673

John Allyn was Lieut. 1667. Capt. 1673.

Thomas Ball " Lieut. 1669. Capt. 1678

Samuel Ellenshall " Capt. 1669.

Thomas Judd " Deacon 1669.

Nicholas Christen " Ens. 1671. Lieut. 1674. Capt. 1679

Walter Filer " Lieut. 1672.

Robert Treat " Capt. 1672. & Mayor 1673

Thomas Copping " Capt. 1674.

John Wast " Capt. 1674. Mayor 1683

Nathaniel Gold " Capt. 1672. Mayor 1674.

Robert Webster " Lieut. 1675

Nathaniel Hardy " Ens. 1677

Thomas Hart " Ens. 1681

Samuel Steet " Lieut. 1681

John Langton " Deacon 1681

William Lewis " Capt. 1681

John Shipel " Cornet 1681

James Fitch " Capt. 1682

Jos. Wadsworth " Lieut. 1682 & 83

Samuel Chapman " Capt. 1683

John Stanley " Capt. 1684

Samuel Talcott " Capt. 1685

Cyler Hamlin " Capt. 1685

Samuel Wright " Ens. 1686

Calcutt Hardy " Lt. 1686

1686-7 Feb 15. at Hartford. 7 present
2 Jurors, one Grand Juror, & Jury of Triers or petty Jury

Robert Davis of New London was complained
of for treasonable words against our sovereign
King James, spoken Jan. 13th. Court ordered
the grand jury to inquire into it. They examined
evidences, & found that Davis had said, "I
wish King James was dead," which words
they find to be a contempt of the King.

Davis was indicted for these words, and the jury
brought in a verdict of "guilty of contempt". The
Court say that Davis said he was in a drink, and
it appeared from others that he had been drinking
hard, but the court ordered him to be whipped
(no number of lashes mentioned) & he imprisoned a month.

Indian killed at the house of Samuel Smith of
Wethersfield, and as to said, by his own means.
Grand Jury ordered to inquire into it & see
whether he be guilty of murder, manslaughter,
homicide, or chance-medley. Grand Jury
returned that they found said Smith guilty of the
death of the Indian only by the way of chance
medley. He owns the fact & leaves himself
to the judgment of the court. The Court, considering
the case and the custom of the Indians in such
cases, ordered Smith to pay the Indian's de-
ceased's daughter 4 yards of trucking cloth
or 12 bushels of Ind. Corn, to be divided by the
daughter among her relations, as they
shall see cause. [It seems to be a female.]

1687 May 31. 8 present, J. rect, Bishop, Allen, & J. Kott
John Woodworth, Newbury. S. De Bort, Hamlin.

Mr Blackleach vs. Christian Harburt's will. wishing
it not to stand. Court do not see fit to alter what
the County Court has done.

Mrs. Blackleach, for her husband, appealed to G. Court
Thomas Olmstead petitioned for divorce from
his wife Martha, she having been begotten
with child by another man before he married
her. Won Pitkin for him; Thos. Burnham
for her. Court find great difficulty in the
case, & defer it for further consideration & advice.

6. 64
5. 24.
2. 230

1687 Oct. 6. 9 present - Treat; Bishop, J. Talcott, James
Allyn, Wadsworth, Newberry, S. Talcott, Hamlin
114 Jurors -

Dr. Thomas Allyn vs. Daniel Pratt, for taking several
cows into his yard, refusing to deliver them when
demanded, so that 3 of them died.

County Jury found for Allyn 5 £ & costs, 45/6. Pratt
reviewed at September Court, & jury found for him 5 £ & 5/6.
Allen appealed, & jury now found a non liquet, viz
If Daniel Pratt's yard adjoining to his house
be not a legal pound for cattle taken damage for it
then the jury find for Allyn 6. 10. 0. & costs, and remain
of dead cattle to be Pratt's; If said yard be a sufficient
pound, the jury find for defendant cost of court.

Court say they do not find Daniel Pratt's yard to be
a pound according to law; so approve of verdict
in favor of Plaintiff, Allyn. Pratt appealed to G. Court.

Mr Samuel Willys vs the Thomas & Mrs. Mary Hooker
Conn. 5. 158 as administrators on Richard Lord's estate - by way
of appeal; for illegally occupying said Willys house
and land on West side of river at Hethersfield
and Buena in Hartford meadow. Jury at County
Court found for defendants cost 29/6; Jury at this
Court find for defendants cost; they are sent out
by court for further deliberation, and return
that they find a non liquet & further say not; they
are again sent forth, and return the same
non liquet & further say not.

Stratford & Milford had a dispute about Mary Basset.
Court find her not to be the proper charge of Milford.
Margaret Bryant, for beating her mother in law -
to be whipped severely on Monday next; to be com-
mitted to jail till then.

In October 1687 Sir Edmund Andross took
upon him the Government of Connecticut
and there was no Court of Assistants in 1688
nor in May 1689; & the waste book containing
the record of the Court of Assistants in Oct 1689
(if any court was then held) cannot be found.
The first Court recorded is May 27. 1690. - So
says Caleb Stanley, who recorded many years from
Col. Alyn's waste books.

May Court 1690

Con. 11
Con. 2, 230 Thomas Judd and John Judd petitioned in behalf of themselves & their brethren, that the land which their late father [Deac. Thomas Judd] died possessed of might be settled on and belong to his sons. Granted by Court, provided they pay the daughters their portions in country pay - they to have the land at inventory prices.

Court Hartford, May 27. 1690. This was also a Court of Admiralty
Present. R. Sweet-Glow, Sam Willis Esq. May Nathaniel Gold, Wm Jones, Esq.
9 Col John Allyn, Capt Samuel Mason, Capt. Saml Talcott
Wm Pettin Esq. & Nathaniel Stanley Esq 14 Jurors

James Wakely of R. Island, weaver vs. Nathl. Stanley -
by appeal - a contest about the personal property left
by Alice Wakely. Dec. Inventory at 110 £. 19. 4 -
Verdict for defendant. Wakely appeals to Court.

Con. 2, 230 Nathaniel Stanley vs. James Wakely of Providence, R.I.
about buildings, orchard, & 6 acres of pasture in Wethers?
(by appeal from County Court) which Wakely purchased
as he says, of late Thomas Wells, Esq. of W. - also 1/2 acre
of meadow. In the lower Court jury found for Wakely
the housing & land, 26 £. This Court found for Stanley
cost of Court. Wakely appealed, but withdrew his appeal.
Nathaniel Root was attorney for Wakely.

Col. John Talcott's to be distributed (prostatu) to
eldest son double portion of real estate; rest of children
single portions. As the heir is near of age, the
distribution is to be deferred for a time.

At October Court 1690, 5 men were appointed to
distribute the real estate of Col. John Talcott,
according to the order in Decree. [The County Court, Nov.
1689, left the distribution to County Assistants]

Con. 11
Con. 2, 230 Mr. Richard Edwards had petitioned for a divorce from
his wife, & had given his reasons. Court referred
the matter to next Court - & ordered the Secretary
to give notice to the brother & sister of Edwards' wife
that they may appear & object. &c. Mrs. Almonsted
& Mrs. Gilbert & Mrs. Goodwell are to inform Edwards'
wife of his desires, & report what she shall say.
October Court 1690. Court again heard his pleas
evidence & reasons, but did not find sufficient
ground for a divorce.

Mr. Samuel Wolcott was complained of for cruelly beating
his servant, Shumack Peck - Referred to County Court.

Court of Assistants

Hartford Oct 2. 1690. 7 present - Andrew Leet, one.
12 Jurors.

Mr John Blackleach of Hartford, vs Mr David
Jeffries of Boston, by appeal, about Blackleach's
misshipping sugar & molasses from West India
to England, as he had agreed (so Jeffries says). Both
juries (County Court & this court) found for Jeffries
1000 £ N.B. money. Blackleach appealed to G. Court.

Court May 26. 1691. 7 present - 15 Jurors

Thomas Wells of Hartford vs. Schabed Wells, Samuel
Wells, Joseph Wells, John Bidwell & wife Sarah
James Judson & wife Rebecca - by appeal
relating to estate of their brother Jonathan
Wells, deceased; Thomas Wells refused
to distribute his brother's estate to his brothers
and sisters as ordered by County Court.
Both courts found for the bro. & sisters. Thos.
now appealed to Gen. Court. His cost at County
Court was 36/6. (Thos. tried to get all the real estate, perhaps by
English law.)

Rev. Samuel Stow ^{q. m. d.} complained that some persons in
Simsbury neglected to pay him what is due
to him for preaching there (or rates, apparently).
The Marshall to levy said rates due to Mr Stow.

Samuel Hall vs Isaac Hall - of Fairfield
about certain lands in France their father's; Jury
found for Samuel the lands & 50 £ damage & cost 63/6.
Court approved.

Widow of John Drake of Simsbury, about his estate.
Court order'd 1/3 to her - 1/3 to rest to the son, and 1/3 to
the two daughters.

John Honeywell & Elizabeth his wife, complained
of for cruel usage of Elizabeth Johnson, their
servant, a little before she died; they are suspected
of being accessory to her death. The Court examined
the matter & found that Honeywell & his wife
had used their maid Johnson in an unchristian
and cruel manner; Court ordered the same
to be committed to the common jail, during
the pleasure of the Assistants of Hartford
(was at Wethersfield in 1682. Surveyor of highways.)

Dec. George Clark of Milford, Dec. - George & Thomas
sons contending about his estate. Thomas was
eldest son. Father's wife Sarah, died before him.
Oct 1691. Court ordered the will to be followed - what he gave
to wife, about 600 £, to be given 300 £ to Thomas, 120 £
to Samuel, 120 £ to Jonathan & 60 £ to George.

Continuation - see forward p 80.

Volume 2 of their proceedings includes from the meeting at Hartford Sept. 1. 1659 to September meeting at Hartford (inclusive) in 1667.

In the other end of the Book are the articles of Confederation at Plymouth, Sept. 1672, and Proceedings at Plymouth Sept 1672

Next meeting was at Hartford Aug 21. 1673. convened extraordinarily by the Gov. & Mag. of Connecticut about the Dutch War & Statute of New York, &c

Comrs for Mass.	for Plymouth	for Connecticut
Thos. Danforth	Thos. Hinckley	William Leet Esq. Pres.
Sam. Stratton	Capt Wm. Bradford Esq.	Mag. John Talbot

They had before them the Letter of Com. to the Dutch Commander and the reply thereto. They ~~advised~~ ^{advised} the Gen. (Council) to provide means of defence, men, ammunition, &c and that this remonstrance (against the Dutch, and resolution to defend) be published in each of the colonies by sound of trumpet or boat of drum.

The letter to Dutch Gov. & reply are copied.

Alowin had murdered a Pequot Indian girl in the town of Stonington; he was imprisoned but broke out & fled to Ninigraft who refused to give him up.

Com. is advised (Gen. to make a north demand of the murderer, since a proposal to call Ninigraft to account, & compel him to make reparation.

An order about wandering persons

Proceedings signed Aug 27. 73

The next meeting recorded was at Hartford Sept 5. 1678

Comrs - Mass.	Plym.	Conn.
Thos. Danforth	Thos. Hinckley	Wm. Leet
Jos. Dudley	Mag James Cudworth	John Allyn

A letter from Massachusetts stating the mischief done by the Maguas to the praying Indians of Natick, and their endeavors to regain the captives. - also a letter from May Gov. Gookin to one from Rev. John Elliot of the same import.

Commissioners agreed upon a letter to be sent to Sir Edmund Andros, Gov. of New York. Letter is copied. Letter says the "Maguakes" have lately killed & carried captive 24 friendly Indians. Ask his aid to recover the captives & prevent such depredations. Seem to have not much confidence that he will do it.

Meeting Sept 5. 1678. continued

71

Charges of the late Indian War.
New Plymouth account.

New Plymouth	661. 1. 6	
Yarmouth	497. 12. 8	
Barnstable	500. 17. 9	
Dannton	1000. 0. 0	
Swansey	500. 0. 0	
Dorchester	300. 0. 0	
Portsmouth	200. 0. 0	
Easthampton	300. 0. 0	
Sandwich	1099. 8. 4	
Scituate	1200. 0. 0	
Rehoboth	1100. 0. 0	
Bridgewater	244. 10. 8	
Mansfield	600. 0. 0	
Middleborough	100. 0. 0	
Paid by Treasurer	3000. 0. 0	
	11743. 10. 11	Accepted by the Comrs

Connecticut charges &c

1675. Gov. Salary	150.	Dep. Gov. Salary	10.	Treasurer	15.	205.
Secretaries	20.	Marshalls	12.	Janitors	12.	39.
Charge of Deputies	107.4.0	At Jas. Bishop	10E			117.4
Pay in Special Court						30.12
1676. Gov. Sects Salary with day &c		100.0.0				£ 391.16
Dep. Gov. 20E. Secy 15. Treasurer 20.		55.0.0				
Marshalls 12. Janitors 12.		24.0.0				
Deputies 2 Courts		107.4.0				
Marshalls 38 Deputies 4E each		7.12.0				293.16
1677. Capt. Benson	2.10.	At Thos. Denham	10.	12.10.0		
Gov. Sects Salary &c charge		100.0.0				
Dep. Gov. 30E Treasurer 30.		60.0.0				
Secretaries 10.		20.0.0				
Deputies 2 Courts, expenses		107.4.0				299.14
						£ 985.6
Marshalls 15. Janitors 12						27.0
						1012.6

1675	Rate granted of 12 ^d on the £ on all real estate of the colony, which was 157,929 £	7896.19.0
1676	Rate of 18 ^d per £ on 139,525 estate	10464.7.6
1677 Oct 11.	Rate of 8 ^d per £ on 144,738 £ estate	4824.12.0
		£ 23185.18.6
	deduct	1012.6.0
		22172.12.6
Other accounts expenses the war not yet exact.		
Accepted by Comrs.		

42 Meeting Sept 5. 1678 continued.

Capt Arthur Hopper petitions for recompense for
his hay & fencing destroyed by the Soldiers when pursuing
the enemy. Comrs agreed to allow him £98.10.0
over Massachusetts to pay 15. Plymouth 4.10. Connecticut 9.0.0
To be paid Mr Stephen Arnold for sheep & claimed to the prices
who lodged at Patuxet - each colony its proportion

Anthony Lowe for expense & time, by himself and
servants & sloop, in helping the Soldiers, is to be
paid 28.10.0 - proportion of the colonies as above

Sir Col. Andrews. Letter of Sept 10. 1678 in reply to the
Comrs letter of Sept 6. proposes himself ready to do
all in his power - refers to a messenger sent by
(Massachusetts, probably) to the Alaguaras and an
answer from them, &c. Requests their desires
as to what they think proper to be done.

Reply of Comrs Sept 14. 1678. Express thanks -
wish him to improve his interest & power for the return
of the captives yet remaining among the Mohawks,
& for the future security of our friendly Indians, &c.

Samuel Wilson } of Pettaquamscutt presents bill for
16 Mr Wilson } supplies of provisions &c to the army
in the Narragansett Country.
40 shillings, then being one voucher, &c.

Capt. Avery, ^{in the government of} presenting the Pequot sundry years past,
is to be paid £5.

100 Bushels of corn delivered the Indians from Watertown Mill
is to be paid in next year's accounts.

Massachusetts accounts presented ^{amounting}
amount to \$46292.

Allowed - but if the Gen Courts of the other colonies disallow
the accounts for those expeditions, that were without
their patent & licence within the Province of Maine
or farther Eastward, then so much as was expended
on the first exigency in these parts Oct 1. 1675 shall be
allowed as Comrs then ordered, but what is charged
for after expeditions shall be debited out of their acct.
Mass Comrs. object to this latter part. Others approved.

Meeting Sept 5. 1678 continued

Vote about means to be used to draw off the remainder of the hostile Indians from the French and other parts, & dispose of them in meet places, so that they may not do nor suffer damage.

About Indian children being put apprentices to white men, as ordered in 1660. They to be placed with goodly masters who shall teach them to read & bring them up in Christian nurture - in this case the apprentices are to have coats out of the corporation stock; if the masters neglect them though, the children are to be taken away & put to better masters.

Scarlacung, a Natick Indian, brought a girdle of wampum, sent them by the Alaguas to put out the fire they had kindled; and asked advice. Gurus advised them to be faithful to the English, not be ensnared by the Alaguas not to be subject to nor confederate with them, &c. He so promised in behalf of the Indians.

Gurus, commends to your Courts that the 3^d Thursday in November be set apart as a day of Fasting and Prayer, to humble themselves before the Lord and seek his face. That we may be sensibly affected with & remember the many tokens of his anger & that he will pardon us & be reconciled & that he will dwell in the midst of us & trust for the us & that he will not take away his gospel & be pleased to continue our liberties in all ecclesiasticals.

5 That a spirit of communion may be poured out upon our children that they may give themselves up to the Lord, &c.

6 That in our present low estate (in very many respects obvious, to all serious spirits, whose eyes are open) his tender mercies may speedily prevent us.

Meeting Sept 3. 1678

Mass.
1.387

Massachusetts, & account of disbursements
in the late war from June 25. 1675 to Sept 23. 1676
as taken from the colony accounts reference to the
pages of the Ledger, & to the Journal, where all
the items are. The number to 5794.

Inward Silver

Indian Service	6.13.3
Contingents, but Indians, arms, journey etc	133 2 3
Scalps	7.0.0
Maritime disbursements, for freight wages	127.2.9
Military service (commanding officers & soldiers)	9557 7 2½
Postage and guides	34.15.10
Carpenter & friends for cartage, litters etc	103.14.1
Smiths work, fixing pikes, & shoeing horses	30.13.4
Ammunition powder, ball & match	393.2.11
Arms, muskets, carbines, swords bulletins, powder bags, horns, flints candlers boxes, pole axes, color drums	412.0.3
Saddles, saddles, bridles, girths, pannels and harnesses	80.2.4
Magazine disbursements	191.16.5
	<u>£ 11077.10.7½</u>

Provisions &c.

Bacon	1.10.9
Liquors - wine, beer, spirits	208.3.9
Medicaments - salves, unguents oils, powders	170.13.8
Fish	2.12.0
Salt	7.18.2½
Beef	37.11.11½
Wheat & grain - the shew	80.0.0
Wheat	1.2.0
Groceries - fruits, spice, sugar	64.0.10
Bread & drink	902.16.8½
Pork	301.7.9½
Grain - peas, wheat, barley, etc	95.7.1¼
Cattle - oxen, heifers, cows, sheep, swine	173.9.7½
Charity - cheese, butter, vinegar oil, lard, tallow, meal, week	31.18.7¾
Tobacco & pipes	56.17.1
Bill of exchange - quarters	168.5.6½
Clothing	<u>2317.19.8¾</u>
Breeches	22.7.2
Buttons, straps & mantles	5.17.8
Wool	0.15.0
Woolen stuffs	1.4.0
Woolen stuffs - rugs, blankets, tents, canvas	26.19.5
Woolen stuffs	91.5.0
Thirteen against coats, etc	102.16.2
Woolen stuffs - for	<u>254.0.5</u>

Manacaweth's disbursements continued.

As Silver	Brought up	951.0.5
Millinery? (combs, mittens, gloves, three d. silk capes, fillings, necklets, hosiery, wadded paper wax, laces, threads)		324.0.2
Stockings		108.16.1
Draperies cotton, duffels, linen, calico, seckings bolting cloth, canvas,		226.13.1
Shirts		183.4.6
Drawers		141.0.3
Shoes		268.13.3
	£	1213.7.9

Materials - boards, nails, spikes	5.10.1½
Stationery - (envelopes, letters, paper, & ballpoint, boards, penknives, shears, iron cups, bottles)	33.17.9
Instrument for Chemistry - knives & scissors	3.1.6
Miscellaneous sundries	28.2.9
Order for axes, hatchets, spades, pickaxes sawblades, files	14.13.0
Baggage - (sacks, rope, heads, barrels, mules, chests, boxes, bags, wallies, twine, rope, line hooks, cords, snapsacks)	49.11.5
	138.16.6½

Mixed disbursements expended by officers towards for arms, ammunition provisions &c expended towards in their particular acts. that have come to hand		4346.3.0½
On preceding page (brought forward)		13395.10.4½

	£	19093.17.8½
Paid by John Treasurer during his term, for the war, on his acct. more than is stated above, Silver	1038.8.8½	
do do rate per cent	1585.15.4	
Paid by the Present Treasurer for war expenses, as silver entered on 2 & 3d blotter	19163.19.10	
Paid by do in note pay 17784.1.0		
to make standing acct of	4446.0.3	13338.0.9
	£	28026.11.1½
		19093.17.8½
		47120.2.4

Excess things received in as silver, over		
Military finances for not obeying	99.0.9	
common		
188 prisoners of war sold	397.13.0	
Hidlers sold	36.13.4½	
Apparel	394.9.3	927.16.4
for ground, defuncts from the soldiers that were for clothing		
Total of war disbursements		46297.6.0
as above accepted by Man. Comm. but not by the others, because not all expended in the limits of the Confiscation. See 3 pages back.		

76 Meeting Sept 5. 1678

Sept 20. The Commissioners agreed to meet at Plymouth the 3^d Thursday of March next - at what time the advantage gained by sales of prisoners, lands & goods by either colony in reference to the late Indian War shall be presented, & what is unsettled shall then be settled. - the lands to be disposed of - settled & divided.

Meeting at Plymouth March 20 1678 9 -
Gov^r Winslow President - and Coram in room of
Wadsworth - otherwise before.

A sister of John Samian claimed by Jos. Burge as
her servant. He to prove his claim before the gov^r or
of Plymouth; if he prove it, he is to receive 5 £. If
she be free, she may remain at Punkapung or elsewhere.

Joseph Hidel petitioned in behalf of their sister & child
Per^t Hidel in the hands of John Hidel of Succowet
She to deliver up to Jos. & Gov^r Hidel, upon
repayment of their purchase money, as
the Gov^r of Plymouth shall order.

Civ. John Elliot proposed to reprint the Indian Bible.
Com^r debate upon it, & refer the subject to next meeting.

Massachusetts proposes to have Com^r settle in
peace with the Illaguas. Com^r refer it to their
General Courts - advise to treat the Illaguas
kindly & detain them if they come among us,
& then permit one to return & inform their Sachems
we are in to confer with them; if this opportunity
does not offer, other means to be tried, & a gratuity be
cut to the Illaguas, if it be thought best.

Accounts of the Colonies - great difficulties
in rectifying them & making them exact, in reference
to the late war. - difficulties in regard to dividing
the conquered lands, & profits of prisoners, &c.

Com^r agree that each colony shall freely dispose of the
land within its own precinct, & such prisoners with
other profits as have been brought into them, and
are now possessed by them, without claim from each
other - and

Plymouth shall pay to Massachusetts 1000 £
lawful money of England at the Town House in Boston
by Oct 1. 1680.
Connecticut shall lay as their proportion due to Gov^r Winslow
in his own in the war, £ 32. money.

Meeting March 20. 1678-9

77

The preceding Arguments being made, each colony was acquitted from all further payment, or claims, for reference to the late war: each paying the debts due to their own inhabitants.

100£ had been allowed Gen Winslow, of which Connecticut was to pay 32£ as on last page.

Plymouth's allowance of 1000£ to Massachusetts seems to be in reference to the Eastern War.

The subject of settling the affairs as to the war was by Conn. & Mass. referred to Plymouth Colony and they brought in a proposal to pay Mass. 1000£, to have Conn. pay Gen Winslow 32£. & to let each have the lands within its jurisdiction, &c; & that mutual amity should continue.

&c

Signed by Josiah Winslow
Thos. Hinckley.

John, Indian teacher & preacher at Mattache is allowed 3£ for his labors.

Richard Wharton of Boston. was allowed for sheep & cattle taken for the confederate army in the Narragansett Country, 31£. viz

Massachusetts	16.0.0
Plymouth	5.0.0
Connecticut	10.0.0

Jarner Brown of Swansea allowed 20£ for his cattle killed in the Narragansett Country.

John Reynolds of Narragansett 10£ for cattle.

(Such accounts as there were to be paid by the colonies in proportion to — as before.)

Commons propose to have English Schools established among the Indians, as the best way to civilize them & prepare them for religious instruction, &c. The instructors to attend to this.

Resolved & signed March 24. 1678-9.

25th August meeting at Boston 1679.

Allowed Capt. John Hull for cattle eaten by the confederate army in the Narragansett Country 25£

Co Capt Hull & Wm Crofts 25£ for do.

to be paid by the colonies proportionally.

7⁸ Meeting at Boston Aug 25. 1679

The king had written letters to the Governors, directing an account of the lands at Mt Hope and Narragansett, conquered from the Indians, to be sent to him.

The commissioners now wrote a letter in reply, to the Earl of Sunderland, dated Boston Aug 25. 1679. They remit to him a printed narration of the war, which was put forth by private hands, but substantially correct. They suggest that the Jesuits have had some influence in contriving this war, having been credibly so informed by both the Indians and English, at home & abroad.

1 They say the Mt Hope lands are within Plymouth Colony according to her charter, & within a town in that colony planted near 40 years ago, & called Saconick & Penna nezy.

2 About Philip's submission to the English.

3 The justice & necessity of the war.

The lands at Mt Hope were formerly estimated at 7000 acres, but a late survey shows a less quantity. They are valuable as being near the sea & would accommodate a place of trade; otherwise not very valuable. Say Plymouth & all the colonies should disburse 100,000 £

Narragansett Lands are included in Connecticut charter before the war were settled in several plantations right of purchase from the Indians. The war disturbed those parts, & since the war many have intruded themselves under countenance of Rhode Island.

About Commissioners of 1664-5 &c.

Signed by the 6 Commissioners T. D. J. D.
J. W. J. H.
J. W. J. R.

Mr Elliot offered & made a motion about reprinting the bible.

Livingston, William.	Myers	Cor.
John Davenport	John Hutchinson	John Allyn
Rev. Dudley	Thomas Henckley	James Rickards

collecting of Comrs. Sept 6. 1681

79

Settlement of the claim of ^{the} Gunthorn Building
for curing a wounded Soldier sent down by
Major Pyncheon, whose suit is depending.

49 L. money to be paid, and the process against
Major Pyncheon to be ended - to be paid by the 3.
Woolwoodcock of Plymouth ^{Gilman} to receive 55.10
in full

Massachusetts	shene	53.0.0
Plymouth	"	10.0.0
Connecticut	"	31.10.0
		104.10.0. ² 2

Also widow Cole for cattle & sheep in the Narragansett
country 10 L. - partly each colony.

Places of Meeting not down.

Signified to Mr. Stoughton. Mr. Jos. Dudley, Th. Hunkley
James Cadworth Robert Trecat, John Maltby.

Meeting at Hartford Sept 5. 1684.

Richard Smith of Narragansett allowed 40
money for his great charge for the Soldiers
when at his house several times; & he himself
was of great service -
Massachusetts 41.10.6
Plymouth 6.3.2
Connecticut 12.6.4

Comrs. recommend to the several governments
to appoint Oct. 22. a day of solemn
Humiliation, by reason of the rebukes &
threatenings from Heaven, his hand being still
stretched out - prayer for a more effectual
general reformation so long discontinued of
any general one but greatly desired - for pouring
out of Gods Spirit on the rising generation; for
continuance of our peace under the King, for
prolongation of his life, for the Protestant Religion &c
Robert Trecat was President.

(The end of Commissioners Meetings)

Court of Assistants - from several leaves back.
 1st October Court 1691 - continued 9 present. 13 jurors
 12 grand jurors.

Capt. Wm. Lewis of Farmington, dec^d - his estate -
 Court order the ~~estate~~ added on his widow
 by jointure to remain as given; Philip has
 long had his father's housing & land in Hartford.
 The same is to be his, + 30 £ from moveables.

see
 No 2. 246
 No 5. 172.
 Erekiel } have had portions by their grand father
 Nathaniel } (estate of their father, it is said)
 Erekiel to have 5 £ more and Nathaniel 15 £ more
 Samuel to have 72 £ besides what he has had.
 William " 61 £.
 Ebenezer " 69 £.
 John " 117 £.
 James " 87 £.

Mary Judd 59 £
 Sarah Boltwood 67
 Hannah Marsh 67
 Abigail Selden 82
 Abigail Lewis 77.

[See 2 cases at this October Court under May Court 1693]

Court May 9. 1692 at Hartford -
 7 present. 6 able & Stanley one - 14 jurors

Many appealed cases from County Court - in part &
 and unimportant

Benjamin Smith of Wethersfield - had been fined 5 £. for
 abusing a Constable.

con. 11 John Wyard of Wethersfield had been fined 10 £ for
 abusing a constable - had held an ax over the
 head of the constable & threatened to dash out his
 brains.

John Meeks } of New Haven, by appeal, vs Wm. Jones
 Stephen Mox } and Hannah his wife, about a lot of
 2 acres called Whanis lot (was estate of Theoph. Eaton
 father of Hannah Jones) N.H. County Court found for
 Jones; this jury found for Mox & Jones appealed to C.C.

Mercy Hill - wished to be divorced from Ebenezer
 Hill - she accused him of adulterous practices
 with Abigail Wooden, whom he had had gotten with
 child - (Divorce granted. She to keep what
 estate she has in her hands to bring up her children

p. 81.
 con 2. 230
 Susannah Hodge - petitioned to be divorced from
 her husband John Hodge - accused him
 of adulterous practices with Indian women,
 & of wholly deserting her. Divorce granted.
 [of Lyme, probably, or that vicinity.]

[A special court in Fairfield in Dec. to try witches.
 Not this court - appointed June 22, 6 months before.]

Court of Assistants Oct 6. 1692
 9 present. Capt. James Fitch, one. ————— 13 jurors.

Com^{ll} Samuel Cheesebrough } vs. Elisha Cheesebrough, about
 Nathaniel Cheesebrough } lands that came from Wm.
 Elisha Cheesebrough } Cheesebrough — Elisha was
 son of Elisha, Dec^r. & son of Wm.
 Com^{ll} John Tracy of Norwich vs. (Capt James Fitch of N.
 about land.

Attn^r appealed suits, about trespass &c. No witch suits.

Court May 8. 1693. at Hartford.

8 present. Great Jones, Willis, Allyn, Pitkin, N. Stanley,
 Eastbury, Mossell & Mansfield 12 jurors.

Com^{ll} Elkanah Cornbrook vs. ——— William, (appeal from
 a Vin Haven) — He had defamed William, saying
 "he is more like a devil than a Christian; he is a
 devil of a man; he lies like a serpent & trying to do
 mischief" William received cost of Court at
 both courts no more — 50/ in all

Samuel appealed cases.

Philip Lewis, of Hartford was contending about his
 father's estate.

Hannah Winton — asks for Divorce from Andrew
 Winton of Fairfield — he had left her 8 years.
 Divorce granted.

Samuel Collins vs Joseph Butler, for detaining
 his maid servant. Susannah Hodge, daughter
 of John Hodge late of Lyme. Viduit/ & Collins.

Thomas Hollister by appeal vs Thomas Hancock
 Standen case — Hollister had said that Hancock
 was a lying, cheating rogue & a forgerer, &c. At
 both courts, the jury found for Hancock. 20/ & costs.

Sarah Dormer, wife of John Dormer of N. Haven
 complained that since their marriage Jan. 4. last,
 "he has been wholly disabled to perform conjugal
 duties to her, or granting her due behavolence
 and to have any carnal knowledge of her" He
 confessed that this was true, & both had agreed
 about the estate. She asked for divorce & it was
 granted.

Com^{ll} Samuel Kircomb (Kirkham) was punished
 for killing Narrimico, an Indian, in Feb. last.
 — he threw him down, which might have been the
 cause of his death (Kirkham was of Glastenbury.)
 He "struck up his heels" (the Indian) on the ice.
 Court sentenced Kircomb to pay 8^l to the Colony Treasur-
 and 40/ to the next of kin to Narrimico — also to pay
 the next of kin 12 dyffil coats, 2 yards each; & all expenses
 & costs. — he to remain in prison till all is paid.

May Court 1693 - continued

Con. 11. Hugh Croft of Stratford was presented for
Con. 2. 230. "not having the fear of God before their eyes, through
 the instigation of the devil, they had forsaken
 thy God & covenanted with the devil
 and by his help, had in a preternatural
 way afflicted the bodies of sundry of his majesty's
 subjects, for which, according to the law of
 God & the law of this Colony, thou deservest to die.
 The Grand Jury returned, Ignoramus. He was
 released from prison, but was to pay the jailer,
 and the charge at Fairfield, & in bringing him
 to prison.

Con. 11. 16
Con. 2. 230. Mercy Brown (convicted of murdering her child,
 Oct. 1. 1691 - [was a Tuttle, sister of Richard Edwards 1st wife]
 Case was omitted in my minutes of Court of
 Oct. 1. 1691. She was wife of Samuel Brown
 of Wallingford, & had killed her son Samuel
 Brown, June 20. 1691, with an axe.

She was regularly indicted & tried for murder
 & found guilty by the jury. She confessed
 that she was guilty of the fact but not of malice
 in it. The Court then found some difficulty
 in the case, & deferred passing sentence
 for the present - ordered her to be secured in
 jail till further orders.

Now at May Court 1693; the court say that evidence
 given in proof that she has been in a distracted
 condition long before she committed the fact as well
 as that time, & has since been in such a condition.
 They do not see cause to pass sentence of death
 on her - order her to be taken care of & kept in
 custody as the New Haven Magistrates and Thos.
 Frowbridge shall direct - if her dues from
 her husband's estate fall short of her maintenance,
 the rest shall be paid by Colony Treasury. To remain
 in Hartford jail, till disposed of by N. Haven Mag.

Con. 11. [John Williams of Wethersfield, Oct 1691, was
 sentenced to pay 5^l fine, & to be imprisoned till
 it be paid, for saying to the members of the County
 Court at Hartford in Sept 1691, that "they had
 given the constables of Wethersfield a license
 to lie." - He escaped from the Hartford "GaoL."
Con. 11. Thomas Hancox was jail keeper in 1691.
Con. 11. 1. 171

Court of Assistants. Held Oct. 5. 1693.
7 present. 14 Jurors, and 12 Grand Jurors.

The Rogers at New London contending with each other.

Com. II The wife of Joseph Ingram of Saybrook lives apart
p. 88 from her husband. The Authority of N. London County
are to take care that Ingram's wife be sent home
to her husband, who is required to receive her; and
ought to carry it lovingly to the other.

Lawsuits were many of them caused by trespass on lands; that
is by disputed titles to lands. All appealed from County Courts.

Nathaniel Crow complained of what County Court had done
in regard to the estate of his brother Daniel Crow, &c.
This court confirmed what the other had done.

John Lee of Farmington, in regard to the estate of his father
in law, Thomas Romin, of Windsor. Error to be corrected.

Daniel Matthews, Tailor, was presented for ravishing
Mary, the reputed daughter of John Goodrich of
Wethersfield, June 28. 1693. Grand jury returned
victoria. She was about 10 years old. The case
was tried, & the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.
The Court accepted the verdict.

He was also tried for ravishing Elizabeth Berley
(Doughty's should be) daughter of Widow Wooly of Hairfield April 15. 1693.
She was 12 years old. He was imprisoned for this
and broke jail. He plead guilty to this indictment,
and not guilty to the other. Verdict of jury, guilty.

He was sentenced to be executed. To be hanged
by the neck till dead. Time not fixed.

He is called "Daniel Taylor, alias Daniel Matthews
late of New York".

Court at Hartford, May 7. 1694

8 Present: Treat, Jones, Allen, John Burr, Esq. Pitkin
or Stirling, Esq. Stanley, Esq. & 12 Jurors

Costs of court are sometimes said to be "in Pay" - usually
not distinguished. In a suit for Debt, "20/ in
money or 40/ in pay." is mentioned.

Action for debts - for unlawful impounding - for
steals - on land - for slander - for rice & 8 shocks of
rice. Estimated to yield 10 bushels.

Isaac Egglestone of Windsor got Lydia Spencer of
Haddam with child - in this condition she married
John Ventrous of Haddam. She had a child & Court
ordered Egglestone to pay 2/ a week for 4 years, to support
the child, but Egglestone & Lydia Ventrous agreed upon
48£ in full in country pay. Ventrous objected to this
and the 2/ per week stood.

John Ventrous petitioned for a divorce from wife Lydia,
she being with child by another when he married her.
It was proved that he had freely forgiven her this wrong, & would
not part with her. So Court refused to grant a divorce.

May Court 1694, continued

Com. II Samuel Hemmeway complained of Nathaniel Finch
 for marrying his daughter, Elizabeth Hemmeway
 daughter of Finch's first wife. Finch made his
 plea by attorney, but court deemed them not
 sufficient. The Court considered the plea on both
 sides, the rules of God's word, the judgment of
 able divines, and the laws of the colony, and then
 judged the marriage to be incestuous & unlawful
 & declared it wholly null & void. The
 Court recommended to the New Haven County Court
 to lay such punishment on Finch for his offense
 as the nature thereof requirith. "In this judgment
 the whole court agrees".

Several cases at this Court appealed to General Court.

Special Court at Hartford May 18. 1694

9 Judges - Treat, Alden, Fitch, Mason, Daniel Wadswell Esq.
 St. Stanley, Constanty, Mansfield, John Hamilton Esq.
 12 Jurors all from Hartford Co.

Com. II John Rogers of New London - presented for saying
 (laying his hand on his breast) "This is the human body
 of Christ" (in Feb. last) - when conversing about a
 wheelbarrow which he brought into the meeting
 house at New London a week or fortnight
 before, he said, that "Christ drove the wheelbarrow"
 The first words above are called presumptuous, absurd,
 and blasphemous - the latter, absurd, impious, and
 denying Christ. -
 He was presented also for disturbing public worship at N L
 on the Lord's Day -
 He was presented also for saying before this Court, that he had
 not done or said any thing but what his Lord & Master
 sent him to do; This he said in reply to the Governor
 who was reproving him for disturbing God's people at his
 worship on the Lord's Day. - All which is contrary
 to the word of God, &c, contrary to the laws, &c.

The Jury found him guilty of all these things alleged -
 The Court sentenced him for blasphemous words, to be
 led to the place of execution with a rope about his
 neck & then to stand on a ladder leaning against the
 gallows, a quarter of an hour - for evil speaking
 against the ordinances of God, our way of worship
 and the ministers of God's word, was fined 5 £ -
 for disturbing the congregation on the Lord's Day, in
 time of public worship, he is to be imprisoned till he
 give security of 50 £ for his peaceable behavior, & pay
 the prison keeper his dues.

No other case at this Court.

Court of Assistants at H. Oct 4. 1694

85

8 p. 121.

16 June 1694 -
taken from N. London Co.

Henry Wolcott vs John Hosford, for 20 acres in Hoyt's
Meadow, which belonged to Jane Hosford formerly.
County Court jury & this jury gave the land to
Hosford. Wolcott appealed to Gen. Assembly.
He was acting as Adm'r on Jane Hosford's estate.

Costs at this court in appealed cases seem to be
light often 4s. 8s. &c. while cost at lower court in
same case was over 30s.

Capt Daniel Clark was "their majesties"
Attorney" at this court, and at preceding
courts - probably the first King's Attorney
- so called, in the Colony after the Revolution of 1688
Richard Edwards was attorney for some.
Mr Withnell

296 William Wright of New London, an Indian, was
presented for being instrumental in rescuing
Daniel Mather from Hartford Prison
for abusing Stonington meeting house - for
being confederate in burning New London meeting
house - Wright confessed that he aided Mather
to escape from prison at New London - John Rogers
Esq. conveyed him thence out of the colony.
Wright ordered to pay half the charge of taking Mather
to bringing him back to prison.

For daubing Stonington meeting house with his own
dung; for concealing the discourses of the Pope's
and their confederates about burning N. London
meeting house, & for escaping from justice when
sought after, he was to be severely whipped, and
then imprisoned till he gives bond for 150£ for good
behavior, & pay half the charge above.

Con 11 John Rogers Jr of New London was presented
p. 84 for burning New London meeting house.

Con. 2. 236 Court say he has been in company with those who
discourse about burning the meeting house.
That he encouraged the Indian to flee - that he was
active in conveying Daniel Mather out of the colony
as he confessed at court - He is sentenced to pay
half the charge of taking & bringing back Mather -
all the charges expended on himself - and to
continue in jail till he find sureties in 150£ for
good behavior, & pay the above charges.

October Court 1694—continued.

Bathshua Fox was presented (by Dan Clark. K. A. for being accessory to burning at London meeting house "and for other wicked continuances of puppets, and fouling the said house" — or otherwise expressed — "of being instrumental in laying of puppets in the said meeting house." — Court sentenced her to pay a fine of 10^l — to be severely whipped — to pay all charges expended on herself since she was apprehended & during her imprisonment & to remain in prison till she find sureties in 150^l for good behavior, pay fine & charges.

10.84 John Rogers senior — for saying that in the name of the Lord Jesus & Haradeth, he defied the Governor and assistants, & all the ministers, and all their evil worship. — & he called them all devils-worshippers — to be severely whipt — which was done the same day — he owning & confessing the said expressions and refusing to retract the same.

Samuel Rogers was bound for John Rogers Jr.

In the case of William Wright, John Rogers Jr and Bathshua Fox, the Attorney at third Magistrate Capt Daniel Clark presented the accused — The jury (it was not a grand jury) then returned on the presentment, Bella vera, and the Court did the rest.

Court May 7. 1695 7 present. 13 jurors

Thomas Cook of Windsor vs. John Wilson of Hartford and Samuel Wilson of Windsor, adm'rs on the estate of Thos. Atwell's estate. Thos. Cook had a lease of the estate from Thomas Dawson for 1000 years; but it was decided that he must surrender the estate; he now claimed 100^l for betterments, having expended on it 100^l & bettered it many ways. Both Courts went against Cook.

[No regular system as to Attorneys — Jos. Altygatt was an Attorney in one case; Alexander Allyn, in one.

A Steer case. Joseph Peck sold a steer to Samuel Howard Dec 1693 for 4^l. Capt. Robert Wells & Wettingf. claimed the steer & recovered it with costs. Howard then sued Peck for the 4^l & costs. Peck recovered Cost at County Court, but at this court, the jury found for Howard 7^l & cost if "a judgment of the General Court be an end of law" (It seems that Wells recovered at Genl Court) The Court gave their opinion "that a judgment of the General Court is the end of law." & adjudged that Peck should pay 7^l & cost 28/6. He appeared to G. Court.

9.111 Will of Mrs Lydia Topping - presented, approved and ordered to be recorded.

or Thomas John Hancox, Keeper of Hartford Gaol complained that John Rogers & Bathsheba Froese, two of his prisoners, disturbed his family by working on the Sabbath - may is for direction of the Court. The Court had the prisoners brought and informed them "that they must forbear all servile labor on the Christian Sabbath" - may obey the orders of the keeper - she was directed to restrain them from labor on the Sabbath. "by Correction or otherwise".

Hancox also complained that the prisoners made a shop of his prison house & gave great trouble to his family by customers that came for their work & went through his house. Court left this for Hancox to regulate - suggested that he might agree with them for a recompense for troubling his house.

10.98 Daniel Shelton of Stratford, began his suit against the Wells of Wethersfield - in regard to the distribution of the estate of Samuel Wells, late of W. Richard Edwards, his attorney.

Sarah Comlinson daughter of the above Capt Samuel Wells, dec'd was now dead. Thus Wells asked for guardians &c. Court referred it to Fairfield Court.

Court at Hartford. Oct. 3. 1695 7 present 12 jurors -

June Hosford's estate wounder, still in contest. Rev. Samuel Mather, vs Philip Hosford's widow, Samuel Hosford, & Joseph Phelps, son of Philip. It seems Gen. Court ordered the land to be delivered to Henry Wolcott, & he delivered it to Rev. Samuel Mather, as church estate. Sept County Court and this Court decided for defendants, Mr Mather appealed to G. Court (as to some grass cut on the land)

David Ensign vs Joseph Peck - for slander - saying Ensign had stolen meal out of a bag that was taken from Jos. Allen & his Bidwell's Mill, & left in Jos. Aligatts lot. Jury at both Courts found for Peck. Ensign appealed to G. Court.

Court decided in case of Town of Lyme vs. Saml Tenker "that Town grants & agreements with particular persons in the disposal of land, is a sufficient title in law."

A case of trespass in Wallingford - cutting grass on a piece of meadow in W. called "Dog's Misery".

October Court 1695 - continued.

Richard Steer & John London were complained
Samuel Beebe } of New London Court for
Jonathan Rogers } "compiling & emitting" a scandalous
sedition paper of false accusations
defaming the government of the Colony &c

A. C. Court adjudged each of them to pay a fine of 5^l.
They appealed to this Court. This Court confirmed the other's
doings.

p. 94 James Olmstead & heirs of Capt Richard Olmstead, son
of John Olmstead }
Samuel Newell in behalf of Rebecca Newell, his wife
sister of John Olmstead — there three
4. 236. objected to the settlement of the estate of John
234 Olmstead, etc. of Norwich.

The Court find that John Olmstead by will left his
whole estate to his wife during life, but made no
disposition of his real estate (except 10 a. or so to his
negro) — the widow disposed of the real estate by will
which this Court do not allow. The real estate
belongs to the heirs of Richard Olmstead and
Rebecca Newell, Court ordered that they
should have it. New London Court directed to
settle the personal estate according to justice;
Samuel Lathrop to be well paid for all he has
done for the widow.

p. 83 Joseph Ingram petitioned for a divorce from
3. 1600. his wife. Not granted. The Marshall
of New London ordered to take the wife & son
of Joseph Ingram, & convey them to Saybrook
to said Joseph, & he is required to receive them
contentiously, & they are to be obedient.
The charge to be paid out of the estate of Ingram's wife.

Contest between Daniel Shelton & the Wells's
p. 87. 231
2. 219 Court find the Inventory was — £1100
County Court formerly gave a lame daughter 40

De Do gave to relief 50^l, and deducted 1060
for land spoiled by a flood 60^l } 110
£950.

This Court order the 950^l to be distributed as follows
Elder son, a double portion — 271. 8. 6¹/₂
The other son & 4 daughters 135. 14. 3¹/₄ each 678. 11 5¹/₂
£950. 0. 0.

Many cases appealed to Gen Court

Court of Assistants. Held May 11. 1696

8 Jurors. Great, Allyn, Fitch, Wetthel, & Stanley,
C. Stanley, Mansfield, Hamlin.

13 Jurors - most from Hartford Co. 3 only from other Counties.

2.187. James Steel ^{deceased} vs. Samuel Stocking of Middletown
as executor of Deac. Samuel Stocking's will in regard
to the legacy of his late wife, Bethiah, ^{wife} ~~Deac. S.~~

Quanapue in heir of Cherry, an Indian Dec^d. Jos. Mygatt
was attorney for Quanapue, who claimed 2 1/2 acres of land
claimed by Samuel Hays - by appeal. Decision was against
Mygatt & he appeals to Gen. Court for Quanapue.

Luke Hill had killed 8 wolves & claimed 64^s of collection of
Glasterbury; therefore were paid, 13. th county gave
Hill 48^s. instead of 64^s

Hol. John Allyn vs. Thomas Wells of Wethersfield, by appeal.
about lands in W. which Allyn ~~and his wife~~ ^{his wife} claimed - Wells had improved them.

Did Allyn marry Capt. Samuel Wells' ^{yes} widow?

Deserters - Joseph North & Thomas Portu } Frammington, were fined
Benj. Judell } £5. each by County Court for
concealing deserters, and
helping them escape -
Deserters called "Yakers"

All appealed to this Court. Jury found for North
cash by Court. The Governor & Assistants Dissented
from this verdict & the King's Attorney appealed from
this verdict to General Court.

Portu & Judell refused to pay costs of their appeals: nonsuited.

Admrs. of Eas. Ephraim Nichols, the God, vs Benjamin
Hanging Nichols for a bond of 200[£] vs Isaac Nichols
County Court found for admrs 200[£] trust. This Court (Jury)
found for admrs 20[£] trust. Both appealed to G. Court.

Nathaniel (Heol of Wethersfield) was attorney for Edward
Bronfield & Francis Burrows of Boston against Daniel
Shelton of Stratford.

County jury found for Boston men (merchants) 156.13.10. current
silver money & cost. This jury found for same 140.3.4.
money & cost. Both appealed to G. Court.

4.230 John Bushnell, in regard to estate of Samuel Bushnell
deceased, of Saybrook. Court order that he shall have
50[£] paid him out of the estate.

John Hawley & Thos. Wells disinherited with the distribution
of estate of Ephraim Hawley by County Court (Fairfield).
New order by this Court. Agnes Tomlinson had
possession of the estate - to give it up &c.

The acts of this Court from Feb. 1686 to 1696. were
left by Col. Allyn on his Waste Books, but not
recorded elsewhere. They were subsequently recorded
by Caleb Stanley, Jr. as he testifies.

Court of Assistants seemed to be held only at Hartford till 1702—at least no other recorded here (perhaps one held at New Haven & recorded there) no, it just was summoned regularly but adjourned just only when criminal cases of importance were to be tried. In 1702 the Court of Assistants began to be held, like the Gen. Assembly, viz. the May Session at Hartford, and the October Session at New Haven & continued so long as the Court was continued. The Judges were as they had been, viz. the Governor, Deputy Gov. and Assistants in number, commonly 6 to 9 Assistants. When the Governor was absent the eldest Assistant was appointed President of the Court—unless the Deputy Governor was present—if so, he presided. The last Court of Assistants was holden at Hartford May 8 1711 till 10th—then adjourned several times till June 1, the last day of the Court. The Court of Assistants used to open in the morning at 8 o'clock, in May & October, and at the Special Sessions in other months. In the afternoon the Court often opened at 2 o'clock—when the opening is noted—sometimes 3 o'clock.

William Writting had been Clerk of this Court.

1711 June 1. "Mr Caleb Manly, Secretary, who is Clerk of this Court."—noticed. Richard Edwards was Queens Attorney. He was appointed Clerk of the Court May 1710—called also Secretary.

A Superior Court, so called, was organized in 1711, held its first sessions at Fairfield Sept 4 1711 * at New London Sept 25—at Hartford March 1711-12 on 14th day—at New Haven March 11. 1712 (Tuesdays) at Hartford March 18 (Tuesday) 1711-12—at New London March 25 1711-12.

Then began at Fairfield September 2, 1712; at New Haven Sept 9 (Tuesday) 1712; at Hartford 16 Sept. (Tuesday) 1712 at New London Sept 23, 1712.

* at New Haven Sept 11. 1711—at Hartford, Sept 18th 1711 (between Fairfield and New London)

Thus the Courts were held in the four counties on the 4 Tuesdays in March and September (four first Tuesdays, when there were 5) & beginning at Fairfield, then New Haven, next Hartford, next New London. Also adjourned Courts were held at other times. This Court had 4 Judges—one of them for a year or two was the Governor, who presided—afterwards one was called Chief Judge.

Jonathan Law was Clerk at first, 1711, 1712, &c

1711-1713. Sheriffs were allowed 4s. a day for attending the Sup. Courts: Constable 3s. a day. and bellman 2s. a man for a Court. 16s. a man. A Sheriff and a Constable seem to have been present at the same time.

The house where they sat was paid for - about 20s a term.

At New Haven, March 1711-12. Madam Roselwell was allowed for the trouble & used her house 3 days, 20s.

At New London March 1711-12. 12s. charged for plank "to make the platform for the Court's sitting".

allowed Jonathan Sawbridge for duties there in these two last Circuits £9.5.1.

These bills & those made out by Queens Attorney for criminal charges, were paid by Colony Treasurer. 3 criminal trials at New London cost 33.2.11.

The Judges at an adjourned Court at New Haven Nov. 1712, paid themselves a fine -

Chief Judge 8 Days 20s - 4.0.0

Other Judges 5s. each by expences at 2/6. Day.

Each 4s. a day.

One Judge had a man who bore his own expence and was allowed 20s.

Oct 1713. Capt. Williamson of Hartford was paid 30s. for house room. In Sept 1714 Capt. Williamson was allowed 20s. for his house room 1714-15, 20s. Sept 1715.

Nov 1715. Mr Mansfield New Haven, house room 8s. or Days Court

Sept 1715 At New London - Sheriff 8 Days 20s. Constable 8 Days 3s. Mr Prentiss, house room 3 Days 10s. Ringing bell 3s.

Mr Dennis 1s. 3s.

Orders given on Colony Treasurer.

March 1714-15. Mr Dennis, house room at New London 20s.

At New Haven, March 1714-15 - Sheriff 4 days 16s. Constable 4.0.12s. Mr Mansfield, house room, 16s.

March 1714-15 Cost of a prosecution for Adultery 9.5.8. Standard 17.16.8. Gov^r Standard

March 1714-15 At Fairfield, Sheriff 5 Days 20s. bellman 4s. Saml Roselwell, house room 15s. Constable 14s.

Sept 1714 Capt. Prentiss, house room 15s. Sheriff 4 Days 16s.

Dec 1714 (Adjourned). Isaac Mansfield for house room 16s.

Bills of cost 1711-13. 14s. 6d. was paid to 6. 10s. 6d. for 3 bills.

May 1701. Lot passed that Court of Magistrates, (Assistants) in Oct. should be held at New Haven. Both Courts, May and Oct. were before held in Hartford. Turnbull

Assembly had met at Hartford both sessions till May 1701 it was ordered that October Session should be at N. Haven. Gen. Court & Court of Assistants were first held at N. Haven October 1702.

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Court of Assistants - Hartford Oct 1. 1696

members. Gov. R. Treat. H. C. Allin. Assistant. Maj. Jas. Fitch &
Capt Saml Mason. Nathl Stanly Esq, Capt Caleb Stanly &
Maj. Moses Mansfield &

14 Jurors

Capt James Mott vs Jona. Colefax by appeal

Selectmen of Middletown vs. Nathl Bacon by appeal about
removal of Conscience, &c

Joseph Wright vs John Makie by appeal

Akinelck son of Joshua & grandson of Lucas vs William
Onewster - by appeal - about land near Lebanon
and adjoining or near land given to Capt John Mason, joins
to Norwich. Verdict for Akinelck. W.B. ap. to G. Court.
Thomas Baunister vs James Lewis, by appeal. verdict for Th.B. to
amount of 50. 7. 8 & costs 12. 2. 2

M. Joshua Robbins vs Selectmen of Wethersfield by appeal.

about land claimed by town as common, fenced in by J.B.

Verdict for J.R. the land & costs 4. 8. 0. Selectmen ap. to G. Court

4. 2. 30.

Samuel Brigham about estate Samuel Bushnell, dec'd. 4. 2. 30

Samuel Lathrop vs. Nathl. Foot attorney for James Olmstead
of Norwalk & Samuel Newell of Farmington, by appeal. about
estate of John Olmstead of Norwich, dec'd. County Court gave
J.O.'s real estate to Olmstead & Newell; this court gave the
land &c to Samuel Lathrop & costs 3. 2. 4 Foot appealed to G. Court

Richard Rosewell vs Zechariah Bulclum. appeal. Verdict for Plaintiff
Lt Matthew Allen (son of Capt. Thos. A. of Windsor dec'd) about settlement of
his father's estate by appeal.

Azur Tomlinson about Estate of Ephraim Hawley

1697 May 10 Gov. & Assistants - 2 Stanlys, Fitch, Mansfield,
& June Capt John Hamlin. Cap. Nathan Gold

Town of Norwalk vs John Applegate of Fairfield by appeal
about lands

Town of Norwalk vs Selectmen of Fairfield about the boundary
line.

M. Wm Wolcott of Windsor vs Sallust. Allen & Saml. Allen as
admins of Thos. Allen, dec'd.

James Everts of Guilford in right of his wife Hannah E. alias Bow
Mary Bowe of do. Fall vs John Hall of Middletown
Rebecca Bowe by her guardian by appeal for rent

Thos. Andrews of Milford vs Joseph Peck about land

Mrs. Allin, widow of Ed. John Allin, about his estate. Court
ordered that she should have the Great Bible given
to her by Mr Woodbridge

M. Albert Dennie vs M. Michael Chagstone. Latter
had complained of former for slander at county Court, and
got a verdict of 50 £ & costs. Dennie appealed. This jury
gave Chagstone only costs, but court found for him
costs 5. 8. 9 and damages 5. 0. 0

Mary Eno of Windsor, wife of John Eno applied for divorce, he
having deserted her for 5 years
and done nothing for his children
3. 21. He has been in "remote parts" above 5 years. Divorce granted

May 1697 - continued

Corr. II. Nathaniel Cole of Hartford, about estate of
Philip Davis; dec'd - His wife dec'd was @ daughter
of said Davis left a son appeal

p. 100. 2. 257 Mr Samuel Humphries & Jos. Bull in right of his wife
tendered in Court 156^l 18. 4. in current money of Boston
to answer judgment in favor of Henry Rose of Lyme
in Dorset. England, & against Michael Humphries
late of Searsbury, dec'd. judgment was 235. 7. 0 in pay.
(Here Boston money was $\frac{1}{3}$ better than "pay", or "pay" was
at a discount of $\frac{1}{3}$ for Boston money.

Richard Seymour vs Thos. Hancox by appeal, about
raiser of land

u. 237 Jonathan Deming about distribution of the estate of
Jacob Williams, their father-in-law, Josiah Gilbert
deceased.

Mr Jerk Astorn atty for Jos. Blaydenburg of New York
vs Joseph Tuttle of New Haven by appeal
Richard Edwards was for Tuttle. This jury found
for Blaydenburg £ 31. 17. 1 N. York money & costs 84/6 in
York money. Tuttle appealed to G. Court

Mr Richard Edwards, Attorney for Mr Simeon Stoddard
vs. Atty. James Fitch by appeal. - about land of Boston
- "Cash as it pertaineth in Boston, noticed."

p. 84 John Rogers Jr of New London was bound over to this
Court for bringing a printed book or pamphlet into
this colony, which was not licensed by authority,
and for selling the same up & down the colony, also
for other misprision &c. Bond was given up, nobody
prosecuting.

u. 233. Joseph Bettelow vs Mr Nathaniel Boorman of Westchester
Isaac Hall, about estate of his sister Elizabeth
deceased, by appeal - Court order his estate to
go $\frac{1}{4}$ to Isaac Hall, $\frac{1}{4}$ to heirs of Samuel Hall
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to his sister Mary Hall, $\frac{1}{4}$ to his sister Hannah
Blackman.

Oct. 7. 1697. Court of Assistants at Hartford.

9 Assistants - Trust, Andrew Leek, David Witherell, N. Stanley,
Galeb Stanley - Morris Mansfield, Jona. Sellick, John Hamlin
William Pitkin - 15 Jurors Moses Crafts one -

Mr Joseph Mygatt vs L James Bennett of Fairfield &
admirer of estate of Sam^l Hall late of Fairfield, & as
attorney of Mr Nathl Sherman of Stratford, and
Susannah Hall widow of said Hall, & joint admirer
by appeal - for debt. Mygatt nonsuited at County
Court & this court, but allowed a review. Isaac
Hall had assigned to him this debt, & he was sued at
Hartford County court. Court blame Mygatt for suing at
Hartford - call it vexatious when a debt has been
assigned to a man in a remote county to sue
in this place remote from the party.

Jonathan Bigelow vs John Strong of Windsor
by appeal. Strong brought the action vs Bigelow for detaining
m. 12. 281, Cedar Shingles. Case adjourned

96 Oct 1697 - continued

Sam Egelstone of Middletown, about settlement of estate of Thos. Egelstone of Windsor, his uncle.

Matthew Griswold Jr of Lyme attorney of his father vs John Wickware of New London. appeal. Debt

p. 87 Jonathan Bigelow Jr } children of Rebecca Bigelow
Rebecca Bigelow } alias Shepard vs Lieut John
2.00 Mary Bigelow } Shepard by appeal.
5.49 Sarah Bigelow } Shepard was tried at C. Court
Violet Bigelow } by them, as admr of Th. Greenhill
John Bigelow } for 1/4 of land of said Greenhill, and
(by the order,) by review at same court he sued
them. They recovered first time (land said to long went to said
Rebecca Bigelow alias Shepard by Th. Greenhill), and
at review he recovered costs of court. They appealed to
Supr. Court, & jury gave them 1/4 of Th. Greenhill, land
asking again them to said Rebecca by his will.

12 Grand Jurors

Capt Daniel Clark was attorney for the King & this Corporaⁿ.
& prosecuted offenders.
John Arnold of Windham was charged with cops. with a m.
Grand jury found no bill

Con. 11. Winnifred Benham sr & of Wallingford, were charged "with
Winnifred Benham Jr } having familiarity with
9. 113. Sathan, the enemy of God & mankind" and by his
aid doing preternatural acts, hurting the bodies and
goods of sundry persons, viz. Samuel Bloss Jr. Jos. Royce
Ebenzer Clark & others. The evidence was heard,
and the grand jury returned upon the bill ignoramus

p. 84 John Rogers in Hartford jail - was set at liberty.

John Arnold was tried for attempting as above, and
found guilty. Sentence - to stand on a ladder under
the gallows with a halter about his neck & the other
end fast over the gallows for one space of time -
then 20 lashes - tomorrow P. M. which was done

p. 85 Wm Wright, an Indian, convicted of defiling the meeting
house at Springfield, & suspected of firing the N. London
meeting house, & convicted of disturbing the peace -
- saying he would not refrain from labor on the
Sabbath, & calling the Sabbath a human invention,
sentenced to be transported out of the colony, & not
to return again - to be sent by a vessel to a "remote" place.

p. 84 John Rogers was in court & behaved disorderly when
the Indian was sentenced, & protested against
the sentence. He fined 5£.

Con. 11. Arthur Henbury - order about his estate Will and
marriage copendant to be set aside, being imperfect -
Marta, widow to have 1/3 - 4 children the rest viz
Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susannah
Wm Long was husband of Mary
[See Nov. 91. p. 153.]

Oct 1697 - continued

97

Timothy Thrall - dislikes distribution of his father's estate (father's name Timothy) - had 3 brothers
Laramus Hollister had been fined - fine reduced to 10£.

May 9. 1698 - Gov. & 6 assistants at Hartford
16 Jurymen.

Wm Hoadley of Branford vs Richard Blackbeach of Stratford
by appeal, about negroes, &c.

Nathan Adams of Fairfield vs that town - by appeal
about wheat on the ground. County Court found for
Town; this Court for Adams. Town appealed

m. 5.79 Sargt John Shepard by review vs. Jona. Bigelow Jr.
Rebecca B. Mary B. Sarah B. John B. Violet B.
Children of Rebecca Bigelow alias Shepard
Jury find for Bigelows 1/4 of the land of Th. Greenhill
costs

Conn. 16. Sess. 10. John Burrill of Stratford vs Mary Bedient of
Fairfield, relict of Thos. Bedient - by appeal - about
a negro sold. County Court gave Burrill nothing
this Court gives him £7.1.0 costs 3.15.6. Review granted

10. 12. 4 Thomas Stow of Midd. & Bethiah (Hocking) his wife sister
to Saml. Hocking, dec. - about estate of said Hocking
Bethiah to have 20£ more than the others.

Oct. 6. 1698. Dep. Gov. & 7 assistants. Saml Willis one
13 Jurors

Nathan Adams & Town of Fairfield -

above John Burrill and Mary Bedient - she did not appear
(nonsuited)
Samuel Dixie of Wethersfield vs Jos. Crane & Jona. Boorman, appeal
Jona. Riley of Wethersfield vs Dr James Treat of W. by appeal
Majr Gen. Fitz John Winthrop } Executors of Mr
Majr Palmer John Livers of N.L.
dec'd

Majr Edward Palmer vs. Samuel Rogers of New London
by appeal
Capt Saml Wells of Glastenbury & vs. Richard Edwards
Esq. Thomas Wells of Wethersfield } attorney for Daniel
Shelton of Stratford. by appeal. To sell to pay
Shelton 66£. Costs 10.9.7. Review granted

Yes 115. Nicholas Hallam for himself & bro. John H. - about will
estate of John Riven. They not allowed to contest
his will, not being near enough related.

Negro Abraham had broken open several houses & stolen
many things on the Sabbath - he was whipt, branded
in the forehead & if his master will not pay
damages & costs, he is to be sold. His master lived at
Jamaica plain L.I. The cost of apprehending and
imprisonment is 13£ 19s. 0.

Qd 1698 continued

A new Prison House to be built, sufficient
for the country's service. at charge of country
Capt Jos. Whiting, Treasurer & to attend to it & see
Capt Wm Whiting High Sheriff } it done.

^{Con. 11.} ^{See below.} Wm Caddy was taken up on suspicion of being
one of a piratical crew (Eveajis?) - He was set
at liberty after examination - on payment of charges

Sgt John Shepard affirmed that the he had only one
acre of land that came from Thos. Greenhill; as
administrator; he recovered this by law from Paul
Peck. Court decide that the Bigelows are to
have only 1/4 of this acre, the rest no other.

Sarah Long age 15. daughter of Mr Zachariah Long of
Charlستان, Mass. chose Echara Phillips of Charlستان
her guardian.

Samuel Gilbert, for not conveying public letters to
the Governor speedily - is fined 5^{cts}

^{Con. 11} ^{See above} A parcel of "White Galicoes" seized. Wm Caddy
claimed them, but they are declared forfeited

May 8. 1699. - Trust, Willis, 2 Stanley, Mansfield. Pettin
and Joseph Curtis - 7. - 14 Jurors

Joseph Crane } fence view of Wethersfield. by review
Gona. Boeman } against Samuel Dix

Capt Cyrenian Nichols vs Capt Jos. Whiting both of H.
by appeal - about 144 acres of land on the
West Division, and a parcel 50 rods wide
east of the River. Whiting says he had these
from his father Wm Whiting, dec. He got his
case at County Court. Sup. Court Dismissed
the case & ordered Whiting to pay costs 29/4, his
plea being improper & wrong.

Josiah Loomis of Wendor freed from train-
ing - on account of a wound in his leg by the
firing of a gun on a training day.

^{P. 88.} The Wells vs Daniel Shelton by review
Dun find for Wells Cost since arbitration bond is oath

Isaac Johnson vs Mr John Hamlin about land
Abraham Adams } admin of John Adams their
Nathan Adams } brother of Fairfield vs Mary
Merwin by appeal

Nathl. Boman vs John Curtis, John Coleman
surveyors of Wethersfield, & Nathl Stockler and
James Steel, constables.

May 1699 continued.

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John Camp of Hartford by appeal vs Bevil Waters
and Nath Cole, admors on George Hall, dec.

Attending Court was 2. a day

Nathaniel Foot was attorney for many
James, a negro of John Pantry, broke open
Capt Caleb Stanley's store & stole basket on
the Sabbath - this is the 2^d time he has done
such things - to be whipped 30 stripes and
be branded B. in the forehead.

May 11 adjourned Court. 12 Grand Jurors

Mary Munn, late of Farmington was tried
for the murder of her child - jury
brought in Not Guilty

She was guilty of fornication & want of care to
her child - to be whipped 20 stripes; if she
cannot bear that in opinion of Hartford Assistants
to pay 60/ fine

Robert Fenham of Windham, confessed he was
guilty of counterfeiting the current money
of this Colony. To continue in prison
till next session of the Court

Con. 81 Jury of Inquest on body of Joseph Andrews late
of Hartford. Feb 1688/9 - He was in the field
with his brother John Andrews, and
received a shot from a gun in the custody
of said John in the forefront of his body
a little above the groin, which caused his
death. The shot was accidental say the jury
John A. was in Court & proclamation was
made 3 times, that if any man had ought
to object against said John A. in regard
to the death of his brother, he should be heard.
No one appeared, & he was discharged.

Oct 5. 1699. at H. Gov. Treat & 6 more - Witherell
N. Stanley, C. Stanley, Mansfield, Hamlin, Pitkin
Proclamation of the King against immorality
and profaneness dated Feb 20. 20. 1697 & 8
was publicly read.

In allowing cost there were two kinds viz. so much
"incash" and so much "in pay". Sometimes there
were both kinds in the same suit

Mrs Elizabeth Blackleach of Hartford, vs Wm Whiting
by appeal - (Whiting as adm'r on Christian Harburt)
about 3 acres of land, having Paul Peck & Th. Watts &
Jury found for Whiting. She had review.

Berij. Gilbert of Wethersfield by appeal vs Jona. Denning
about land.

Mary Merwin, in the case against Adamses, did
not appear. She to pay costs.

Samuel Tudor of Windsor freed from training - lameness.

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See Vol. 2, 254 page
Michael Humphries of Simsbury, dec'd. his heirs
vs Samuel Humphries of S.
Joseph Bull & wife Hannah
Richard Burnham & wife Sarah
Benj. Graham & wife Abigail (Shedden)
John Lewis & wife Mary
John Shipman & wife Martha

Mingo, a servant of Jona. Sturges of Fairfield, was
brought forward in court, on account of the death
of Jack, a negro boy, servant of Mr. Vickers of F.
Proclamation was made 3 times & no one appeared
to prosecute the prisoner; he was discharged.

Mr George Griswold of Windsor & vs Lt Wm. Backus of Norwich
Mr Matthew Griswold of Lyme
Richard Edwards Att'y for G. Capt Dan Clarke for B.
about land in the Wilderness in S.W. part of Norwich
by 20 mile pond, on Sawmill brook
Griswolds obtained the land & costs

Wm. More for being accessory to the escape of Robert
Fenham (Windham) fined 20/

Fitz John Winthrop of S. & vs James Fitch by appeal
Walt. Winthrop of Boston about land in Fennebang
country. County Court gave costs to Fitch
Sup Court jury found for Winthrop 5 £ & costs 5. 19. 10
Review granted

Wm Hosford's estate. Windsor. Executor dead. Timothy
Hosford named to be adm'r, called brother. Court app.
Deborah, widow of John Hosford, adm'r to Wm H.

Oct 5. 1699 continued.

Wife of John Rice of Windham petitioned; her husband & family have long had distressing sickness & are reduced to poverty & want. She requests liberty to apply to people of Hartford & Wethersfield for relief. Court granted her request, & desired those towns to extend their charity to her.

Benj. Palmer of Quinnabaug alias Pigeonsuck vs John Plumb of N.H. an appeal by attorneys

John & Nicholas Hallam by appeal, as Ex. of the will of Alice Liveen, their mother, dec'd. desired liberty to contest the will of their father in law John Liveen. The Court referred the case to the Prerogative Court of New London.

May. Edward Palmer wished to be adm'r on estate of his late wife Lucy, dec'd. (daugh. of John Smith of dec'd) Court did not grant his request.

John Allen of Windsor vs Lt Matthew Allen.

John Barnard of Hartford vs Richard Edwards

Lt Abraham Brownson of Lyme & his wife Anna, dau. of Matthew Griswold dec'd. - about distribution of his estate - vs. Mat. Griswold (was Jr.) Court did not alter any thing in regard to Brownson. Attorneys costs, 34/6 to M.C. & 34/6 to R.A.B.

John Sled of Wethersfield consent of James Crow now of W. for defaming his (Crow's) wife who is daughter of said Sled (Abigail her name) Crow & wife forgave each other before the court & agreed to live together. Sled also forgave said Crow.

David Sage Junr of Wethersfield had deserted his wife for years, yet resided in Meddletown. Capt. Hamlin to see him &c.

The Bigelows vs Sgt John Shepard - by review Decision as in Oct 1698.

May 2. 1700. D. Gov. Treas. Genl. Capt. Saml Mason, Withnell, St. Stanley. C. Stanley, Mampfield, Hamlin Pitkin, Jos. Curtis Esq. 2 Junrs & more

Abraham Adams vs Elieathan Hamford appeal

Nathan Adams vs Ens. Philip Lewis "

Isaac Hall sen. vs Isaac Wheeler "

Capt John Higley of Sims. vs Eleaner Gaylord "

Capt Cyprian Nichols vs Capt Jos. Whiting "

for land - Jury found for Plaintiff of damages & costs Review granted.

May 1700-continued

Wm Wadsworth of Farmington sued Jos. Barnan
for land in the neck which formerly belonged
to Wm Lewis senr. late of Hadley, decd. & given by
him to Abigail the wife of said Wadsworth
Robert Lane of Kennelworth vs Lewis Lyron of Elliford
John Stephens of N. Haven vs. Saml Smith sr of N. Haven
Stephens built a ship, &c.

John & Nicholas Hallam - complained about John
Liveens will being proved. Court see no cause
to reverse what has been done, but approve.

Thomas Mallet of R. Island } were indicted for a riot
Nicholas Easton of do } April 6. 1700 - they seized
Joseph Fry of do } eld. Randall of S. took
Joseph Parkham of do } 3 pewter platters from Thos
Calib Pondator of Stonington } Reynolds; a silver cup
from Geo. Denison - & T. M. snatched a pistol
at Samuel Cheesbrough
Mallet fined 15[£] the others 5[£] each

Samuel Gilbert of Hartford vs. Jer. Diggens sr of Windsor
Thomas Dunk of Saybrook by his atty John Tidman
in regard to estate of his father Thos. Dunk, &c

The Hallams desired an appeal from this Court
to his Majesty, in regard to John Liveens will.
Court referred the matter of appeal to the
General Assembly.

Maj. Edward Palmer of N. Y. vs. Peter & John Winthrop
John Hallam of Ston } Richard Christopher
by appeal } Samuel Frodick
in regard to Ship Liveens seized by defendants. The
ship was in N. L. harbor, loaded for Barbadoes,
& Nicholas Hallam, commander. This was in 1691
value 2500[£].

Laws of England to be pleaded in this case (at County Court)
Court granted a nonsuit, by statute of limitations of
21st year of James I. (in County Court).
At this Court, Jury find for Defendants (Winthrop &c) costs of
Court 5. 16. 0.

Oct 3. 1700 8 present. Jurors from 4 towns. 103

Lewis Lyron vs. Robert Lee ^{appeal}
Mr Richard Steere of New London vs Jos. Wells of N.H.
by appeal

Mrs Anna Griswold & Lt Abraham Brownson of Lyme
by appeal, vs Mr Mat. Griswold
Both courts in favor of M. Griswold - he recov. 4. 8. 8. and
cost 27/4 pay & 27/4 cash.

Jos. Whiting vs Eysarian Nichols by appeal. had
many appeals cases for debts. &c.
Many received cases for various things.

An appealed case came from County Court.

A review was a 2 trial in the same Court.
John Winthrop of N.H. & vs Mr John Tracy of Norwich
Waitstill Winthrop of Boston } about land at Durin about Aug
Jury found for plaintiffs. Review granted.
Costs 2. 9. 8 cash & 37/4 pay.

James Porter of Windsor freed from Training - Lameness
Erasimus Babbet of Westerly petitioned for Divorce
from wife Mary B. she having deserted him a long time.
Divorce granted.

Lazarus Hollister of Wethersfield beat & wounded Wm.
Clark of W. & did other acts of violence. Referred
to County Court.

Nathaniel Clark of Lyme - charged with wilfully
burning his own ^{corn} with 200 bushels of corn, hay &
other stover - was convicted by testimony and
his own confession

Court in judging him, go at length into the heinousness
of his crime, & give reasons for "severe testimony"
against him. yet remark that his conduct had
before been good, & he in good repute with his neighbors
& behaved well to wife & children - He says he was seized
with a violent transport of passion by some words that
came near him - is heartily sorry for his offence -
so court will be lenient - to pay respects & be bound for
good behavior & appear at every Court.
Ab. Brownson & Thos Bradford, his sureties

May 2. 1701 at Hartford. Special Court.

The record speaks of this "extremity of the season" by which the Assistants could not meet at the time appointed, which by law was the first Thursday of this month. "The season being now so far moderated" that enough have convened for a court, & they proceeded, Present, Fitch, Withnall, N. Stanley, G. Stanley, Mounfield, Hamlin, N. Gold, Jos. Curtis.

Appealed cases as usual.

Mr Jos. Bully of Hartford was accused of charging Nathl. Stanley with partiality in a case at Court.

Found guilty - Fined 10 £ for defaming a magistrate.

Joseph Hand of Guilford refusing to pay the ministers rate, was seized by the constable, & Hand then struck the constable, & Jane his wife assaulted the Collector. - A court in Guilford fined him 40/ he appealed to N. Haven County Court & they confirmed the fine with 54/8 cost. - This court also confirmed the fine & costs. Review granted.

16 Jurors -

vs. Elmyr Gilbut of Middletown vs. Benj. Gilbut of Wethersfield. by appeal - for debt. & he was indebted to Josiah G.

May 13. Grand Jury. & 2^d Jury present.

Jona. Bigelow Jr of Hartford accused of felonious taking a horse of Maj. Jona. Bull, & selling it in Mass.

Guilty of the fact - say the jury - to pay a fine 5 £ and be whipped 15 stripes.

Cott was brought back from Mass. & said Bigelow was suspected of taking him out of Maj. Bull's yard and conveying him to Wethersfield to be killed - to be tried next court.

Oct 2nd 1701

Mr John Gallop of Stonington by appeal, for defaming Maj. James Fitch of Plainfield - saying he is sending out warrants for jury men, named them in the warrants to the constable (for a court at his house) - proved false - County Court fined him 200 £ & cost 25/. At this Court of Assistants, the jury found for Gallop costs 4.2.0. Fitch entered a review.

Mr Mat. Griswold vs. Lt. Ab. Brownson and by appeal - for debt Mrs. Anna Griswold

County Court went for A.B. & A.G.

This court "for M. G. & A. G. costs 45/

Review entered by A.B. & A.G.

"The court accepts the verdict" is a common expression

Oct 1701 - continued.

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Seyt John Shepard by appeal against
Jona Bigelow Jr - trespass in S. Meadow
County Court found for Bigelow costs 9/9
Jury of this Court (Assistants), the same, costs 29/6
Shepard was plaintiff at both Courts - he entered
Review - An E. Venerer Purney
was his Attorney.

Isaac Hall of Fairfield vs Ens. Isaac Wheeler
admiror estate of Samuel Hall of F.
for land which in 1664 was Francis Hall's
County Jury found for Wheeler costs [the defendant
Assistants jury " " " costs 15/. Review

A Committee of the Court vs Capt Jos. Wadsworth
for entering on a piece of land on the west of
the N. branch of Mill river, 54 acres, bounded
all sides by commons
The Jury at each court found for Wadsworth costs
Reviews granted.

John Steadman of Wethersfield vs Philip Ocott March
Attorney to Wm. Gibson of Boston } his wife by appeal. D. Ct.
Vndict in Gibson } as admr or exors of Nathl.
Costs 25/6 } Butler of W. decd.

Edward Elmer vs Thos. Long. by appeal about rye
County Court for Long costs 18/4.
Assistants Court for Elmer costs 22/- money & 26/- in pay (includes the 18/4)
Wm. Huntington attorney for Long.

Henry Wolcott by appeal vs Thos. Threll - Threll was
charged with pulling down fence. Vndict at County
Court for Threll. Costs. At this court, Jury was for Threll

Capt Jos. Whiting vs Capt L. Nichols by review
At this court Jury found for Nichols, cost £5.9.0 plus cash
Appeal to the King granted to Whiting if he give bond, &c

Samuel Howard & Jos. Bull contending. Howard
claimed a legacy given by Capt Thos. Bull to his
grand daughter Susannah, wife of said Samuel.
Both juries (C. Court & this court) found for Howard -
the legacy £15; but C. Court gave only 5/- by
Court of Assistants; 10/- in civil being refused.

Nathan Adams vs Town of Fairfield, appeal.
Peter Burr attorney for Town

Mr Thos. Thornton of H. vs Honoric Gosling of Glastenbury
about land in G. Jury for defendant Gosling at both Courts
Will of Moses Wheeler dated 1689-90 (Stratford) was proved
(Cost 42/-)
Estate settled by it.
At this court a later will dated 1691-2 was allowed
Estate ordered to be proved.

106 Oct 1701 - continued

Wm Hoadley of Branford was charged by Elizabeth Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, late of NHaver - with getting her with child - both confessed it. Hoadley fined 15^l & to find sureties for good behavior. Elizabeth R. has com. adultery: her crime is some mitigated as her husband has deserted her for several years - she has severely whipped - Hoadley to support the child

Cleara Fitch of Norwich was charged with using profane & malicious wicked speeches of a blasphemous nature. A Grand Jury present.

Verdict that they did not find him guilty of blasphemy but he struck Ebenezer Mudge, & used vain speeches as "damned puppy," &c. - we also find that Mudge called Fitch a devil worshipper & that Mudge & the Barnard, Will. Clarke & said Fitch have all been concerned in a quarrel.

Court found both Fitch & Mudge have been guilty of delinquencies (in above speeches &c) & sharply reprimanded them - ordered 20^s each to the Barnard of Deerfield to Wm Clarke & Ebenezer Mudge, as witnesses so much from the Treasury.

Settles

Robert Treat	Colonel	1696
John Allen	Lieut	1696
James Fitch	clerk	"
Samuel Mason	Capt	"
Caleb Stanley	Capt	"
Wm. Mansfield	May	"
John Handin	Capt	1697
Andrew Lee	Capt	"
Paul Withnail	May	"
Jona. Selleck	May	"
Joseph Carson	Deacon	1699
Thos. Bull	"	"
Jos. Olmstead	"	1700
Samuel Belack	Capt	"
Nathan Gold	"	1698
William Warren	Lieut	"
Thos. Wells	Ens	"
Samuel Hayden	Lieut	1699
Joseph Caswell	Ens	"
Cyprian Nichols	Capt	"
Jos. Whiting	"	"
Jona. Boreman	Ens	"
Thos. Stoughton	Capt	"
Mat. Allen	Lieut	"
Aaron Cook	Capt	"
Capt. Abra. Phelps	- Capt	1700
Stephen Hollister	Lieut	"
Roger Pitkin	Capt	"
Samuel Cross	- Lieut	"
John Fredd	- Lieut	"
Olson Goodwin	- Ens	1701

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be several paragraphs of handwritten or printed script.]

Connecticut affairs - mostly after 1760.

Persons -

Joseph Webb of Wethersfield was a trader on an extensive scale - sold to other traders - died about 1762. His widow Mahetible married Silas Dean and she & Dean collected Webb's debts - were much in the law - had a long, very long lawsuit with Tozer a trader in Colechester. There was a large estate, & children. In 1769 Mahetible Dean (late Webb) was dead - Dean seemed to have care of children - The minor children were named Joseph Webb, Sarah Webb, Samuel Blatchly Webb, Mahetible Webb, John Webb, Abigail Webb - there were probably all the children, yes. Silas Dean & Mahetible had one child - Jesse Dean, living 1774.

Rev Elisha Webster married Sarah..... in 1750. He was then of Farmington. He left here in Oct 1755 and went to foreign parts & has never since returned (May 1767). He left her destitute, & her property received from her father was sold to pay his debts - including a negro. In 1767 she calls herself Sarah Warner "late called Sarah Webster" & calls Wm. Warner of Wethersfield brother. He had not acted like a brother & she complained of him.

Capt Jone. Miller of Northampton had complaints against him - May 1767, as a military officer - that he was inordinately drunk - did not heed the advice of the other officers. In 1756 he did not impress the men they advised him to, including one of his own sons & one of his brother's sons - but in an arbitrary and partial manner, did, as he had often done before & has done since, - impress sundry poor men from their families, at other times also he exempted his own family and those of his friends - he has been partial in finding for non-appearance &c - has opposed the company in various matters - is advanced in years being near 70 - is deficient in military knowledge &c &c. Pray for his dismissal - Referred to Field Officers to examine & report. Signed by 36 - several Northampton.

Rev. Epileon Mills of West Simsbury - was laid up with a cancer - sent a memorial to Assembly - an amiable, kind hearted man.

Doct Norman Morrison of Hartford deceased, had sold to George Wilcox of Albany 6 negroes before 1764. Contested with Morrison's Executors for part of the pay, 1764.

Ephraim Strong was of Ellipton 1770

John Strong was of Lebanon 1759. He was collector of L. 1757 & 8 (and failed - then lost)

David Strong was of do 1767 &c

Barth Woodward was of Groton 1761.

also was insolvent - and said to have absconded 1766

Ephraim Sheldon Esq. of Torrington 1767

Abiel Strong of Helron 1763. of Colechester 1768

Rev. Nehemiah Strong was ordained at Turkey Hills May 21. 1761 - Difficulties happened to him when settled there: - his marrying Mrs. Burr and the consequent troubles & disparegement he met with in that affair - his being in debt, and much in the law, &c. These things brought on a general dissatisfaction to him, & disengaged of his ministry. A council met at O. Hills June 23. 1767 & dismissed him from his pastoral relation - The parish had paid him as agreed, 200£ settlement, and 60£ salary 2 first years, 65£ 2^d year, 70£ 3^d year, 4th year & after of a 5th which was to be the permanent salary - all this had been paid except 143£ still behind (May 1768). This he demanded. His settlement was on condition he remained with them for life, & if he went away, then was to be a reference or some adjustment of the affair. The parish thought they ought first to pay him all the 143£ (he had sued & got judgment) & so petitioned Gen. Assembly, May 1768, for relief. Their petition was negative. (above is from their petition [See Con. No 5. 260.]

Joseph Brandica of Middletown 1762, but in same year, he wrote his own name "Brandegge"

Moses Kent of Suffield died March 10. 1743
Left only 1 child Elias Kent 4 mo. old - provided to be an idiot. Mother Joanna took care of it

Con. 11. Joseph Wadsworth of Windsor died & left a young son Joseph before 1750. Wife, Jemima married John Palmer - had 1764 the son had entered 3 years of his college life - his education had cost £263. 3.0. Old Tenor (which is 26.14.3. New Tenor) and 88.14.7 in lawful making 115.8.10 lawful [graduated 1766]
Jemima his mother was daughter of Daniel Bissell
Jos. Wadsworth's will made Jan. 1749-50 - he gave "a horse, cow & negro fellow Harard" (this is the arrangement) to his wife.

Old Tenor, above, Oct. 1764 is called 10 for 1 of lawful. and the same in other documents.

5. C. 51. "Judd's Meadow" was a place in Waterbury 1767
Seems to be in Salem Society - all that part of the town sometimes called Judd's meadow before the Society was incorporated.

Doct. Samuel Field was of Saybrook 1749.
charged 2/ for visit, O.T. and account of 17.16.0 was only 18/ for 9 visit. 20/ 30/ & 36/ was charged in small parcels of gum fetida, febrifuge, croc. snail's sh. & ps. & this is new, &c.

Jehiel Huntley of Lyme was bound apprentice to Geo. Chadwick of Lyme by his father at age of 5, to remain till 21 or till Feb. 7 1770. Chadwick was to teach him to read, write, & arithmetic to the Rule of Three - give him a cow & calf & 2 suits of apparel at 21, one for holidays & one for every day. Y. & C. did not teach him any thing, but kept him to labor at all times and on all days; he knew nothing of religion nor of the laws of the land. C. induced him by falsehoods to destroy his indentures Aug. 17. 1769, and to prevent prosecution gave him the rest of his time. Huntley says he does not know one letter of the Alphabet from another and reshed no instruction in any kind of learning. He says, March 17-0, that Chadwick may be obliged to pay him damages.

Lynman Hall was of Ponpon in Jacksonborough S. Carolina 1770. Had been of Fairfield or near there - was about to remove to S. C. in 1761, he says, & seems to have removed that year.

Joseph Kellogg of Suffield 1749 - died after this had only one son Martin of said Suffield, who had most of his father's property - Martin became bankrupt after 1760 & took advantage of the insolvent act.

Simson Smith of Suffield died a soldier, in Nova Scotia 1755 - left a child Ruth a year or two old. The widow, a daughter of Samuel Haysen of Suffield, and in 1756 May, she married Phineas Sheldon of Suffield.

The daughter Ruth married Seth Viets of Simsbury, and in 1770 he brought an action against Phineas Sheldon - accused him of appropriating Ruth's property to his own use, making out wrong charges against her, & thus continuing to injure her & get her estate, &c. He calls her 18 years old now (in 1770) & so born 1752.

A committee was appointed who reported in 1771. They were less severe upon Sheldon - differed as to some facts from him, but say Sheldon & wife ought to pay Ruth Viets 48 £. & costs, & she for Viets to recover right of dower in certain land to Sheldon's wife. Report accepted.

The costs were 27. 2. 8. The Committee cost 9. 16. 10. Petitioner & serving 31/1. Attornies fees 16/1 + 16/1. Secretary's fees 24/3/3/ & depositions & 4/1. many witnesses, &c.

Jona. Steuben (had been Jona. Arnold) was of E. Hartford. 1789.

Samuel Tozer was a trader in Rochester and did much business - failed with the rest.

William Hooker was of Hartford 1772.

Rowlandsons were in Wethersfield 1773.

Persons

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* Jonathan Curtis of Mansfield was aged 88 in 1772. He had a wife aged 80 - he disliked her and tried to get his property so that she could not have any of it after his death. She was a 2^d wife - He put his property into hands of his son Samuel (by a former wife) and went to live with him. She refused to go with him lived on old place; he posted her as having eloped, &c. She was chiefly maintained by 2 poor Daughters (by said Curtis) who remained on old place - Mary & Eunice Curtis Conservator was appointed; he applied to Assembly and they app. a committee who reported facts. Finally Samuel had to give up the property to Conservator and the girls received 20£ for what they had done for their mother. [Girls were Mary & Eunice - never married - made weaves - lived many years.]

Hugh Thompson was of E. Windsor 1769 - owned in New York - failed 1770 - probably a trader.

Judah Hutchinson was of Northampton in 1769 - not much estate - member of Ch. of E.

Gen. Phineas Lyman was in England 1772

Col. John Elliot was of Guilford 1775 } Brothers
Col. Aaron Elliot of Killingworth, 1775 }
both resigned Commission 1775 on account of age &c. both professed strong attachment to the American cause

Graduated 1761, died 1802 }
Jedediah Strong^{Esq} was of Litchfield 1775 & after was much in public employment - was Clerk of the House many of the Revolution. He was educated at college & became a lawyer (so he says 1776) after 10 years practice left the law on account of his health - wished Government to employ him in a sitting mill, &c. They declined. He had a brother Asahel Strong who lived in Litchfield. (Jedediah Strong was of Lebanon 1774)

Elisha Jones was of Coventry in 1773, & conservator of Samuel Curtis of Coventry. Curtis owed £58 - made son

Having p. 55 } Doct Thomas Barnard of Tolland was "some advanced in years & infirm" in 1769 - gave real estate to sons Moses, Samuel & Aaron that year. He & wife lived with Samuel & gave him 100£ more. Wife died 1773. son Samuel died 1773. Doctor was living May 1775

* Jonathan Curtis above is remembered by Mr. Starkweather - had a brother Henry at Coventry - both born in Northampton. Wife of Jonathan was a Burd of Longmeadow (sister of Nathl. Burd). Son Samuel died childless - left a widow. Son Nathaniel went to Nova Scotia to live about 1760 - sold his farm to Mr. Starkweather's father. was unfortunate lost several children - returned to ill-augured poor.

Iron Works.

Enfield &c.

There were Iron works in Enfield
 M. 12
 p. 358
 were owned by Samuel Dwight - in 1752
 he deeded to Timothy Dwight of Northampton
 3 rights in said works, but the deed was not
 acknowledged nor recorded. On Sept 26. 1759 Timothy
 gave back the deed to Samuel, but before
 this, viz Sept. 19. 1759. Timothy & Samuel agreed
 to sell to Joseph Webb of Wetherfield 1/4 of the
 Iron works for 100£, and Samuel the same
 day deeded to Webb 1/4 of said works, but deed was
 not acknowledged, otherwise complete & Webb gave
 his 4 notes for the 100£. Samuel kept the deed
 to Webb in his own hands till 1763 without acknowl-
 edging it & he refusing to give it up. In 1763 it was
 given up without acknowledgment. Silas Dean
 & wife Margetable could not sell said 1/4 of Iron
 works, nor improve them for want of a deed
 (they had care of Webb's estate). The works are now
 1767. fallen to decay and are of little value.
 Said Samuel Dwight ought to pay said Dean &
 the full of said notes & all costs thereon (the notes
 went into Timo. Dwight's hands & he had sued them.)
 Assembly ordered executors of Samuel Dwight to pay
 the notes & cost - all 115. 7. 0.

The above was reported Committee Aug. 1767.

Dean & wife had previously, viz. in May 1767. petitioned
 the Assembly - they say hard things of the Dwrights -
 Webb was deceived by them they intimates - purchased 1/4 of
 the works & land connected, 1/4 of implements, coal house
 & dwelling house, & was to pay the 100£ in bar iron -
 Dwight was to complete the deed as soon as convenient -
 but evaded, & did not admit Webb to improve 1/4 of
 the works, though he purchased pig iron & other materials,
 to carry on the business. Webb's widow Margetable
 was left with a large family of young children
 & had to attend to settlement of his "wide extended
 Trade & dealings," & could not attend to this, and
 supposed notes could not be called for. The Dwrights
 improved the whole of said works for 7 years & paid
 nothing to Webb or his estate. They prayed that the
 notes might be declared void. The Assembly
 appointed a Committee, which reported as above

[I see no unfairness in Timo. Dwight, though they might have
 been - he owned part of the works & took Webb's notes for it
 & gave back his unrecorded deed to Samuel. Webb it
 is clear was to have only Samuel's deed, but could not
 get that, after he had given the notes.]

1760 & after then were Iron Works on East-Aspatuck
 River in New Milford.

Iron Works at Salisbury, &c

1768 There were iron works at both Salisbury and Simsbury - a furnace at Salisbury a forge at Simsbury - owned by George Caldwell of Simsbury ^(on Salisbury) & his brother Charles Caldwell of Hartford; they had as they say lands, ore beds, furnaces, houses, coal houses, stores and utensils at Salisbury and places adjacent and Forgehouse, store, dam, utensils & land at Simsbury of the value of over 5000 £. at both places, they say they were making iron, ironware, and hollow ware. [See next page]

Rueland Smith, merchant of Boston, says Capt Nathaniel Porter, merchant of Lebanon, bought of him in 1768 goods to amount of 862 £ to sell as he said, at Salisbury & Simsbury; - he was often and induced to come on & see about these goods; while here the Caldwells being embarrassed, persuaded him to purchase one half of all the buildings, furnace, forge, tools, land, &c at both Salisbury & Simsbury for the purpose of making lead & pig iron and selling goods in copartnership (August 1768)

(He gave them for half about 3000 £ they say, or was to give)
He paid 1100 £ down - rest to be paid in goods - took Caldwell's note for Porter's debt for the fall sent in vessels goods to amount of £ 5404. 13. 6 for stores at S. & S.
Came himself again in Dec. 1768. found all estate of Simsbury was in hands of Ezekiel Williams of Wethersfield by a deed before his for a debt due from Caldwells of 1200 £. Smith paid this 1200 £ to clear off this incumbrance - had now paid as follows - 1100 £ 1200 £, Capt Porter 800 £ discount & goods 5404. 13. 6, over 8000 £ in all. - found himself involved in great difficulties by fraud & falsehood of the Caldwells offered them up, they would take the whole & give him security, to wait as long as they wished, & to give them 300 guineas - they could not get security he was obliged to purchase the whole - agreed to give them for what he had in August now December £ 4213. 15. 0 & took deeds & dissolved copartnership Dec 16. 1768 and advertised this same publicly - got rid of Charles, C. (George says Smith was to set up Charles in the hutting business) and Dec 20 entered into an agreement with George to trade & make pig & bar iron at S. & S. George to oversee every thing & be at $\frac{1}{3}$ of expense & have $\frac{1}{3}$ of profits - to go on as if they began July 4. 1768 at Salisbury & July 20th at Simsbury. Smith gave Capt Wm Tiley of Hartford power of Attorney to act for him & returned to Boston - soon heard that George Caldwell was harassed with debts & did not attend to company business & property was expected to be attached for Geo. & Chas. Caldwell's debts - In Jan'y 1769 sent Samuel Blackman to Salisbury to superintend

Iron works - continued. Salisbury, &c.

and in Feb. 1769 came on himself to Hartford: found no reliance could be placed on G. Caldwell. [Yet he again trusted him!]. Agreed Feb 14, 1769 to sell all to said George for £8663. 9.5 including goods - would take the goods and debts as far as they would go & the rest in pig and bar iron, in 3 yearly payments to be delivered weekly to Capt Riley at H. & Saml Blackden (Caldwell to retain 1000th of goods - was increased to 1500th) Debt to be reduced to 2000th by Dec 31. 1769, or all void. 2000th goods were assigned to Smith but the accounts due to the company 2800th Geo Caldwell has refused to assign & in other things violated the agreement - has paid no iron. In Jan. 1770 he reentered into his estate stock possession. The forge at Simsbury was totally carried off by the flood Feb. 1769. Smith prays for a committee. April 1770

Geo Caldwell sent a petition to the Assembly at May session 1770 - ~~the~~ giving a different coloring to the affair. Smith got possession in January 1770 by law proceedings. G. Caldwell was for a time imprisoned. G. C. petition for relief against Smith is dated April 28, 1770. It was negatived.

A committee was appointed; they found a large sum due to Richard Smith from Smith & Caldwell & nothing to pay it with but company debts, which should be assigned to Smith. Oct 1770 G. Assembly reappointed the Committee, & forbid any persons paying their company debts to Caldwell; if they pay them to C. they must pay over again to Smith, & so pay twice.

^{m. 121} ³⁵⁰ Iron Works were carried on in New Milford 1779

^{m. 121} ³⁵⁰ Then were Iron Works at Stafford or a furnace, in 1783 & before - said to be profitable

Geo & Chas. Caldwell sold Run in Hartford by whd. 1754. 60. 61. &c. N. H. 1. 490
1782. Geo & Charles Caldwell purchased many years ago "the Salisbury Furnace & ore bed with the appurtenances" - so says Charles - to supply iron to people who before were indebted to Charles & persons in neighboring States who had monopolized the Iron & Pig manufacture at this furnace. does he mean I. They sold to R. Smith &c.

^{m. 121} ³⁵⁰ 1767. Oct. Charles Caldwell of Hartford, & Geo. Caldwell of Salisbury say they own most of the furnace & large ore bed at S. - and make pig iron, potash kettles & common pots and kettles or hollow ware - have carried on the business some years; (forges to make these pigs into bars were in other parts of the colony & supported by them) have sent abroad pig iron & pots & kettles; have erected a forge within 15 miles of Hartford to make bar iron (Simsbury) employ about 50 hands constantly - ask for a loan - 1200th granted with 3 able sureties.
1768 May. They say the works are mortgaged to John Rutson, N. York for 1500th & paid some years before; He will take the whole if something is not done - the 1200th does not save them, &c.

Iron works - continued. Salisbury, &c.

1775 Feb. 28. Richard Smith committed the care of his furnace, utensils, lands & personal estate at Salisbury to Joshua Porter of Salisbury to lease out, improve, &c. The Government of Connecticut in Feb. 1776 took possession of the furnace &c. and improved them for some years in casting cannon, &c. and afterwards leased them out to Wm. Whiting of Salisbury for a rent, which lease would expire in March 1781.

1780. Joshua Porter claimed some pay for R. Smith - said some things had been lost & injured while the colony had possession for which he must account to R. Smith. Smith in 1780 is called "of Hamberg."

R. Smith had a Refinery at Colebrook which was still kept up if this had been used by the state also.

1780. Nov. J. Porter prays that the works at Salisbury and Colebrook may be let out by him, & not by the state, after March 1781. (J. Porter seems to have had the care of the works when the state carried them on.) But Assembly passed a bill to lease out the works again & to have the pig iron made at Salisbury refined at Colebrook works.

1781 Feb. A committee say that Richard Smith long since went over to the enemy & that the furnace, land &c. became forfeited to the state. Assembly conclude to lease furnace &c. for one year at 321,000 £ state money!! There was some difficulty.

1781 Aug 30 Iron works at Colebrook - had been leased to Jacob Ogden - the Refinery and all utensils were burnt on that day. Aug 30 1781 Ogden in a petition says he had laid out 200 £ on the works - had made iron and steel. He has set up a frame for a new forge but has not means to proceed - asks for a bill to raise 300 £ to rebuild - not granted.

1783 Jan. Richard Smith was in Hartford - petitioned the Assembly in a very plausible flattering manner - said his property in Mass. had not been confiscated, though he had been proscribed there - requests to be heard - gives up all claim to the use of his furnace & other property during the war, wishing to bear his part in the expenses of the contest, though he is willing to receive something back if he had done more than his part. Speaks as if favorable to this "necessary war" - desires to be an inhabitant - offers to locate in the state (in another paper) 1000 £ - says he has always defended the cause of America by word, &c. (the state admitted him as an inhabitant - restored his property in Mass. & not burned) gave him liberty to bring his family and effects; he to give pledges of fidelity & allegiance. He went to N. London to reside - was there some years after. He imported a cargo of rum, sugar & coffee into N. L. 1785

[Continued on page 246]

The hard times. [Vol. 2. 297. In Mass. M. 13. 142]

During the war of 1755-1763 - and more especially after the conquest of Canada 1759, there was much extravagance & speculation among the people; much buying & selling & overtrading & getting into debt, &c. Many people went into trade: many bought lands and most went beyond their means. The shock that followed was dreadful, and there was a very great breaking up, and there was a multitude of insolvents. from 1764 or 65 to 1772 and to the revolution. Very many people concerned in trade & navigation failed; many merchants in the country, and many mechanics & farmers. The Town collectors failed to a great extent - half in the colony, I should judge, and they generally owed large sums to the Colony Treasury, which the Towns had to pay in many instances, after having as individuals paid the same to the collectors once before. The collectors in the war and after used the money for their own speculations & other private purposes. Then came on a great, a general, depreciation of all kinds of property, soon after the war (perhaps before the close) and those who thought they were getting rich were reduced to poverty. There had been a great deal of being surety for others, and this added much to the calamity. Traders who wanted credit in New York & Boston, & others who wanted to borrow money or buy property in the cities or at home, got their friends to be sureties for them, and thus the circle of bankrupts was greatly extended. Many Connecticut farms were mortgaged at Boston and New York. Many who purchased lands of the colony in the western towns could not pay for them. Many merchants who had long been in extensive business failed. There was many loss at sea; prices fell much in foreign markets, as well as domestic. Some ministers became insolvent.

The hard times. 1765--1775

There was in these times a great deal of suing; lawsuits were multiplied, and petitions to the legislature were numerous from bankrupts.

The cost charged by lawyers & others seems to have been great. Many were imprisoned, and some remained long in prison; many shut themselves up in their own houses for a long period.

In the speculative period, some men took usurious interest for money lent; many took right out deeds of large tracts land instead of mortgages; men who had thus ceded their land for $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ its value commonly applied to the Assembly for relief. Many debtors absconded to escape the prison. There was a great desire to get grants of land at Susquehanna and elsewhere, or cheap lands nearer home, by men of small means or no means.

Men who had land, but no personal estate, were often imprisoned; & men who would not give up their property to a few urgent creditors, but wished to have it distributed to all that they might be relieved from danger of imprisonment, were often imprisoned. In such cases they petitioned the legislature, who ascertained the facts by a committee, & then compelled the creditors to take the property, each his share, and after that the body of the debtor was free from arrest.

1757 day 3. Port Sylvanus Gardiner of Boston and William Jepson of Boston (educated as an apothecary, & he says as a physician & Surgeon) entered into Co-partnership for 7 years - to do business in Hartford or Middletown (it was done at Hartford) as apothecaries & grocers, under firm of Gardiner & Jepson. Gardiner was to supply all that was necessary as to drugs, goods, &c. Jepson to provide a shop & house and do the business, & do none except for the company - to keep fair accounts, render an account once a year - not be bail or security for another -

At end of time the profits to be equally divided. The co-partnership was extended to Dec 20. 1764. They traded in drugs, medicines & groceries. Gardiner sending on things as they were wanted.

Gardiner says Dec 1770 that on the 20th March 1765 there was due to the Company on Jepson's books 4857.4.2
 then was due to " " Notes 4171.11.9

Of them, 384.18.9 were decidedly bad
 " 836.13/3 precarious

Co owed 808.17.9.

Co owed 1823. 0.11 to Dr Gardiner for capital stock & supplies

3853.10.8 - this deducted leaves 3175.5.3 to be divided equally - being nett profits. Of the bad or precarious debts, Jepson collected 194.2.5 after this.

Gardiner received in March 1765 notes of hand of Jepson to amount of 2820.11.5, of which 1823.0.11 was due for stock, & only 997.10.6 profits; yet Jepson took out some from said notes & some proved bad, so that the sum received for profit, was reduced from 997.10.6 to 297.10.6. Jepson had the notes & books in his hands for settlement - took out more than his share & did not pay all of Co. debts - he went into business on his own account - and afterwards failed - shut himself up in the house with books, papers, &c. and Gardiner could get nothing. He prayed for relief.

(26)
 Jepson petitioned March 1771, and many of the principal merchants of Hartford & other places joined with him in petitioning for him - say he carried on the business of apothecary, Physician and Surgeon in Hartford till 1769 (meaning from 1765) - he was then hard pressed - found that a great part of his debts had become bad through the insolvency of the debtors, whereby he lost over 2000£ & could not pay - had been shut up about 2 years in his house to avoid imprisonment; is willing to resign all - has of property about 3000£, or 3200£ but 2000£ of it is bad debts - owes about 3000£. Prays for a committee. J Am Ledyard & 25 others signed also. He had many friends.

The *News Times*.

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Committee was appointed on Gardner and Jepson's affairs, May 1771, who reported Oct. 1772 that Jepson owed to others 1037. 6. 5

" " owed to Doct. Gardner 600. 0. 0 in Partnership
" " " " 905. 6. 1 not in Partnership
2542. 12. 6

Jepson has directed him (besides partnership effects) 1075. 12. 7 — also has household furniture, chirographical instruments & books, & a horse. I am told Jepson has been laid, & ought to be free from arrest, if he give up his estate as he desires. — except he wants for his trade & business & for future support, his furniture, apparel, chirographical instruments, books of surgery &c.

Report accepted. — a Committee Oct. 1772.

Then in 1772 a profit of almost 5000^l was entirely dissipated — and Gardner must have lost besides his share of this, 900 or 1000^l of the above due from Jepson — or may be Gardner got something from Partnership notes and accounts after his petition, probably he did. Of the 5175. 5. 3, I conclude a considerable part it was against Jepson for his living 7 or 8 years — and perhaps he bought the goods & they were in this sum.

1772 Gordon Sattonsall of New London had long been in business, and had been wealthy, but in 1772 applied to Assembly as an insolvent — says he has lost in the course of his trade 15 sail of large vessels between 80 and 160 tons each, almost entirely his own, & for which he was not greatly insured — had been unfortunate in bills of exchange, met with losses in freight & home debts — had large family — his estate now attached — wishes to have all his estate go to his creditors & be free from arrest. He says the law for relief of insolvent debtors is repealed, so there is nothing to prevent attachments unless all will agree. — owed persons in New York, on Long Island, Nantucket, Newport, Providence, Portsmouth, London, Middletown, Wethersfield, Colchester, E. Haddam, Lebanon, Norwich, Stonington, Lyme, Groton & London. Petition granted.

Elihu Wadsworth of Hartford was collector of Colony Taxes. — he collected, 1759, the tax & used the money in navigation, buying horses, fattening cattle & other private purposes — all under the eye of the Treasurer (Tolcott) yet no execution was issued till 1765, & then was suspended till 1770 when he was arrested & imprisoned. May, and remained in prison a year till May 1771 when he was discharged — estate gone. The Treasurer then sued the Selectmen for 546. 15. 10 & interest, being so much due from Wadsworth's they petitioned for relief but gained none.

The hard times

Great depreciation of lands noticed ^{& before} after peace of 1763. John Gilman's estate of Hartford was appraised before 1760 at 913[£] - was sold in 1762 or 3 for 736[£]. This is attributed by several persons to "the depreciation of all kinds of property". The depreciation seems to have begun about 1760 Connecticut men used to borrow money at Boston and New York and mortgage farms.

The heavy war taxes in 1760, 61, 62, 63 & before, broke almost all of the collectors; they having used the money & could not refund them. Some did not collect them in season, but deferred, and in the mean time many people failed; died, went off &c. The collectors failed, and the towns almost failed: the towns had to implore the Treasurer of Assembly to wait for them to pay what the collectors had not paid. They had to collect the taxes of the people a second time, or sell the land of the collector for money, which was difficult.

Insolencies seem to have gradually increased at least the petitions in regard to them increased - more in 1770 than before - more still 1771, 1772 &c. In 1772 and before there were great complaints of the multiplicity of lawsuits - many of which were carried to General Assembly.

"Sinking of Old Tenor" is given as the cause of ruin to some. -

Creditors used to sue insolvents & put them to prison. It seems the insolvent-law was repealed, and men had to apply to Gen. Assembly to get freedom from arrests. They gave up their property for the benefit of all, and then were freed.

Many failures from being sureties; farmers failed by being sureties for traders in N.Y. Boston & at home. This surety system seems to have begun soon after 1760 (in some cases before) and almost always ended in ruin, or serious trouble.

In the general depreciation & numerous failures there was much twisting, & not a little dishonesty

^{Sheriffs} Deputies, constables, &c sometimes committed errors in doing business and lost considerable in consequence

The Hard Times

The petitions for Insolvents were numerous and increased for some years till the revolution 1775

Elisba Baker, Esq. of Casaan was an insolvent & petitioned Jan. 1774, to be free from arrest. The causes he gave are - sickness in family - losses by surety ships - losses in trade - and debts - by being subject to fits - Granted & Trustees appointed.

Capt Elisba Sheldon of Salisbury one of trustees - They were to take all his property for his creditors, except his furniture, library, one horse & tackling.

1773 One merchant attributes his failure to losses by sea, & failure of many who owed him. Another ascribes his insolvency to losses by sea, bad markets abroad, & many speculations. A 3 ascribes his to being surety, & sickness of himself and family.

Treasurer Talcott, (1755 to 1769) was very lenient - not exactly adapted to the office. The collectors were not pressed & urged, & by this indulgence they were ruined in many cases. They used the money Hostil & failed, and Towns had to make up their deficiency. Besides Mr Talcott allowed many accounts for abatements & deductions, which were disallowed by his successor, & collectors were called upon to pay what they did not expect to be obliged to pay.

Ralph & Eleanor Pomroy of Hartford were joint traders. In 1764 they owed Abigail Kelborn sister of Panty Jones, and R Jones, & Hartford constable broke open Eleanor Pomroy's house in his absence & carried off his furniture, a negro man Cato worth 60£ & other things. He valued his furniture at 250

Doct. Daniel Hooker - after his death, his admsrs Daniel & Sarah Hooker, had to pay a debt to Hithorp and Gardner, Boston, 462 6 0. - 1774

George Stillman of Maddleton, afterwards Chatham owed 5 persons or firms in New York in 1765, and they all levied executions on his buildings or land. Stephen Blake, the sheriff did not get levies recorded in the Clerk's office; he was overruled, & in 1772 it was ascertained that the papers were unrecorded, & not to be found. They applied to Genl Court & got titles in that way.

The Hard Times

1773 Rev. Benj. Marten of Ashford, minister of Westford Society, had been imprisoned for debt. He was settled there about 1769 and petitioned Assembly 1772 - owed when he was settled 140£ more than he could pay; told the Society thereof, yet they wished him to settle - he lived in harmony with his people - was infirm - had sickness in family - could save nothing to pay old debts - was confined in jail by a creditor for some time, which impaired his health - he wished to give up all to creditors, including house & land parish had given him; 88£ had accepted, 37£ were willing; and 25 or 30 more not willing; prays relief, & freedom from arrest. Committee report on his case. Assembly accepts, & appoints Trustees to take his property & pay creditors what it will pay; he to be free from arrests. (he feared another imprisonment)

1774 Rev Nathaniel Wells of Stonington was insolvent - and afraid of a prison - wished for an equal distribution of his estate among his creditors - says he has always been willing for this since he knew his insolvency - desires to retain his furniture, books, 1 horse & 1 cow - desires trustees appointed, & to be free from arrest - creditors had not hurt him, but were pressing - all granted Oct. 1774

Rev Samuel Blake of Kensington was responsible in New York for his neighbor, Jona Hart a trader - Hart failed - became an officer in the revolutionary army, & was slain or died. Blake died before him and his estate had to pay a large amount for Hart, but was not insolvent.

David Wooster of New Haven got into difficulty by being responsible in London for goods for his son Thos. Wooster Esq. Olney, who entered into trade (in N. Haven) 1772. They began to wholesale in N. H. - had to trust out their goods to shopkeepers & latter had to trust farmers, &c. both forward of a circulating medium, and Thos. W. Esq. O. lost some at sea. In May 1774, Wm Keate of London arrested Thos. Wooster in Belfast, Ireland, & in Nov 1774 held him in Durance. D. W. could not raise the money for his release, from his real estate at once, "by reason of great scarcity of cash" - and asked a loan of the Assembly (giving good security) to free his son, or the money in hands of a naval officer (himself) at New Haven which is 814.13.7, for 2 years - Granted.

David Wooster had as naval officer Cash - 466.16.4
part of it is interest. on bond 454.2.10

Deduct Commission 10 percent 81.19.6 on principal. 920.19.2
had paid - 24.6.1 106.5.7

mostly for Rum - duty 7/6 hhd.

due 814.13.7

New York & Boston were not the only places out of the colony where men borrowed money - & got neighbors to be surety for them - some borrowed in America, N.Y. - some in Salem, Mass. &c. One man borrowed 86£ in America & gave note for 100£ - ~~paid back~~ 14£ for getting the money - this back to 1762 and after.

Depreciation - A petition 1772 says that (2 men) bought land 170 acres in Norfolk for 550£ - that "soon after" the value of lands in this colony so greatly depreciated that the same land could not be sold at over 390£ (or 25 percent off) - The seller, rather than take it back reduced the price to 390£

Causes of insolvency assigned 1772 - losses in trade, losses as outlets in last war, &c. - many were some years before - collectors continuing to fail.

Creditors were generally unwilling to release & take a dividend - Bankrupts had to apply to Genl Court to get released from arrest.

Men failed for 1000£, 2000£ and 4 or 5000£, and not a few for 1 or 200£; 500£ &c - in many cases not able to pay 1£ in 10 -

There was much imprisonment for debt - men who had land and no personal estate were often imprisoned - some for a long time - many were insolvent apparently 1/2 the collectors failed 1760-1765 -

Misdemeanors - after 1760 Costs

Counterfeiting was the great crime of the times, both bills & coin.

House breaking & theft was occasionally done - commonly on the Sabbath when people were at meeting.

Horse stealing & other thefts were committed.

In 1767. Oct. Jos. Dudley of Guilford was complained of for ravishing Esther Hand aged 25 wife of Thos. Hand of G.
m. 15
352 The Ex. Juries found Ignoramus. yet Dudley was ordered to pay costs £15. 2. 1.

Then costs were 4. 12. 0 before a Justice. Indictment 6/ 10 witnesses, summons hand saddle & lance 5. 10. 4. Court fees 10/ Clerk fees 10/ attorney fees 40/ Constable 33/9. Many thought Dudley innocent.

1768 he petitioned to have the cost abated & paid from treasury - Assembly refused to grant it.

This practice of making persons accused of crime and acquitted ^{of probable felony} pay costs continued till the revolution if not later. It was an inhuman & unjust law or custom - sometimes operated most cruelly - sometimes on petition it was abated, that is, the costs were abated. Some were imprisoned a long time for such costs.

Putting in more than one Vote.

In 1767 Thos. Strong of Durham was complained of for putting in more than one vote for town officers. He and Esham Strong were under bonds of 30£ to the county treasurer for his appearance. He did not appear. and yet in 1768, the Court decided in their favor & against the Treasurer as to the forfeit of the 30£. To pay costs, & Gen. Court decided that the decision was not erroneous.

Riding a mare on (or past a rail but a) horse

17 young men of Lebanon (respectable names!) in 1766 took John Allen Jr, who had frequently abused his wife, & made him ride astride a certain white horse through the street when his offence was notorious. They were prosecuted at Windham Court & fined 10£ each & costs 18. 12. 2. making 188. 12. 2. They petitioned of Court. do not justify themselves, but pray relief from so heavy a fine. Lower house proposed to remit half the fine - upper house refused to remit any. Committee appointed. upper house finally concurred with lower one in reducing fine to 5£ each
m. 2.
regis.

Costs - a woman 1774 was tried at Litchfield for manslaughter & acquitted, yet the cost was 23. 2. 10 and she was to pay it - but having nothing, she lay in jail at Litchfield from February till May 1774, after the trial. She was released by the Assembly on her petitioning.
m. 15
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- Oct 1774 A committee appointed Dec. reported
- 1 That persons acquitted on trial should no longer be obliged to pay costs.
 - 2 That debtors should not be assigned in service to their creditors (as heretofore) on future contracts - but the law to continue as to past contracts. In some cases of voluntary trespass, they to be still assigned, but in some cases of debt, the court to have a discretionary power as to assigning.
 - 3 That grand jury should hereafter be summoned at the opening of every county court to inquire into crimes & offences; they to make presentment of cases to be heard both in that & in the Court.
- Such was the report - perhaps not accepted. The report was not then accepted.
- In the revolutionary war, some persons charged with being hostile to the country and acquitted, were taxed with costs. One man made a most eloquent & indignant petition on this subject.

Costs taxed to delinquents acquitted, or not found guilty. In Jan. 1780, it was ordered that when bills were entered ignoramus, the person accused was not to pay cost. In other prosecutions for crimes, when the person accused is not found guilty on trial, cost shall, or shall not be awarded against such person, as the court shall judge to be just & reasonable in examination of the circumstances, of the case.

[It is now that the Assembly thought (truly enough perhaps) that persons acquitted, were often guilty in part of the crime charged upon them, or were cleared merely for lack of evidence, & that such persons ought to be mulcted with costs as some punishment for their evil doings.]

Acquitted persons had to pay costs as late as August 1783 - one 15.8.0. He petitioned for relief & May 1784 - speaks as if the law had been repealed since Aug. 1783. - His petition was negative. He was accused of aiding a counterfeiter.

David Smith of Farmington (a stranger here) was prosecuted for Pole gaming in 1775 at Hartford, and acquitted, but ordered to pay costs - not being able he gave a note payable to the Treasurer, for about £16. lawful, a person now insolvent was his surety. He entered the army March 1778 (a continental) for the war & served over 6 years till Oct 1783 when he was duly discharged. - he has now (Oct. 1784) a wife & 5 children & is sued on that note. Prays relief. - Granted & the note to be given up, but he had to pay cost made on the other cost! &

Misdemeanors, Costs. &c. after 1774 & before 1774

m. 15.
352. Thomas Goss of Barkhamstead was convicted of killing his wife, at Litchfield Sup. Court. Aug. 1785. He had a farm worth 310£ rented by the Selectmen for 25£ to April 1786. a year - The following bills were worked up against this estate: -

Debt, ^{personal of wife,} expenses in his defence &c.	48.13.3	} besides fees for committing him to prison,
24 witnesses travel to Litchfield and	30.16.3	
4 days attendance		
Mr. Uiah Tracy pleading for him at	7.10.0	
his trial or counselling & arguing his cause" it is called	7.0.0	
Col. Port, arguing his cause	7.0.0	
	<u>93.19.6</u>	

He left 6 children / fatherless / motherless } paid only of his estate.
 or Dan. 18. dau 16. dau 7. Son 5. son 3. son 18 mo.
 His personal estate was about 80£ & he owed 60 or 70£.
 [He was in comfortable circumstances, - From the expense in his defence by Selectmen of B. It seems he was considered insane, or that there was considerable sympathy in his favor.]

Mary Benedict of Danbury in a petition for divorce, May 1787. says "A man who will not be gained or reclaimed by tenderness & kindness will not by frowns and neglect."

p. 240
m. 15.
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367 Criminal costs were paid by the Colony in past instances. The King's attornies in the several counties sent them up to the Treasurer for the Prop. - They amounted to a large sum annually. - Clerk of Court gave orders.

1768	Kings Atty. N. Haven.	bill for a case of Burglary	19.10.7	
1768	Reynold Marvin Esq. Litchfield.	bill for case of Murder	21.13.0	John Jacobs. p. 127
	"	" " of Counterfeiting	19.1.9	
1769.	Kings Atty. N. Haven	" 2 cases of Burglary	19.0.0	
1771.	Silliman. Fairfield	" 2 cases of	27.6.8 & 8.18.1	
"	Thos. Seymour. Hartford.	" Richard Steele	34.18.6	
"	Hellhouse N. Haven	" for a burglar.	22.0.10	
"	"	" an adulterer	28.16.0	
"	Marvin. Litchfield.	" suspicion of burglary.	3.10.4 & 3.10.4	
"	"	" for	10.7.6	
1774.	Andrew Adams Litchfield	" " blasphemy	29.4.11.	Complaint
"	"	" " Manslaughter	23.2.10	Indictment
"	"	" " "	23.2.10	do.
"	"	" " burning barn	28.5.1	presented
"	"	" " counterfeiting	2.19.7	
"	"	" " other cases	8.5.0	
		by order of Clerk of Court	<u>117.0.3.</u>	
1774.	S. H. Parsons. N. London.	bill for	32.6.2	
1773	"	" " burglar	12.13.11.	no bill found
"	"	" " burglar	3.10.9	nolle prosequi
"	"	" " burning barn	8.19.7.	he confessed
"	J. A. Hillhouse. N. Haven	" burning barn	11.18.4	
"	"	" burglary	13.8.10	
1774	"	" " do	12.4.7.	
"	"	" Richard Steele	21.7.5.	3 times on 4 th sep. 127.
"	Th. Seymour - Hartford.	" Murder.	22.15.2	
"	"	" Counterfeiting	34.17.9	

Costs after 1774 - Criminals.

Bills presented by King's Attorneys in the several Counties.

1775. Fairfield Co. case of Burglary — cost 23.9.8.
1775 Aug. Litchfield Co. case of Murder. cost 15.4.0. (Elior. Flowers)
1775. Windham Co. " of Counterfeiter — " 22.10.3.
Feb 1776. Fairfield Co " of John Hollist a Tory " 18.1.2
 Seems first Tory prosecuted.
Mar. 1776 Windham Co. " manslaughter — cost 35.14.10
Feb 1776 Litchfield Co. " burning barns, &c. " 26.15.8
 Andrew Adams Atty
Feb 1776 New Haven Co. crime not down } " 11.14.8
 Ch. Chauncey Atty } " 13.10.1.
April 1776 Co — Co — vs. cargo of a vessel. " 48.1.8.

1774 S. H. Parsons. New London — bill for case of Burglary. 19.18.10
" Co Co " " Robbery 19.8.9
" Co Co " " Horsestealing 19.19.4
" Co Co " " Burglary 25.0.0
" Co Co " " " 20.2.0.
" Kpg. Atty. Fairfield " Burglary. 12.14.10
1775 " " Windham " Counterfeiter 20.9.11
" " " do " Forgery 15.6.10. no bill
1774 Co Co Co 4 bills. 13.16.6; 27.6.1; 21.19.8; 11.2.6.
 1st crime not s. a. 2nd 3 horsestealing. 27. Court.
" Co Co New Haven 1 Abetting 9.3.5.
1770 G. S. Silliman. Fairfield 7 criminal cases 14.1.0; 12.1.10; 7.3.10
 all 79.4.1 — 8.19.10; 7.1.8; 14.18.5; 14.17.6
1770 Thos. Seymour. Hartford 5 criminal cases — 59.0.0; 21.1.2; 23.18.8
 18.17.7; 11.9.0. all 80.15.5
" Co Co Co 4 cases. 49.17.8 & 14.16.9. 2 burglaries &
 20.16.10 & 18.5.11. 2 counterfeiting.
" Co Co Co 1 case 4.10.8. only suspicion of counterfeiting.
1770. Reynolds. Meriden, Litchfield, 1 case 36.6.7. a counterfeiter.
1770. James Mr. Hillhouse. New Haven 1 case 30.16.9. Manslaughter
1770 Dec. Co Co Co 1 " 18.18.5. Richard Steele, burglary.

There was heavy expenss for taking & retaking Criminals.
King's attorney's bills were footed up in 1770 — 270.15.9 & 103.10.11
Boarding criminals made large bills — one £26.16.10.
Breaking Jail was common. Bill for apprehending some breakers 32.10.10

Richard Steele was a terror to the County — a burglar —

m.15. In 1773 the sheriff of Fairfield Co sent him to the West,
352. Indies at an expenss of 11.17.11. He continued to get back
again & was a still greater terror 1774 — used to break
Jail and get away — was tried several times — was
sometimes in irons — sometimes had watchmen nights at 6, a night.
He first appears in 1770.

Executions

p.126. John Jacobs, an Indian, was convicted of murder at Litchfield
Aug. 1768. and executed in November.
Bill of Attorney 21.13.0. of Oliver Wolcott Sheriff for expenss of
execution — 18.4.0. of the jailer £26.19.2.
Isaac Frasier seems executed at Fairfield in Sept. 1768.
Said to be under sentence of death Sept. 13. Was a long time
in New Haven Jail.
A Trial for murder in Hartford 1774.

m.15. Phoebe Eldredkin of Goshen, poor, was ^{examined or tried} for murdering her
352. her bastard child Aug. 1763 at Litchfield, & acquitted by Grand Jury.
yet ordered to pay cost about 50^l. says she must lie in
Jail till death unless released by the Assembly. Apper
tho she refused — Lower granted — so despaired. She wrote & composed well

Improvements after 1760 Drill-plough.

Benoni Hilliard of Saybrook petitioned G. Court Aug. 1771. says the Litchfield Society for encouraging Arts, Manufactures & Commerce offered in April 1765 a premium of 50^l sterling for the best drill plough, being an improvement on those then in use, to drill, sow & cover the seed at the same time; in May following they decided that no member of that society could receive the premium; to such only a medal would be given. In the course of the year 1765 B. Hilliard says he contrived & made such a drill plough, and being himself obscure, he applied to Benj. Gale, Esq of Killingworth to aid him in obtaining the premium said Gale being a corresponding member of the Society. He undertook to aid him, & was to receive one half the premium, if any was obtained, for his services. Hilliard delivered the plough to Gale in 1765, but he says Gale in sending it to the Society represented it as the invention of himself alone. The Society judged said plough deserved the premium but as Gale was a member, & could not receive the bounty, they gave him a gold medal "to perpetuate his fame & reputation as a gentleman of a fruitful invention, & very useful to his fellow men in his day & generation" (so says Hilliard) The medal was worth about £7.10.0. Hilliard lost the benefit of his invention through Gale's deception. He asked for relief of G. Court.

Samuel Holden Parsons was Attorney for Hilliard & Doubtless author of the petition - a well written paper. He withdrew the petition Oct 1771 (perhaps Gale had made some offer of settlement) & Hilliard led to pay 23/cent (Perhaps Hilliard had not given a true account of the affair)

Draining a Pond &c

There was a pond mostly in Lebanon but partly in Hebron, & the outlet was in Hebron. (called North Pond) Caleb Chapel of Leb. owned the pond & around it mostly. and in 1730 had commission of Sewers and drained the pond, in order to make valuable land. David Solomon Tarbox of Hebron who owned land on the outlet in Hebron petitioned 1771 - said Chapel had been much disappointed, the land proved good for nothing - prayed for liberty to fill up the pond & build a grist mill. &c. A Committee is appointed who reported 1771 that a grist mill was much needed there, & there was a fine place for one or more on said outlet of the pond. The pond was drained under (an. of Sewers 1736) by a ditch on land of the Tarbox's 12 or 15 rods long & 5 or 6 feet deep below the surface, when first made we judge it drained off the water from 70 or 80 acres of Chapel's pond & the pond from the surface, yet it is a well 2 or 3 inches 5 or 6 feet deep below the surface, but at edges of the pond is not so deep - when first drained some poor coarse grass grew on the edges, & for 2 or 3 years 10 or 12 loads of nimble hay was cut; for about 30 years to do any good the ditch must be at least 4 feet deeper than it is now, which will cost more than will be gained by the bottom being rocky & shallow. As near Chapel now owner, if pond is filled, ought to be paid 16^l. G. Assembly accepted - gave Tarbox liberty to fill the pond & build a mill, they paying Chapel 16^l.

1773 May. Silk

Jedediah Cleckley of Wingham petitioned - says he has been propagating Mulberry Trees several years; to make silk - has 400 trees growing from the seed, now in their 7th year growth, and fit for use - has built a house 42 by 20 to feed worms - has procured machines for winding the silk - "has for 2 years past made a considerable quantity of silk balls or cocoons, which if properly wound, would be of great value, at home and abroad" for want of skill in winding he has lost most of his silk - has this spring expended 50£ to get a machine, caldron &c from Philadelphia; machine made there under direction of the overseers of the Silk Manufactory there - also has obtained a woman from Philadelphia acquainted with the business, & can work herself and teach others how to wind, &c. I said machine caldron & workwoman are now all at Wingham (May 1773) for the benefit of himself & the public Pennsylvania he says has done well to encourage this business, the papers connected to encourage him by granting him the 50£ expended this spring, or in some other way. Houses differed - uppers willing to grant 20£ - lower not.

Grinding Grain - Drought. Tidemills

John Shipman of Saybrook says in his memorial Oct 19. 1773, that there were difficulties about grinding grain by reason of extreme drought. The people of several towns have been much distressed for want of grinding as well as in other respects, by the drought. In Saybrook, especially first parish, not 20 bushels of grain have been ground for 4 months before Oct 18. 1773 (the other parishes suffered much) the inhabitants had to carry their grain out of town most of it 20 miles to mill to be ground - they now have to carry it to Long Island, & have then been often obliged to leave it for want of wind to carry the Wind Mills - there is distress for bread. Shipman proposes to erect mills to be moved by salt water on creeks that run up into the land - thinks he can do it "tho master of but little philosophy" - prays for encouragement by lottery or otherwise.

Committee appointed Jan. 1774 - propose to give him exclusive right to erect tide-grist mills on the plan proposed by him 40 years in Saybrook and 10 miles west of Conn. River - if he erect a mill in 5 years & keep up the same - Granted by Assembly.

Posts, &c

m. 12 193

John Holt of New York petitioned 1768 - says
 in 1761, by consent of officers of the Post Office
 he determined to maintain on his own
 account a Post-riders from New York to Hartford
 and back again, once a week in the spring, summer
 and fall, and once in 2 weeks in the winter.
 - and agreed with John Thomas of Hartford to
 perform the business for one year from Dec 24
 1761, for 90 £. N.Y. money. [8] to deliver said Thomas
 and Samuel Farnsworth of Hartford rode one
 half the year, and James Mookler of Hartford
 the other half. Holt paid T. & F. for their half and let
 Mookler have 40 Newspapers (weekly) @ 16/ 32 £ N.Y.
 towards his. - Mookler sued Holt & claimed the
 whole 90 £. & said T. & F. were employed by him.
 Mookler recovered at Court 1764, 41.15.7 + 3 6.7 cost.
 Holt appealed & had a new trial & M. recovered 69.8.0 and
 cost 9.9.7, in 1766 - sum was increased. Another trial
 1767 still won for him. - In 1768 he applied to
 Gen. Assembly for relief. A Comm. was appointed.

m. 12 193
 Post. In 1770 the merchants of New London
 Norwich Hartford & Middletown set on foot
 a weekly Post, to ride between said places,
 by subscription. Nathaniel Bushnell of Norwich
 and Jos. Knight kept up a regular weekly
 communication till Oct. 1772 - were employed
 by the Government to carry papers, &c. on the
 route. Their bill against the Colony was 33.19.6
 but Gov. Drum bull paid part & they applied to
 Assembly for the rest, 22.13.4 - that they say was at
 common rates of postage. They give all the details
 Their account was from May 10 1770 to time of petition
 in Oct 1772. They charged usually for postage of a
 single letter 6^d but some letters charged 9^d - a few 1/.
 For packages they charged 1/ 1/4. 2/ 3/ 4/ and on
 up to 10/ 15/ &c. These heavy charges were where they
 waited sometime for governor, Secretary, Treasurer,
 to write letters, make out documents, &c. They did
 something for government almost every week.
 Committee reported 20 £ as their due May 1773, and
 that sum was granted.

The Mercantile Business of the Colony went
 more to New York in the French War and
 after, than it had ever done before. Still much
 of it went to Boston. - & Connecticut men
 borrowed money at both places.

Indian lands in Mass.

There were several attempts of Knarish men selling Indian lands in Mass; which Indians did not honor, & at least one sold by Indians, which Massachusetts would not confirm

Elijah Clapp of Hartford and 59 others bought of the Indians a tract they called Greenock in Berkshire Co. in 1757 and 1758. In 1763 they applied to Mass. Genl Court for it by John Walker of Hartford, agent. Massachusetts granted it to them (former grants excepted) on condition they paid 800 £ for it in one year. The name was then called Hartwood. Walker gave security for the 800 £. Proprietors made 60 rights & 3 for public uses. Thos. Clapp of Hartford was a proprietor & sold his right to Elijah Clapp, but Elijah not paying in shew Walker sold his rights to others. E. C. petitioned assembly - they did nothing.

Deeds. Men often gave full deeds of land to secure a debt of 1/4 or 1/2 the value of the land with an understanding or writing that the land should be reconveyed when the principal interest was paid, if within a certain time. Some debtors did not pay for many years, & some creditors or their heirs refused to convey back the land when the money was tendered. Many lawsuits grew out of this, or suits in the Genl Assembly. The assembly usually decided for the debtor and did not countenance any thing like usury.

Rev Eben White of Danbury (had been a minister, not then one) 2^d July 1762 lent to Jacob & Thos Bull of Kent 101. 17. 7 & they decided to him on condition they 100 acres of land in Kent (worth 300 £ they say) He gave a writing that if paid in one year, he would reconvey the land to them. They paid interest only for 2 years, and at Sept Court 1764 he sue for possession & was like to get the land. They appealed to Sup Court Jan Aug. 1765, and tendered the money, principal, interest & costs then accrued, or 110 £ to White's attorney but he refused to receive it. In Sept they applied to Genl Court for relief 1765 Oct. Genl Court made the debt 101. 17. 7. Interest since July 2. 1764, 7. 19. 10 1/2. & cost 8. 19. 0 - all 118. 16. 5 1/2 and ordered Mr White, on reception of that sum within a month to reconvey said land to the Bulls under penalty of 400 £. The Bulls alleged that he verbally agreed to wait longer than a year.

The money tendered was

11. 15	12 guineas	16. 16. 0	See specie currency, p 315 and in prices p 81.
p. 247	8 do	2. 8. 0	
	7 1/4 Crowns	2. 8. 4	
	205 dollars	61. 10. 0	
	12 half pices	28. 16. 0	
	Change	1. 8	
		112. 0. 0	

Costs of Courts after 1760

Then went high apparently - at least there was so much appealing from court to court, & from one Gen. Assembly to another, that the expenses were great - sometimes 30. 40 or 50 pounds - often from 8 to 15 or 20

Attorneys fees. In 1765. 6. 7. & on to the revolution the attorneys fees in a case at one court were 16/- at another court 16/- at Gen. Assembly 16/- 2 attorneys were paid & charged for (was it one on each side?) - the charges say often "2 attorneys fees" or 2 attorneys - or "attornies" - meaning 2. In a few cases only 8/- is charged & that for one attorney.

Attendance was 1/6 for the plaintiff or his attorney. This amounted to a great sum in many suits. At each term of a court or assembly 5. 8. 10. 15. or 20 days attendance was charged at 1/6. 12/-, 15/-, 22/-, 30/- &c. This was especially the case in suits brought to the Assembly, when Mondays were charged there at the other courts.

Witnesses - in all cases 2/- a day for attendance - no more unless, and travel 2/- a mile to the court.

Travel of the plaintiff, or the party that gained was 2/- a mile. In cases before the Assembly the travel was often from 50 to 80 miles & came to considerable

Court fees were various 22/-, 26/-
Secretaries fees - - - 6/-

Bills of cost 1766 were 1. 7. 4. - 3. 18. 2. 7. 11. 0 & c
1 5/- - 2. 11. 8. 7. 14. 4 &c

The small bills were when it came before Assembly only.

Copies of writings sometimes amounted to considerable

A bill of cost 1769 was 23. 0. 10

Executions were only 1/- each

Committees appointed to examine cases brought before the Assembly were very common, and generally expensive - from 3 or 4 to 10 or 12 £ - including their pay, their expenses at the public house, the expense of witnesses &c. brought before them.

A bill of cost 1769 of 60 £. Gregg vs. Austin - not allowed. 35 £ of this was for committees - petition 20/- travel 90 miles 15/- assembly fees 26/-, Attorneys 16/- 16/- + 16/- at 3 Assemblies Attendance 15 days, 16 do. + 15 do = 46 days @ 1/6

Bill of cost 1770 Wadham vs. Paces about 40 £ - not allowed
Attorneys 16/- 16/- 16/- 16/- travel & attendance each time (committees &c) 12 each

1770 "two attorneys fees 16/-" "one attorney's fee 8/-"

Taking depositions was expensive, 4/- 5/- or 6/- each

Costs

The cost of Elbow Scott vs. Kent (see next leaf) was
£13.18.6 - bill before assembly & Committee -

p. 135

Petition 12/.	Serving 17/.	1.9.0
Travel of petitioners 4 times at 6/.		1.4.0
Travel of another 6/.	Attornies travel 36/.	1.12.0
Expenses of Committee		4.10.0
Assembly 25/.	Secretary 3 + 3/	1.11.0
Witnesses 24/.		1.4.0
Attendance 18/.	Oct 73. 18/.	May 74. 22/6
	Oct 74. 2.18.6	
		13.18.6

Secretaries fees were were considerable - especially for copies
Serving summons to witnesses. do. also citations, &c.
Attendance & travel of do. do.

One bill 13.10.1. of which 5.16.11 for Committee. Secretary 22/6

Middletown & quarrelled about boundaries in
Wallingford 1771. 72. &c. and the bill of cost
was 33£.3.1.
Attendance was 22/6 each time for 4 times, also 15/ & 25/6
Fees of Committee 12.18.0, & then tavern bill 34/6
Attorneys 16/ & 16/ - County Surveyor 6/ a day
a hammer 3/ a day.

Enormous bills of cost 1774. 10 to 20 days attendance before
Assembly.

Costs 1773 - one bill 23.1.0 disallowed; one 11.4.4.
a bill of 7.11.8 had for attendance at 4 courts 96/-
a bill of 9.18.4 had for do. 12 days 5 times & 4 days one 96/-
Travel to General Court 50 to 90 miles.
Witnesses 2/ a day
Heavy costs continued through the war, where
there were suits, civil or criminal. and after
the war.

In 1787. old costs seem to be restored. Attornies 16/.

Travel 2 miles
attendance 1/6 day, Court fees 6/.

Criminal Cost

Lucretia Smith of New London was put in jail May 1764
and tried Sept. 1764. found not guilty (of murdering bastard child)
yet ordered to pay costs & imprisoned for cost. In May 1765
she says she has been in jail a year - is poor - no
one helps or will take her in service to satisfy costs. She
prays a release - granted. She is wif. Mr. Christopher
had tried to dispose of her in service without success.

Small Pox.

This disease came to Hartford latter part of 1760 or early part of 1761, and a number had it. The house of Jonathan Ashley was taken for a pest house and hospital by the selectmen. Caleb Turner was appointed to keep away all dogs & hogs from about the pest house, lest they should scatter the disease, and selectmen ordered him (he says) to kill dogs & hogs seen coming away from pest house. Jona. Ashley permitted two of his swine to run about the streets & they were frequently at pest house, & though warned, he did not take care of them. One day Turner shot and killed the two hogs. Ashley sued him, & the case went from Court to Court, the selectmen not aiding Turner. In 1765 Ashley recovered $3\frac{1}{2}$ damages & costs 10. 14. 3 & he had to pay it & expended more. Town would not repay - he prays relief from Assembly Oct. 1767 - it was referred to May.

In 1771 the small pox was in the vicinity of Samuel Holden Parsons of Lyme this family were liable to be exposed - he requests liberty to have his family inoculated in some suitable place in Lyme. Granted.

Treasurer Talcott - 1755. 1769 -

He kept his accounts so loosely that he could not tell how they stood himself; the different kinds of money and the confusion of the war made his duties difficult.

In May 1770, the balance due from him, after making many allowances, was 20,480. 2. 3. He says himself, 1770, he was "not skilled in keeping accounts" - affirms that he has not applied any public money to his own use - is willing to take his oath to this; and his son who was his clerk and the rest of the family are ready to do the same - admits that the accounts during the war became too entangled for him to extricate - but does not believe he owes the colony much; says the balance against him as accounts stand would swallow up 4 times the amount of his estate. [He estimated his estate at about 5000 £, it seems] (A compromise was made, I believe - he was let off by paying a small part.)

In Jan 1769, the towns owed for rates 47,745. 0. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; in May 45,369. 7. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crasmin Talcott was said to owe Jan 69, 21,384. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; in May. 21,995. 19. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ The next year reduced as above.

Deeds - [See Con. No 5. 273.]

In 1732 John Cook of Windsor deeded to Wm Thrall of Windsor 350 acres of land in Simsbury & took a bond from Thrall to reconvey said land to C. when 440⁰ £ O.T. was paid (tho John Cook owed Thrall.) Wm Thrall died 1738. & gave most of estate to his bro. Timothy Thrall. Timothy died about 1756. John Cook died 1749. old & infirm - only heirs Jane Loomis and Sarah (Wells) not then married - she married 2^d years after. - The bond given to Cook was put into hands of Capt Cook of Hartford, and was by foul means got from him and destroyed, about 1746, but Thrall let Cook have 87.14.8 after the land was deeded to him.

The heirs of John Cook, viz Jane Loomis, and Sarah Wells' children petitioned General Assembly for the Simsbury land on paying what was due to Thrall, 1769. and after. Three committees were successively appointed. Two reported and their reports were not accepted. The third 1771 reported facts as above, and that the land should be given up to the petitioners on paying 311.14.9 lawful to Thrall's heirs. That being all that was due on original debt. The Assembly accepted this report, sometime after.

(There was a right out deed cancelled after will had been still for 30 years or more; and Thrall's heirs really support the Simsbury 350 acres being theirs. The land in 1771 is said to be worth 1100⁰ £.

The fraudulent destruction of the bond seems to have had much influence with the Assembly, and that depended on hearsay evidence though probably true.) Martin Severance of Shelburne concerned with

The petitioners got the 311.14.9 & handed it. but did not get a deed at first. They prayed relief. Nothing done.

1773 The Thralls prayed for reconsideration - answered the allegations of the others as well as they could. Probably the Thralls took the money & gave deed, after possessing the land 30 years, but it was not done in 1773.

Ebenezer Nash of Suffield had ^{no son} 2 Daughters one married a Hovey of Mansfield, and one married Moses Scott of Hoosuck, Mass. In 1746. Scott & his wife and only child Ebenezer Scott about 3 years old, were taken by French Indians & carried to Canada. She died at Quebec. Ebenezer Nash had home & homestead of 40 acres at Suffield which he deeded to Capt Saml Kent 1743 & Kent gave Notes. Nash went to Mansfield but returned & lived in a house of Kent's with his wife, & Kent partially supported them till she died, Jan'y. 1748. and he died April 1748 (or sh. Oct 47. or Jan'y 48) He died by a bone sticking in his throat. In his death bed, at Kent's request, gave up Kent's notes to him, Kent making a statement of their affairs on his book, & promising the balance to Nash's grandchildren above, Ebenezer Scott when of age. Committee appointed, on petition of Ebenezer Scott of Bernardston, Mass. reported May 1774 that Kent's executor should pay Scott £ 35.10.4 and costs. Kent died 1772. Ebenezer Scott applied to Assembly Oct 1773. He was 21 in 1764, but Kent had not paid him. - The cost was 13.18.6. [he was son of Timothy & Nash of Hadley, born 1673. L. Scap. 133.]

Divorce Case

Sarah Goodsell of North Branford was an only child - her father died in her infancy, and left her a house, farm, & other property to a large amount - (she says 1773. Her fortune left was about 3000 £ in value - or to use her words, "God" in still greater judgment rendered me an heiress to a great fortune of about 3000 £ in value". She married Doct. Jeremiah Wolcott April 13. 1758, and May 4, 1773 petitioned for a divorce from him. [She was born about 1742]

She tells her story at length. Her mother married Samuel Baker of Branford, she was his second child. When she was about 15 years old, and "a total stranger to the feelings of love", she received a letter in December 1757 (now lost) signed by Jeremiah Wolcott, desiring in proper terms to visit her. She did not answer it. She had a visit from Mr. John Elliot then of New Haven father in law of J. Wolcott (having married his mother) bringing another letter subscribed Jeremiah Wolcott as before, dated Dec. 16. 1757 [She makes a long extract from this letter - he says he shall send it by father Elliot] Elliot repeated his visits and he and her father Baker praised Wolcott excessively (she had never seen him) & she began to have "favorable sensations towards him". About the last day of January 1758 the said Wolcott visited her, but in so cautious a manner that no freedom of sentiment passed between them. About Jan. 10. 1758, she received a third letter from him. Dated Goshen Jan. 10. 1758, "replete with those sallies of sentiment which a heated imagination would naturally dictate to a youth in love". Soon Elliot came again and it was determined by Baker & her mother that Wolcott should marry her, to which she was induced to consent. Then came the 4th letter dated Goshen, March 18. 1758. She gives it at length; it is full of rapturous - great & extravagant professions of love - calls her "my charming Sally" &c. They were married April 13. 1758. After a few weeks, she alluded to these letters, & to her astonishment, he denied having ever written to her - knew nothing about the letters. She showed him the letters and he declared them a fraud & cheat, that he had been imposed upon as well as herself - that the letters were in Elliot's hand writing - that Elliot sent for him from Goshen, & then told him about the match & agitation for him. Wolcott said he was an undone man, being perpetually yoked to a woman he never had any regard for, and drawn from a girl he loved. This was too much for Mrs. W. for a time. By degrees she became calmer, & was anxious to make their estate as comfortable as possible - she has always done all she could for this. They have now 3 children. They lived together till about 2 years ago, but Wolcott was never so unhappy as when at home. He neglected business, was spending her estate & offered her much personal abuse. In Dec last (1772) the Selectmen of Branford put a master over him - her life has been in danger & he has been put under bonds to keep the peace.

Divorce Case - continued

He has not so conducted as to bring the case before the Superior Court; she prays the Assembly for a divorce - or for a committee.

A committee was appointed at Jan'y court 1774 after the divorce was granted.

John Elliot wrote a letter to some of the General Assembly Jan. 26. 1774. at Middletown. (He had lived at New Haven; then at Spencer Mass; and now at Middletown) He refers to Mrs Sally Wolcott's petition for a divorce (seems not to have seen it, but had been informed of its contents.) and to the part he had acted in getting up the match. He confesses that he wrote two letters in Doctor Wolcott's name, & helped along the matter all he could, & strongly urged Wolcott to marry her & that Mrs Elliot (Wolcott's mother) wrote with him. Says Doct Wolcott was then (1757) a bright sensible & agreeable young man - could write letters without help, but was not there, & so he, Elliot undertook for him - He speaks as if she in her petition & said these letters prepossessed her in Wolcott's favor, gave her a favorable opinion of his talents, & led to the marriage [but she does not say this - it may be implied however.]

Elliot gives a lively account of the letters & courtship and is rather severe upon Mrs. Wolcott - says she proposed to him to be very happy some time after marriage - grows quite humorous in relating his concern in the affair - palliates or justifies his own conduct and blames Mrs W. He remarks that Wolcott inherited his father's genius (who was his father?) but of late years had become disordered in mind - hints at the cause, or as if he knew the cause, She was lame when a girl & was under the care of Doct Herpin of Milford - she is lame still. Elliot had added Doct Wolcott to begin practice at Exeter - (Mr Elliot is a lively ingenious writer, a man of good education - but he does not quite free himself from blame, from selfishness in this match.)

The Divorce was put off till Jan'y court, then granted, and a committee appointed to look into the state of her property, &c. They reported May 1774, that Jerk. Wolcott is about 40, full of vigor & destitute of convenient clothing. She is 33 - lame & likely to be so - has a daughter 12. a son of lame, a daughter of 5 & 7. Her real estate 230£ has been sold, but other parcels for 117£ Personal estate was 169£ but part is expended. There have been great broils between them, Land has been lost by Selections. Much has been spent on this divorce. Her real estate is appraised (including reversion of her mother's share) at 974.5.0 - of which farm & buildings at W. Brewster was about 500£. Assembly assigned her real estate to her - the personal estate to him. May 1774

Various

Eastbury parish says 1767 that in the late war they lost 26 men, mostly young.

Bell - There was no bell in "state house" at Hartford. May 1773 a number of principal men, as Oliver Ellsworth, Jesse Root &c. petitioned the assembly for a bell to notify opening of courts. Genl Court. to $\frac{2}{3}$ to be paid by colony + $\frac{1}{3}$ by the county. It was negative.
"Potatoes" changed in a Hospital account 1762 - 15/.

Name Changed - the first I have noticed.
1772^{Oct} David Naughty Benton of Guilford says his grand father gave him a large estate by will dated 1738, on condition he would take the name of his grandfather, David Naughty. He says for this assembly gave him leave to call his surname Naughty for the whole David Naughty.

"Dollars" sometimes used in accounts of 1762. where payments were made in dollars.
Dollars. There is a contract for a lease of land in 1767 in dollars - but it is used but few times before the revolution. Dollars.
In 1772 a reward is offered in Dollars.

1773. 10 in Old tenor is called equal to 1 £ lawful

"Commencement of lawful money," noticed.

1765. 16 £ lawful was equal to 216 £ N. York money that is - New York money was 25% percent below par compared with N. England money. A Collar in N. York was 8/- and less remained 50.

"Union School in New London" incorporated Oct 1774 seems to have been a private school or academy; 12 men in N. London and 1 in Groton had built a school house &c.

2 1/2 per cent was usually charged in New York for purchasing bills of exchange for others - this was the commission 1770 &c

Silver 1730 to 1733 said to be 18/9 to 22/ an ounce in bills
see Prices - 8. 81

1772 English Goods are bought in Boston by Cons. Merchants and in the first class at 60 per cent advance on sterling cost. (How much was this? What cost 4/6 sterling at 1.00 N.E. was sold for 1.60 I suppose) or was it 4/6 and 60 per cent added 45. making 1.20.

Some curious affairs happened by some men ~~over~~ near the disputed line of a town or parish - such were often termed by both parties or societies, and lawsuits grew out of it.

"Late Droughts that have been in the land" are mentioned Sept 1764. as having done much injury. -
Colon towns much damaged by them.

John Elliot, late of New Haven, now of Spencer in Newchester, Mass. 1769 had note against Ebenezer Mix of Hartford, given 1760. for 429.6.8. Elliot sued Mix 1762. Mix put off & delayed, and in Nov. 1762 to avoid paying, for love & goodwill, deeded to his daughter Elizabeth Mix, since wife of William Weddell, 30 acres of land in West Division with house &c. - & half of a lot of 20 acres; and 7 acres & house, & 6 acres, all worth 300£. So says Elliot. He to have life for life. He also gave to his two minor children John Mix and Elizabeth Mix in 1764, 80 acres in W. D. Thouse. Elizabeth deeded back to mother Ann M. the 7 acres Thouse 1764. Mix gave Elizabeth a bill of sale of all his moveables - all this took place before Elliot could get judgment and execution. Dep. Sheriff committed Mix to prison. He took the goodman's oath, and was at length released though he had in notes, Elliot says, 400£. Soon after died of his wife Ann Executrix. She represented the estate insolvent - Elliot prayed relief - Houses differed - nothing done.

It seems that Elliot had sold to Mix a quantity of land in New Cheshire, called West Rock land, when lands were high; & after the fall of estate, these lands were much reduced in value (not worth what Mix gave for them when he bought them) - worth 1769. 16 to 20. & 25. in new Mixes Inventory, Sept 25. 1766 was 1324. 10. 2 besides lands deeded including furniture - Notes of hand 80900£ - had some property in New Haven (seems to have come from N. H.) some land in (Canaan, New Hartford, Getham, Pittsfield & Hartwood.

[This Elliot was in New Haven 1752 to 1764 & was in trade - next few of Spencer - in 1772 in Middletown]

(Eben? Mix owed Ebenezer Deam 415. 10. 11 and in 1762 deeded to her 80 acres in Hartford & 300 acres in Farmington - to be re-deeded on payment of money & Int. In 1774 the debt was £ 571. 2. 8 - Mix deeded to her sons John & Eliza his right of redemption 1764

1774 The children of Mrs Deam 6 Webbs & 1 Deam applied to Assembly for liberty to sell land & have the debt paid, & rest to go to Mix's sons who also applied - all by their guardians. Granted to Silas Deam liberty to sell.)

John Elliot late of N. H. then of Spencer, now of Middletown sued Ann Mix 1772 April for 472. 13. 11. Had had 1763 recovered this sum & cost 5. 1. 0. Anne told her story at Supr. Court by attorney 1773. March. Elliot put Eben? Mix to jail in 1764 for want of property on Exon - in 1765 he took the oath of poverty & was out, but Elliot paid his board and kept him in jail till March 1766 - then money failed & jailer released him.

She says Elliot had an unreasonable & unconscionable advantage of Mix in the land he sold to him unconscionable; that Elliot had taken back all the land at its true value (debt seems to be difference between what Elliot gave him & what he took it back at.) (Execution was for this balance). She says Assembly granted Elliot nothing when he petitioned 1769, & he thinks he should have nothing now - but Superior Court gave Elliot Sept 1773. 477. 14. 11, and 8. 17. 4 cost. Anne Mix petitioned Assembly against this decision April 1774, Wm Weddell aided her, but General Court refused relief.

John Elliot & Hannah his wife were of Middletown 1789

Colchester.

This was a place of much enterprise and business, (and of some vices & crimes). There were several traders there but they failed a few years before the revolution and many others with them, and the place suffered much.

There were some large farms then belonging to Nonresidents — one of 700 acres; — and one of 677 acres owned by Wm Brown of Salem, was leased to a Colchester farmer, with the dwelling house &c in 1767 for 100 dollars a year, for 3 years, and then for 140 dollars a year for 4 next years making 7 years — tenant to pay rates, and to build yearly 36 rods of double stonewall — Samuel Hassard, tenant. — He had a hard time; others claimed about 200 acres of the land, & some of the best land. Then were lawsuits, which Brown promised to pay the expenses of, and mostly them went against the tenant (well in his name) — Hassard some years cleared 20 acres & sowed it with wheat, & then lost it in law; and sometimes hay & grass he had gathered was recovered from him. — Yet Brown refused to repay, & demanded rent. Hassard petitioned Assembly 1773. Com. appointed — reports that Brown owed Hassard all the rents due & 45.9.1 besides & thought Hassard should be paid from all rents to March 1773 & receive 45.9.1. Accepted. Several active intelligent men lived in Colchester — but not always in peace.

Stamford appears in the records of the Legislature less than any other town in the colony, — in these times, 1760 — 1775 — as well as in all previous times. She had fewer grievances, fewer quarrels, fewer wants than other towns — apparently.

Windham Bridges — That town says in petition 1772 May, that they have built for some years past — at public expense & private subscriptions (chiefly in Wt) 5 large bridges over Shetucket river, all of which cost Windham inhabitants 800^l — all ~~within~~ within 4 miles, & all have been carried off by great & extraordinary floods of ice which are observable to be of late years, much increasing, as the lands are clearing up towards the heads of these rivers" (not a correct inference) — by these rivers, they mean those that form the Shetucket.

Hareford South Meadows, 1782, is said to contain ^{about} 2000 acres

Trade

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In ^{April} 1766, Joseph Church of Hartford and
m. 15. 3 Humphries of Simsbury began a trade
p. 221 up the Mohawk river, & were to trade as
far as Detroit. They bought goods of
Volker Douw and some others in Albany
and paid in furs and peltry. They purchased
in 1766 and 1767. to amount of 555. 12. 4 N.Y. Currency
and paid for they said 522. 18. 10, (all their Debts in
A. got into Douw's hands) Douw had credited only
about 400 £ they say. Douw's executors sued
and recovered judgment for 278. 10. 10. Nov. 7. 10. 6
1770 Church &c petitioned Assembly, and a Committee was appointed
who reported 1773 that all payments had not been credited
- that there was due to Douw's estate only 129. 12. 6 N.Y.
- all that was paid was in peltry.

Embargo was laid by Gov. Council in Spring
of 1772 & confirmed by Assembly in May, on
account of the scarcity of grain. There
was a meeting at N. Haven June 1. of those
who thought there was still likely to be a great
scarcity of wheat, rye, Indian corn, &c. and
the poor likely to suffer - they asked for continuance
of the embargo. Yet at Fairfield & some
other places on the Sound, men had quantities
of grain on hand which they could not sell
especially eastern coasters had purchased grain,
for some cases put it in board of vessels - these
petitioned for liberty to export what they had
bought, saying they could do nothing with it there,
and it would spoil on their hands, &c.
Was the harvest 1771 a bad one?

Militia Exercise - May 1769 an act of Assembly
p. 146 ordered "the Norfolk Militia Exercise" to be used by the
militia.
Dec. 1775. There was an act ordering that "The Manual
Exercise, ordered by his Majesty in 1764"
should be used. Continental army had adopted
it and esteemed it preferable to the other.

Sandemanians. [Albion. 14 p. 23.]

- 1771 Thomas Gold of Reading (a Sandemanian - first notice of this sect) thought he ought to obey Christ - "lay not up treasures on earth". Detriment to the needy. He and began to be very liberal in giving alms to the poor, and ^{poor} maintained the principle that he ought to give away all he had ~~again~~ to the poor, and follow Christ. After giving away considerable personal property, he offered his farm for sale. The Selectmen of Reading became alarmed, and got him under 1771 guardianship as one unfit to manage his own affairs. He applied to Fairfield Court for relief but did not succeed. In May 1772 he applied to the 1772 General Court. His petition is well written (though not by himself) his bible arguments are stated with force & clearness (his principles did not differ much from those attributed to him by Selectmen) - The Selectmen remonstrated, but General Court listened to his complaint, decided that the Selectmen had done wrong, and nullified all the proceedings in regard to his guardianship and set him at liberty.
- The Selectmen had taken an inventory of his estate, from which it appears that he had a large estate unsold - furniture, stock of cattle, grain, lands, &c (not added) - in inventory is negro girl 20£

1778 In 1778 19 of these Sandemanians petitioned - call themselves liege subjects of George III. & consider it their duty to be faithful to him - some of them had been drafted - they pray for relief - seem to have Quaker notions about war - Reuben Judd was one of signers - they were in & about Danbury.

1780 Jan. Comfort Benedict, late of Danbury, one of the Sandemanians from infancy (Sandemites sometimes called) - his father was an elder in said church - says this sect have ever professed "that it was contrary to the law of God for the inhabitants of America to take up arms the King of Great Britain" - I have strictly adhered to this profession &c - He had been detached & forcibly carried to the camp to serve; he escaped to Long Island - afterwards returned to Danbury and was put in Fairfield jail; when the jail was broken by Glover, all the prisoners escaped & went to N. York, except himself; he remained though he might have escaped - was tried - pleaded guilty, and was fined 5£ (this in 1778,) and 3 years imprisonment and to pay costs - was sent to Hartford. Sheriff Williams was kind to him & let him work out, but he says "the people with whom he has labored, have thought generally that 'twas favorable now for such a bad factor to be allowed his victuals for his labor and at this season (Jan.) he cannot even obtain that!" the Sheriff has no public provisions to feed him he has not sufficient clothes &c - Prays for liberty to go at large in the county of Hartford, and if Danbury will permit, to reside with his mother & labor for her & her sustenance. Hartford Jan. 25. 1780 granted.

Lawsuit

Mary Willard of Newington Society, made her will in 1759 - proved Sept. 1759. and gave property to another Elvira Willard, widow; to her sister Rev. Joshua Belding things that were her father's; to aunt Hannah Wheeler some - also 80 £ for Schooling in Newington ^{Hadley} _{p. 113} only interest to be expended - to my mother's negro Guinea, an axe, hoe, jacket, also 10 £ if he becomes free; Sister Hannah Smith of Hadley all the rest of estate (wife of David Smith) Robert Walls, Executor. Her inventory was 429. 12. 2. (a part of which 334. 13. 4 was real estate) - The executor paid all debts & legacies from the personal estate, except the 80 £ to the school - this must come from the real estate. Hannah Smith (and David) claimed all the real, and in fact David Smith took all the profits thereof till his death about Oct. 1772 and they refused to pay the 80 £ having a lawyer's ingenious argument in defence of their course - took the ground that the 80 £ was to be paid from personal estate or not at all. There was an application to the Assembly by those whom Mary had appointed to manage the school legacy - a Committee reported that the 80 £ must be paid from the real estate, there being no other. Report accepted May 1773, and committee appointed to give 80 £ worth of the land - Hannah Smith to give a quitclaim to this, or forfeit 160 £

Post Roads in Conn. [Lett. 14. 115]

In the map of Conn. made by order of the Assembly in 1765, the Post Roads are put as follows:

One from New York (coming from the city) into ^{York} _{which} & through the towns on the Sound to New Haven. At New Haven it divides into 2 branches: one part continued through all the towns on the Sound or Coast to Westbury, Rd. The other part came up to Hartford from New Haven - passed through North Haven parish (not in center) Wallingford (not in center) Durham (toward east side) Middletown and Wethersfield to Hartford - a branch went through Wallingford, coming from Farmington, & joined with the other at Wethersfield - The road crossed the river at Hartford and passed through E. Hartford & Windsor, & Fairfield into Longmeadow, & then to the river.

Wethersfield say in a petition 1780, that they are "within 3 miles of the greatest road in New England" - what do they mean? Do they refer to a road leading West from Hartford, or did the main travel to N. Haven & the South go west of their village, through Newington? The shets. They say in this petition that they lost 2000 tons of hay in 1779 by freshes - say the town has rarely since its settlement raised bread corn enough for its own consumption.

1444 "Governor's Guard."

This military company, independent, belonging to Hartford, was incorporated Oct 1771. on their petition - "to attend upon & guard the Governor's Hon. Assembly on Election days & at other times as occasion shall require". To be 64 rank & file - The names are all given - 66 in all - (should be 67)

Joseph Tiley	- Edward Bodge	- James Humphrey
Daniel Colton	- Elister Lord	- Isaac Vaughan
Samuel Wyllys	- Her. Menell	- Lemuel Steel
Ezekiel Fiske	- Samuel Burr	- John Dodd
Wm Burr	- John Calder	- Richard Skinner
Daniel Goodwin	- Nathl. Skinner	- Jona Steel
Nathl. Goodwin	- James Bull	- Thos. Swan
Timothy Ledlie	- Austin Ledyard	- Robert Sloan
James Jepson	- Frederic Bull	- James Bunker
Calib Bull Jr	- Wm Knox	- Saml Kilburne
Her. Keat Wyllys	- Eben Watson	- Noah Washburn
Joseph Hunt Jr	- Joseph Reed	- Thos. Steele
Wm Lawrence	- Ephemas Bull	- Moses Kellogg
John Aldwell	- Consider Burt	- Thos. Converse
Elihu Eggleston	- Cotton Murray	- Abel Stone
John Nevins	- Benj. Morrison	- David Skinner Jr
Israel Seymour	- James Adams	- Edward Dodd Jr
Chas. Austin	- Wm Bull	- Thos. Skinner
Stephen Austin	- Jona. Butts	- Ozzes Goodwin Jr
Charles Hopkins	- Jona. Bull	- John Cook
Elisha Burdham	- Bevil Waters	- Zeno Steele
John Lawrence Jr	- Amos Seymour	- Elizabeth Dodd

May 1772. They petition - say they have been at great expense to procure suitable clothes, drums, fifes colors &c. for hiring instructors in military exercise - have chosen officers - find difficulty for want of a "complete stand of arms" (meaning arms of all alike) and other accoutrements - pray that colony would pay for drums, fifes, & colors, & also procure for them a complete stand of arms & other accoutrements, all to be kept for use of the colony.

Petition was granted as to drum, fife & colors; and 64 stands of arms are to be purchased at expense of the colony in England, plain, decent and serviceable. Committee for this - Geo Wyllys, Eustas Wolcott, Benj. Payne

May 1773. The guards want pay for pikes, halberds and grenadier caps, & for instruction of fifes & drummers, &c. all 36.6.0. - Granted

The arms &c. had come from England - to be deposited with the Treasurer & to keep them & deliver them to the Company from time to time as necessary when requested by Com. Officers - all to be returned to Treasurer

They say they use the Exercise used throughout the Colony called the "Norfolk Military Exercise", and are uniformly dressed.

Officers Samuel Wyllys Capt
Wm Knox Lieut
Stephen Austin. Ensign

Money for arms 12.3/5

Governor's Guard

May 1774 they petition - say the allowance for their entertainment election days, dinner and liquor, is only 15.3.0; which is not enough as they have to pay 7£ or more from their own pockets (they say nothing about entertaining any but themselves)
Desire a larger allowance from the Treasury
Assembly granted 20£ (instead of 15.3.0) annually for officers & soldiers entertainment on election day - to be divided between officers & soldiers in proportion as heretofore? (True.)

(20£ or 66 mm on 67. is one dollar each.)

At the Election in May 1779, the dinner & liquor of the guards cost £205.16.0. (about 12/ per l.) and they rec^d only 20£ as before. They pray^d for relief, and Assembly granted 100£ (in the then depreciated currency.)

p. 315. The 2^d Company of Governor's Guards was established at New Haven March 1775. The number of petitioners 58.

This 2^d Company changed the state 8.17.1. for dinner & liquor one day in Jan'y 1784 - prob. when Assembly met at N.H.

Militia fines - In 1772 & before fines could be collected only from those who had personal estate; real estate could not be touched, so many escaped.
The Field Officers petitioned for a remedy for this - they say many will neither train nor march - propose meeting by Regiment, heretofore neglected, & other things.
Signed by 5 majors, 4 Lt. Col. 2 Col. 20 captains
Committee of Assembly proposed several amendments in May 1772 - would have fines go against bodies as well as estates, would have regiments or a number of companies meet once in two years - "would ^{discourage} ~~discourage~~ the growing practice of entertainments made by persons chosen to office in their respective companies" - would have men serve as soldiers only till 40. - Uppenhouse accepted by changing 40 to 45, & putting in expensive before entertainments & putting out the word growing - Those who treat to be disqualified for promotion - the words "treats" after entertainments. - Houses disagreed & was postponed to Oct

Governor's Guard, 151 Co. say May 1785 they have been at Great Expense for uniforms - for colors, 2 drums & 2 pipes, 12£ - arms have been lost and injured - ask relief - G. Assembly granted 12£ & pay for repairing arms

An Artillery Co. was formed at Hartford, & established by G. Assembly 1779-1780 - to have a Capt. Lieut. 2 Sergeants 2 Corps. 36 matrones. - had 2 brass field pieces from Springfield.
Similar companies were formed in other towns.

Newgate, or Copper Mines at Salisbury

- 1 In May 1773. a committee appointed to see whether the Copper Mines may be improved for securing & employing criminals, now reported (appointed before this) The mines are leased for 19 years, which lease may be purchased for 60£.
 - 2 A committee was appointed to agree with proprietors or lessees, to keep and employ criminals, or to purchase the right & said term of 19 years. &c. as they judge best.
 - 1 May 1773. Above first committee appointed to explore Salisbury mines & see if they can be applied to purpose of securing & employing criminals, performed their office May 1773. & reported. Say they are about 18 miles from Hartford — There is a perpendicular shaft about 25 feet deep & $3\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter — from the foot of this is a shaft eastward about 8 feet, about the same bigness, beyond which is an opening N. & S. about 10 rods, & descent towards the east is about 2 feet in 6, the width 6 in 7 rods, the height 5 feet — near S. part is a shaft about 70 feet perpendicular, where is a fine spring of water from which is a communication of fine air to the first shaft. A convenient lodging room may be blown from the rock near the first shaft, 16 feet square, 20 feet from the surface, to cost with woodwork about 17£ or 20£ with doors, &c. When completed we think it next to impossible for one to escape. A building may be at or near the shaft if thought to be better than the lodging room — Capt Holmes of Salisbury has the lease of the mines for 20 years for 30£ of the ore — did not see him — suppose he would lease the place, or employ the criminals
 - 2 Committee above, reported that Capt Holmes will relinquish all claims for 120£ including all the ore he has procured by the labor of 2 men about 14 months, which he supposes is in value 3 or 400 pounds? or he will take the ore, and lease the place so long as he had it for 60£
- all the above May 1773

Feb 1773 A committee on the copper mines report that they have purchased the remaining term of the lease for 60£ & prepared a well finished lodging room 15 by 12 about 25 feet below the surface — have fixed a large iron door 6 feet from the surface, which they think will be effectual security &c. Accepted Expenses — Capt Holmes 60£ for wood, stone & masonwork 39.7.0 Committee, time & expense 10.3.0. add 1.11.6 — all 111.1.0 allowed (This has been filed Newgate) The prison was named Newgate, Oct 1773

Newgate.

An Act regulating this prison Oct. 1773. (named Newgate) directs that those guilty of the following crimes shall be sent "to labor in the houses and mines" — burglary, highway robbery, counterfeiting & horsestealing.

1773. Capt. John Viets was master at Newgate
Dec 22 first prisoner came — John Hinson — escaped 9th Jan. 1774.

1774
Feb 26 Came { John Roberts — escaped April 23
 { Wm Johnson Crawford — escaped April 23
 { Zephaniah Ramsdell — escaped April 23

April 5 — Daniel Humphries came — escaped April 9

~~There is all gone~~

April 5 — James Williams came — escaped April 23

There is all gone and prison empty April 24.

Some repairs & additions were made in the Spring of 1774, by overseers

A log house 36 by 20 was built with timber 10 inches square in two rooms & a chimney, &c. one room being over the west shaft — the other room for miners to lodge in, &c. The east shaft was secured, where the first prisoner escaped, with iron & stone, and every other place — the overseers think the place is secure now (May 1774) say that those who escaped, did it by aid of evil minded persons on the outside

The Overseers engaged 2 miners to aid the prisoners in their work (getting out copper ore) — only one had come.

The bill of expenses to May 14. 1774. was £24. 10. 0 — since Dec 22. 1773.

Viets charged for boarding prisoners 5s. a week
Common labor 2s. a day. candles 8s. 6d. coal 3s. 6d. bugle
check / shirt 2/6 y^r. flip 8^d mug, cider 6^d Gal
Rum 1^d qt. board & workmen 5s. a week.

Mechanics charged 3/ a day or 2/6. master workmen
planning 4/ a day

Overseers charged 1/6. a day. 3 times as much as laborers.

Viets found board for some, only dinners for some

Another bill of expense of October Count 1774 £51. 5. 7.

A prisoner in Newgate in a petition 1776, says he is "confined in the doleful subterranean caverns of the earth at Newgate, sentenced to these dreary abodes more gloomy than the shades of the grave for this space of 18 months" &c.

In many petitions after this, there is an allusion to the horrors of these caverns.

In the course of the war, men began to be sent here for political offences, as joining the British, trading with the British, &c.

Newgate

1779 April. Abel Forward & Duke Vieto claim to own more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the mineral lots & minerals on the Copper Hill in Salisbury - had leased them to James Holmes, but one condition was that if he neglected to work the same over a year, his lease was to be void - They hear that a committee has been appointed to rebuild the prison [what had happened to it] at Copper Hill & to use the principal mineral shaft for a prison &c. They say they're taking away from them the use of the shaft, & also the use of the drain formerly made at great expense to drain the water out of their shaft and mineral works. Pray for damages. Committee appointed.

Lease to Holmes was Feb. 8. 1772. by Jona. Pettitons Esq. Abel Forward, John Vieto, & Jona. Humphrey all Esq. as a committee of the prop^{rs}. of the Copper Mine. Lease included the 2^d Mineral lot, with all mines, ores, timber &c. for 20 years; James Holmes of Salisbury agreed to work with [ie employ] 200 men over miners in digging & manufacturing ores fit for market & give the prop^{rs} or committee one pound in 50 or 750th part; if the working was neglected a year, the lease was void.

1773 June 15. Holmes assigned the lease to the Colony for 60£ assuming annually the ore dug.

1780 May. The State had let the mines lie without being worked according to the agreement with Holmes; so no income coming to proprietors - latter put in their claim for pay; - will lease for 20£ a year for caverns & land, wood for a family, garden, pasture for a cow, &c.

The Committee say the only well is one 70 feet deep and is one of the shafts into the cavern of Newgate: if it is continued for a prison this shaft must be filled up, and a new well provided - repairs are needed; also a new blockhouse & dwelling house to be built - block house 32 by 20 & dwelling house 32 by 32, next story high, to be so formed as to cover the block house - whole cost will be about 300£ silver. Such is Committee report - accepted.

Newgate was burnt in March 1782

Abel Davis, command^g of the guard was fined & imprisoned for disobedience of orders, Decr 1782. He says in his petition, Jan 1783 that he was frightened when the fire broke out and he knew not what to do, but thought it best to let out the prisoners in their boats [I know not what this word is] - just hoisted the gates, when the house was all in flames and the guard being frightened, it was not in his power to "cease" [keep] them [ie. the prisoners]. He prays for release, or liberty of the yard, or abatement of the cost, but assembly negatived all. As a man excused for disobeying orders, he says "I can't read rite". (He is an awful speller.)

Most of the prisoners escaped - some voluntarily remained. One was shot at & wounded.

Newgate.

1784 May. This place is referred to as if not rebuilt. A quantity of iron collected out of the ruins is to be disposed of - some timber being near where the prison stood, and some clothing left by prisoners that escaped, are all to be sold.

1781. Prisoners broke loose. Prison had been rebuilt or repaired. ^{Callus Harris 1780 nearly lost 1781. Was permitted in with trees} Some trees made 1 picket some 2. Had house & ^{Had house & garden}

1782. Prison was burnt about Nov. 6/1782. Prisoners guards & others. Reasoning of a Newgate prisoner Oct 1782

He says in his petition from Newgate that he was convicted of house breaking & was the reason: "I was led to believe that I was doing good service to my country, & that every friend to the liberties of the country would do the same; for the man that I did the injury to, was an absolute enemy to the country, and it is well known that what I did, I did upon the principle of whiggism. I have been a brother murderer - a father robbed by them" (i.e. Tories - he had broken into the house of a Tory). So he thought it no harm to retaliate. He lived in Duchess Co. N.Y. & it seems came over the line & broke open a house in Conn. He wanted to be released, & it granted.

Collins Gorton non prison petition for release. He says he and 7 others escaped from Newgate about 28. 1782, and that he was shot at and severely wounded, the ball remaining in his body. He was released & sent to North New London (or Stonington). He was in hot water several times after this. He probably escaped when Newgate was burnt.

1775. 5th charged for conveying a prisoner from Windham to Newgate. and 8th from Fairfield to Newgate.

Transporting to Newgate was expensive. To take John Hinson from New Haven Jail to Newgate in Dec 1773. cost £11.17.8. It took 3 men 3 days 26/24 each and Sheriff Petch with them - called 50 (or 57) miles. They refreshed 3 times before they reached Hartford - stopped at Hartford Jail over night, refreshed there; and 3 times on way to prison including Viets at prison - and at various places on the way home - 5 horses, over 1 for sheriff 3 for men & 1 for Hinson, all at 3 mile. Sheriff charged for time & trouble 50/- all allowed by Clerk of Court. They staid at Mr Butters over night on return (prob. Kensington or Southington) and their bill there was 32/10; & then refreshed at 2 taverns below as in coming up - Butters not on the road they came up.

1774 Sept. Mix of New Haven conveyed Thos. Berry to Newgate & charged for it £10.2.6. - 3 men 3 days 54/ 4 hours 56/ (probably called 56 miles at 3 each). Expenses going & coming & hiring 2 men to assist 90/6. 2 refresh 2/

1774 Nov. Dep. Sheriff of N. Haven carried Richard Steele to Newgate - 3 men 3 days at 6/ 54/ 4 hours 56 miles 23. 56/- a chaire to carry Steele 21 miles 10/6 expenses going & coming 68/9. A chain left on Steele 10/ Cordage 2/- all 10£1.3.

1774 Litchfield Sheriff charged 60/- for com. a criminal to Newgate.

Susquehanna Settlers

"The subscribers inhabitants of the colony of Connecticut and proprietors and settlers on Susquehanna River and now improving on the same" Petitioned Aug 29 1769—say they by petition obtained liberty in 1753 to purchase a tract of the Indians that claimed it and also liberty of a further purchase—Some time after at an open Congress at Albany when all the Governors of the northern Colonies or their deputies, as far South as Virginia, were there in an open manner, they purchased a large tract on the Susquehanna of the Sachems & chiefs of the 6 nations, & made payment to their satisfaction. In the year 1762 some of the petitioners with others of the proprietors took possession of the lands for themselves & the rest of the proprietors "But not being able to defend the same being beset by the Indians on one side and the mobs from the back parts of Pennsylvania on the other, after many were slain, the remainder fled into the old settlements, no being able to prosecute their settlement" till in 1769 some of the petitioners proceeded to said lands to improve them, & built houses there on but being beset by mobs from the north part of Pennsylvania & their houses set on fire over their heads & much of their effects destroyed in the flames & otherwise, & they by force carried out of the settlement into ~~three~~ the North Counties of Pennsylvania & some of them kept & confined there, & they still threaten to destroy ^{us and} our whole effects & to hire the Indians to destroy us, and endeavoring to intimidate and distress us, to the great prejudice of the settlement when we have been at great expense to build houses, mills & other buildings—many of us having brought our whole estate here—yet are entirely destitute of any protection of the laws of the colony. Pray that a county may be established here on the Susquehanna & officers be appointed as in other counties, or in some other way grant relief—suggest something about Christianizing the Indians.

Signed by

John Durkee (a leading man)	William White
Stephen Gardner	Joseph Frink
Isaac Tripp	Benedict Satterlee
John Smith	Cyprian Lathrop
Benj Shoemaker	Sylvester Chenbrough
Thomas Dyar	Noah Read
Vine Eldrick	Philip Weeks
John Jenkins	Chas. Hebard
Christopher Avery	Jordan Hopson
Silas Park	David Mead
Elizos Hibbard	Josiah Dean
Jonas Corey	Samuel Marvin
Stephen Hurlbut	Thomas Olcott
Oliver Avery	Philip Goss
Obadiah Gore Jr	Nathaniel Goss
William Gallup	
William Buck	
Daniel Brown	
Abel Smith	
Silas Gore	
Solomon Johnson	
Elijah Lewis	
John Shaw	
Charles Walworth	
John Carrington	
Benj. Matthews	
Asher Herriott	
Isaac Cooke	
Joshua Hall	

James Ray	Zebulon Hoxsie	Geo. Balcock
Samuel Wilbron	Timothy Hopkins	David Marvin
Henry Dow Tripp	Stephen Jenkins	John Holly
Henry Strong	Youngs Morgan	John H. Sager
Daniel Brown	Benj. Kennels	John Skeet
Robert Hunter	Daniel Holly	John Tille
Edward Stone	Joseph Arnold	Edward Franklin
Saml Millington	Robert Hopkins	Wm Walworth
John Comstock	Stephen Miles	Nathan Beach
Perer Briggs	Prince Alden	Wm Walworth
James Atherton	Stephen Hinsdale	Wm Walworth
John Bred	John Graves	Wm Walworth
Peter Ayers	Elmer Clark	Wm Marvin
Timothy Smith	Edward Stearns	Eliza Balcock
Theophilus Weston	Elizah Witter	Pickens Brookway
Daniel Gore	Joshua Maxwell	Edward Gray
Dan Murdock	Daniel Angell	Timothy Hopkins
Thomas Gray	Enos Yale	Eliphalet Jewell
Jaber Ash	Saml Walter	
Asa Gore	Isaac Bennett	127
David Whittlesey	Jones Ormsby	44
Ozias Yale	Timothy Force	Total names 171
Joshua Whitney	Asahel Lee	
Peter Comstock	Isaac Tracy	Edw. Wilkesburn
Jaber Robbins	Abel Pierce	Susquehanna
Elizah Shoemaker	Michael Seely	Alon Aug 29. 1769
Stephen Manning	Oliver Post	Presented to G. Court
Samuel Gaylord	Abraham Sowity	Oct 17 69
Edward J. J. J.	Isaac Franklin	
Andrew Durkee	John Dorrance	
Stephen Hungerford	Thomas Bennett	
John Brookew	James Forsyth	
Benj. Hollis	Samuel Draper	
John Nisbett	Amos Morgan	
Nathan Denison	Lemuel Smith	
Olivier Smith	Peter Harris	
Silas Bingham	Herz. Linkon	
Thomas Knight	Asa Edgerton	
Joseph Gaylord	Jona. Shepard	
Edward Norton	Charles Howard Jr	
John Murphy	Benj. Seelick	
John Wylie	Phineas Stevens	
Zopher Todd	Jos. Palmer	
Wm Buck	John Franklin	
Daniel Haynes	Jaber Roberts	
Eph. Mokon	Hickman Dole	
Jos. Weeks	Belcher Friedrich	
Isaac Obcott	Nicholas Splinger	
Isaac Barbra	Elmer Carey	
Ezra Buell	Thomas Saltin	
John Kingston	Wm Hobard	
Parshel Terry	Stephen Cooke	
Eph. Arnold	Joshua Laupher	
Benj. Newett	John Miles	
	John Lee	
	John Baker	

Susquehanna Settlers

Another Petition, dated at Wilkesbarre on Susquehanna Oct 3. 1772.

Call themselves "Inhabitants of Wyoming on the Susquehanna & within the Colony of Connecticut" — are destitute of civil authority — our settlers are numerous & some unruly persons among them, who commit disorders — pray to be a county, & to have proper authority appointed, or to be annexed to some county now existing, or in some other way, grant relief, &c.

✓ Zebulon Butler	✓ Pergrina Gardner	✓ Samuel Hockkiss
✓ Ezekiel Pierce	✓ Joseph Gallop	✓ Benj. Harvey Jr.
✓ Stephen Fuller	✓ Philip Goss	✓ Robert Hopkins
✓ Obadiah Gore Jr.	✓ Solomon Goss	✓ Elisha Harvey
✓ Wm. Gallupe	✓ James Green	✓ Abraham Harden
✓ James Atchuton	✓ Ambrose Gaylor	✓ Timo. Hopkins
✓ Asel Atchuton	✓ James Kiddell	✓ Stephen Jenkins
✓ James Atchuton Jr.	✓ Cyprian Hibbard	✓ John Jenkins Jr.
✓ Richard Brookway	✓ Wm. Hibbard	✓ George Kentner
✓ Isaac Bennett	✓ Lemuel Harding	✓ Edward Lester
✓ Solomon Beunt	✓ Peter Harris	✓ Matthew Marvin
✓ Wm. Buck	✓ Thomas Heath	✓ Seth Marvin
✓ Gideon Baldwin	✓ Wm. Hopkins	✓ Ebenezer Marcy
✓ James Bidlack	✓ Solomon Johnson	✓ Samuel Nesbitt
✓ David Brown	✓ John Jenkins	✓ Thos. B. Buck
✓ Philip Buck	✓ John Garrison	✓ Joshua Beunt
✓ Ezra Belding	✓ Asa Lyon	✓ John Baker
✓ John Abbot	✓ Peter Matthews	✓ Barnabas Carey
✓ Isaac Adams	✓ David Manning	✓ Jona. Churchill
✓ Isaac Allen	✓ Nick Manning	✓ Thos. Cooper
✓ Chas. Avery	✓ James Hixbill	✓ Simeon Cady
✓ Jacob Argus	✓ Elizabeth Blackman	✓ Thomas Ellis
✓ Camil Allen	✓ Amos Beach	✓ John David
✓ Philip Abbot	✓ Henry Bush	✓ Immanuel Drake
✓ Caleb Bates	✓ Ebenezer	✓ Douglass Davidson
✓ Thomas Bennett	✓ Benj. Clark	✓ Anderson Dana
✓ Gideon Bingham	✓ Leonard Cole	✓ Stephen Fuller Jr.
✓ Henry Berney	✓ Jos. Carey	✓ Jabez Fish
✓ Jonah Bullard	✓ Wm. Comstock	✓ Zimkebel Ferrum
✓ Henry Bush	✓ Nathan Dart	✓ Silas Gore
✓ John Carey	✓ Stephen Durell	✓ Giles Gaylor
✓ Haggai Cooper	✓ John Dorrance	✓ Daniel Gore
✓ Eliza Crandall	✓ John Dougherty	✓ Asa Gore
✓ John Comstock	✓ Elisha Fish	✓ Justice Gaylor
✓ John Ewins	✓ John Franklin	✓ Timo. Hopkins Jr.
✓ Nathan Donison	✓ Joseph Fish	✓ Andrew Hickman
✓ Jona. Downing	✓ Stephen Gardner	✓ James Hedsall Jr.
✓ Wm. Davidson	✓ Joseph Gaylor	✓ Ebenezer Hibbard
✓ Jona. Dean	✓ Nathl. Goss	✓ Francis Hopkins
✓ Benj. Follis	✓ Obadiah Gore	✓ Benj. Harvey
✓ Levi Farnham	✓ George Gore	✓ Oliver Harden
	✓ Peter Harrington	✓ Edward Johnson
	✓ James Hopkins	✓ Enoch Judd

✓ Stephen Jordan	✓ Asa Upson	127
✓ Samuel Karr	✓ William White	114
✓ Nicholas Manoel	✓ Reuben Webb	241 Total
✓ David Mauren	✓ Caleb Worden	
✓ John Murphy	✓ John Williams	
✓ Henry MacIntire	✓ Wm Young	
✓ Phineas Nash	✓ Asa Stevens	
✓ Henry Pansel	✓ Jordan Hopson	
✓ John Paskins	✓ Thos. McClellan	
✓ Francis Philips	✓ Oliver Smith	
✓ John Perkins Jr	✓ Jacob Freesler	Westmoreland
✓ Isaac Paskey	✓ James Cory	Valuation
✓ John Pensil	✓ Stephen Lee	1774. 13053.12.0
✓ Ashbel Robertson	✓ Henry Windaker	1775. 10520.6.0
✓ Wm Reynolds	✓ Jerro Blanchard	1776. 16996.13.0
✓ Thos. Stoddard	✓ Austin Hunt	1777. 20322.17.0
✓ Abel Smith	✓ Elias Thomas	1778. none
✓ Joseph Sprague	✓ Timothy Kyes	1779. none
✓ Benj. Stephens	✓ John White	1780. 2352.0.0
✓ Elijah Silsberry	✓ Nathan Chapman	1781. 4558.0.0
✓ Timothy Smith	✓ Phineas Pearce	None after this.
✓ Marshal Perry Jr	✓ Noah Pettibone Jr	It was put under
✓ Solomon Tracy	✓ Justin Porter	Litchfield County.
✓ Moses Utter	✓ Stephen Pettibone	Most of the
✓ Aaron Wilder	✓ Chr. Reynolds	taxes were
✓ Elisha Wilcox	✓ Daniel Ross	remitted;
✓ Thos. Walworth	✓ Jaber Sill	not all.
✓ Jesse Weeks	✓ Andrew Spalding	
✓ Robert Young	✓ John Stearns	
✓ Abel Yarrington	✓ Jos. Stevens	
✓ Michael Ride	✓ Anna Stowel (first)	
✓ Benj. Follet	✓ Hemans Swift	
✓ Simon Draper	✓ Payhel Perry	
✓ Timothy Rose	✓ Johna Tuttle	
✓ Michael Seely	✓ Isaac Underwood	
✓ Ephraim McCoy	✓ Thos. Weeks	
✓ Thomas Sill	✓ Richard West	
✓ Eason Wilcox	✓ William Warner	
✓ Eli Rixley	✓ Bartholomew Weeks	
✓ Samuel Staples	✓ Philip Weeks	
✓ Philip Wintemute	✓ John Young Jr	
✓ Asaph Whitteley	✓ Abel Rieve	Rieve
✓ Frederick Evland	✓ Eliza Swift	
✓ Timo. Pearce Jr	✓ Robert Dixon	
✓ William Park Jr	✓ James Smith	
✓ Nicholas Philips	✓ Zopher Williams	
✓ Jona. Parker	✓ Conrad Baker	
✓ Stephen Root	✓ Oliver Smith Jr	
✓ Elias Roberts	✓ Samuel Story	
✓ Thos. Roberson	✓ David Rixley or Pixley	
✓ Wm Sawyer	✓ Daniel Scott	
✓ Samuel Statu	✓ David Smith	
✓ John Staples	✓ William Parke	
✓ Shedrick Sill	✓ John Tracy	
✓ William Stewart	✓ Freedom Curtis	
✓ John Swift	✓ Wm Parke Jr	
✓ Isaac Thipp		
✓ Jona. Perry		

Susquehannah Settlers

Another Petition, dated Willskharre. April. 3. 1773

Say they purchased of the 6 Nations, 1754, a large tract of land on the Susquehannah, one degree wide, of latitude, between 41st & 43rd degree - 2 degrees long of longitude, & paid a large sum: the Assembly of Connecticut approved of the purchase & relinquished to them the right of the Colony, with liberty to make settlements. Soon war arose, so that the petitioners did not enter on the land & begin a settlement till 1763. The Indians, stirred up by the Pennsylvanians drove them off, and no further attempts were made till 1768, when they began a settlement again & have ever since been endeavoring to carry on a settlement - have met with great opposition & molestation from the Pennsylvanians, for want of the privilege of law, which we ought to have. That we may punish those who rob, steal from & plunder us.

The petitioners have made great improvements, - and about 2500 persons are there - in distress and confusion for want of being incorporated, and officers civil or military appointed.

Pray for a County, & officers. Signed by 319

(but 30 also are duplicates)

Names not on preceding pages

Nehemiah Cleaveland	Jesse Coleman	Joshua Hurd
Solomon Cleaveland	Nathl Church	Solomon Lee
Elisha Swift	Jehiel Franklin	Benj. Mather
Jesse Bissel	Thomas Fuller	John M. Donner
John Stafford	Elyas Gaytor	Thos. Porter
Saml Hutchinson	Paulus Gaytor	Manassah Lady
Saml Hutchinson	Wm Hubbard	Benj. Cole
David Whittlesy	Asaph Hubbard	Nathan Cary
Peter Finch	Silas Harvey	Stephen Dumont
Elias Church	John Hilde	Dorwell Franklin
Elyah Cary	Solomon Johnson	John Grimy
John Bass	Timothy Keyes	Justus Gough
Robert Brookway	Demas Kelley	John Gaudman
George Cooper	Asa Lyon	Wright Garret
Daniel Alllyn	Moses Mearns	Robert Hadley
Wm Heine	James Nesbit	Titus Hinman
Robert Alexander	John Pennoel Jr	Nathan Kingsley
Benjamin Atwater	Phineas Pierce	Thos. Mather
James Burt	John Pierce	Uriah Mather
Galathea Burt	Fredrick Foster	John Pritchot
Wm Bedlock	Robert Comstock	Wm Rolan
Peter Harris	Thos. Draper	Orino Rowe
James Heath	James Frisby	Robt Spencer
James Ecker	Charles Gaytor	Joseph Stovel
Isack Grant	Samuel Gaytor	John Sawyer
John Durkee	Elyah Herrington	James Sutton
	Wm Hopkins	Jos. Spencer
	Wm Keyes	David Smith Talmage
	Hooker Smith	
	Silas Parke	

Susquehanna Settlers

Samuel Webb	Thos. Waterworth	Elijah Atwood
Joseph Walker	Abijah Hurd	Rowell Hill
Ala Atwood	Thos. Leavinsworth	Job Yale Jr
Ozias Yale	Abiel Roberts	Moses Roberts
Samuel Pratt	Daniel Ross	Lazarus Stuart
Daniel Shearer	Job Strong	Jos. Slocum
Leadrack Sill	Benedict Saterley	Aaron Stark
Lazarus Stuart Jr	Simons Sadding	Israel Taylor
Lebbeus Tubbo	John Wotter	Calh Warden
Gona. Weeks	Rufus Williams	Wm Carell
Wm Holland	Elisha Tracy	Josiah Ballard
Return Strong	James Kershaw	Titus Tyler
Jos. Pellit	Jeremiah Ross	James Stark
Edward Stook	Ebenezer Searle	James Stuart
Luke Swettan	Wm Hawkins	Elych Simons
Amos Statur	Jos Staples	Samuel Williams
Nathan Wade	Walter Frisbe	Thomas Bask
Theodous Sprague	Jos. Ballet	Jona Cook
Thos. Knappen	Abel C. Clark	Thomas Dixer
Samuel Brown	Job Tripp	Thos. Lott
Abijah Stodder	John Barnes	Samuel Walker
John Burk	Bey. Yale	John Hurlbut
Elych Witten	James Adams	Her. Bingham

157 marked - among names of 1772
 138 here - not among those of 1772

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Zebulon Butler seems to have been a merchant at Lyme or about there - he had 5 hhd of rum come into New London between 1769 & 1772, and there was complaint a thousands that he went off to Susquehanna without paying the duty.

Attestment, on the list of 1774 & Tax of 1775 - Tax

Wm. Park 1/9. Elears Carey 2/4. Peliglock 2/4. Amos Catkins 1/6
 Reuben Cook 1/9. Steph. Hurlbut 2/2. Thos. Hantler 2/4. Wright Stevens 4/9
 Elisha Millard 1/6. Israel Taylor 3/3. Noah Spalding 1/9. Titus Tyler 1/11
 Abiel 2/1. John Burk 1/9. Daniel Coffey 1/9. Wm. Carl 1/6
 John Kelly 4/2. Asa Lyon 2/7. John Solomon 2/4. Saml Carr 2/3
 Jacob Osborn 1/9. Nathaniel Thomas 2/4. Peter Kerrinton 1/3. Abijah Thornton 7/11
 Rufus Stone 1/9. Jaber Post 3/3. David Tizne 1/6. Turner Johnson 1/11
 John 1/9. Asa Kimball 1/7. Alex. Lock 1/9. Asa 1/6
 Joseph Craft 1/6. Ed. Pattison 1/6. ... Carman 4/5. Gona Lee 3/5
 Charles, Carol 2/11. Elisha Scott 3/2. Sanford Case 1/6. Ebnus Rees 2/5
 Thos. Draper 1/9. Jona. Rains 2/1. Zebulon Gady 1/6. Abel Sadder 1/6
 Phineas Clark 2/4. Jacob Walker 2/3. Jos. Hurlbut 4/9. Reuben Kauldy
 Saml Williams 3/4. Jos. Fitch 1/6. Zebulon Butler 1/6. all 6.8.11.
 Have had absconded before rate could be collected. Many went off in the troubles.
 Door & can. pay - Enoc Jud. 1/6. John Pencil. 6. Japhet Little 3/4
 Nathan Alabe 1/6
 Dead of war - Otis Ensign 4/8. Jonathan McClum 2/3.
 Those obliged to pay taxes to Pennsylvania & live in Contention are
 1) Nathan Beach 3/2. Stephen Lee 4/7. Haggai Cooper 3/5. Ed. Stuker 2/9
 All 7.14.6. added. Request signed by John Jenkins, Justice of Peace.

Susquehanna Settlers

Losses by the inhabitants of Westmoreland (town)
by ravages of the enemy from July 3, 1778 to May 1780
- by the Selectmen of Westmoreland, John Hartcutt
Nathan Dennison, John Franklin, James Fishitt,
Isabel Pile - Dated Westmoreland Oct. 2, 1781.

Samuel Andrews 26.15	Ulrich Chapman Esq 53.10
Isaac Adams 103.14	Samuel Cummins 151.5
Richardson Avey 155.0	John Gary 93.10
Alice Abbot 173.0	Wm Churchill 178.16
Prince Alden 83.17	Ann Campbell 100.5
Mason F. Alden 5.13	Nathan Cary 166.4
Joah Adams 83.5	Benj. Cole Sr 165.0
Cornelius Altherton 103.0	James Cole 207.3
Samuel Ayres 100.10	Deleg Comstock 40.13
James Altherton 120.9	Mary Crocker 51.1
Richardson Avey Jr 137.13	John Comstock 219.7
Eber Andrews 120.9	Jonathan Cory 83.0
Capt Zebulon Butler 429.4	Thos. McCune 66.4
Zerah Beach Esq 67.13	Barnabas Gary 88.17
Samuel Bennet 86.17	Jenks Cory 83.0
Asa Bennet 199.12	Samuel Cole 89.6
Isaac Bennet 61.7	Ormond Cooley 95.19
Henry Burney 71.15	Capt. Nathan Dennison 209.15
Thomas Brown 13.8	Samuel Downer 22.19
Andrew Blanchard 49.15	Daniel Downing 107.0
John Blanchard 23.8	David Darling 13.0
Jos. Blanchard 34.9	Sarah Durkee 240.18
Margaret Blanchard 79.12	Amos Drepper 68.18
Capt Jerem ^h Blanchard 215.14	Samuel Dart 124.4
Lucretia Buck 90.14	Anderson Dane Esq 194.15
James Benedict 228.13	Fredrick Ewald 90.6
Benn. Bailey 134.17	Samuel Ensign 38.10
Asahel Burnham 35.6	Joseph Elliot 33.17
Isaac Benjamin 9.0	Henry Elliot 40.14
Thomas Brown 61.0	Benjamin Eaton 369.10
Thomas Bennet 507.0	Nathaniel Evans 61.19
James Brown 165.0	Capt Stephen Fuller 288.4
Capt. James Bidlack 65.19	Roswell Franklin 104.0
Sarah Brockway 205.7	Charles Forsyth 15.3
Joseph Barker 124.13	Capt John Franklin 24.4
Eliha Blackman 137.1	Benj. Hollet 118.17
Elizabeth Benedict 124.13	Isabel Fish 223.0
Bethus Bixby 36.13	John Ferre Jr 61.11
Mary Bixby 74.8	John Ferre 61.18
James Bagley 95.15	Hugh Horceman 193.11
Capt. Caleb Bate 285.4	Sarah Fuller 101.13
Wm Buck 245.5	Esther Hollet 224.7
Elijah L. Buck 103.18	James Henry 211.11
Abigail Bidlack 63.19	Elizabeth Hollet 212.3
David Brown 28.16	Nichas Fitzgerald 248.2
Richard Brockway 163.17	Jona. Merdyth 138.16
Elizabeth Bigford 202.1	Jona Fitch Esq 116.10
	Capt Eliah Burnham 27.11
	Joanna Fish 30.17

Susquehanna Settlers
Losses—continued

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May. John Garret	309.11	Josiah Kellogg	146.12
Hamnah Gore	-	Michael Kelley	21.41
John Garret Jr	59.16	Benj. Kilbort	92.16
Daniel Gore	273.13	Hammet King	178.14
Cornelius Gale	7.14	Alexander McKay	277.4
Wm. Gallop	200.2		
Solomon Goss	31.14	Sarah Lee	236.6
Justus Gaylord	134.14	Thos Leavenworth	122.14
Heretah Gore	83.0	Sarah Leonard	75.0
Oleudiah Gore Esq	306.1	Rufus Lawrence	189.11
Elishah Gorst	29.0	Daniel Lawrence	37.0
Catharine Gaylord	158.4	George Leguors	136.18
Joseph Gaylord	69.6	Abigail Leech	82.0
Stephen Gardner	176.18	Joseph Leonard	29.19
Nathaniel Gats	66.14	John Lasley	53.2
James Gardiner	180.0	David Lindsey	78.7
Elorabett Gore	240.0	Edward Lester	109.11
Wait Garret	108.6		
Beraleel Gurney	59.7	Samuel Morgan	135.8
		John Murphy	86.3
Wm. Haulbut Esq	85.7	Benj. Merry	78.2
Peter Harris	149.16	Eleazer Mercy	118.12
Rickard Holsted	177.6	Urania Manwill	46.17
Lebens Hammond	84.18		
Joseph Haganman	19.0	Thomas Neal	4.0
Henry Harding	53.12	James Nesbitt	74.19
Matthew Holonback	671.3	Phineas Nash	70.0
Port Joseph Hamilton	284.17	John O'Seil	18.2
Farmer Hopkins	20.6	Daniel Owen	24.0
Capt Robert Hopkins	28.18	Amos Ormsby	7.1
Samuel Hutchinson	163.9	Wmning Owen	174.12
Simen Hilde	117.17		
Widow Hareal Hon	182.10	Josiah Pell	73.10
Samuel Howard	27.15	Lucy Pettibone	79.9
Henry Howard	50.1	Hamnah Parish	44.12
Benj. Harvey	186.0	Thos. Pickett Jr	66.0
Henry Hatch	62.7	Thos. Pickett	111.11
John Hutchins	57.7	Hamnah Poirce	151.6
Capt Stephen Harding	181.15	Schabod Phelps	93.2
Hulley Harding	73.6	Thomas Portu	200.0
James Headsall	240.0	Noah Pettibone	246.4
Thomas Heath	190.0	Jona. Prichard	30.13
Exprien Hibbert	119.13	Jona. Parker	54.12
Daniel Ingersoll	208.2	Silas Parks Esq	91.10
Sarah Hinman	161.10	Elijah Phelps	530.10
Rickard Hinman	41.17	Sarah Pixley	26.19
Edward Hinman	84.6	Josiah Parks	49.19
Rev Jacob Johnson	459.4		
John Jamison	88.11	John Reyon	18.3
Brother Jones	4.0	William Ross	326.10
Wm Jackson	106.1	John Ross	65.17
Robert Jamison	183.16	Peran Ross	233.19
Capt William Judd	19.2	Suzanna Reynolds	28.10
John Jenkins Esq	578.1	Abigail Richards	135.3
		David Reynolds	94.2

158 Susquehanna Settlers
Losses - continued

Capt Samuel Ransom 254.0
Capt Daniel Rosecrant 175.10
James Roberts 83.18
Jonah Rogers 168.17
Amasa Roberts 92.10
Timothy Rose 118.11

Caleb Spencer 182.17
Margaret Smith 153.10
James Stark 547.15
Laramus Stuart Jr 172.12
Isaac Smith 67.10
Joseph Staples 223.0
Estlin Spencer 135.0
David Sanford 193.12
Elizabeth St John 162.0
Elisha Seovel 712.4
Gona Seovel 72.0
Eben Skinner 89.4
William Shary 114.13
Josiah Smith 83.19
Obediah Scott 72.15
Isaac Stevens 285.0
Joshua Stevens 119.11
Zebanah Squire 66.16
James Saitton 176.17
David Shoemaker 50.0
Daniel Showood 40.4
Edward Shoven Jr 85.7
Thos Stoddard 200.8
David Smith 202.15
Jane Shoemaker 329.12
Bery Skiff 98.7
Doct Wm Hooker Smith 168.7
Wm Stuart 57.17
Egiles Hocum 205.19
Isa Stevens 185.11
John Scott 217.3
James Staples 80.19
Martha Stuart 481.12
Isabel Sill 351.19
John Staples 224.12
John Stafford 36.6
Josiah Stedbury 603.14
Luke Sweetland 200.0

Joseph Thomas 120.48
Mary Thomas 25.0
Ephraim Tyler 14.89
Parshal Perry 216.12
Mary Thompson 30.19
Jole Tripp 113.1
Isaac Tripp 74.10

Lebicus Tubbs 180.5
John Taylor 61.14
Preserved Taylor 18.2
Mehitable Thack 159.4
Elascs Thomas 68.3
Beraleel Tyler 35.17
Elizabeth Tuttle 67.10
James Towser 36.0
Isaac Van Orman 122.0
John Van Tilberry 84.9

Rev Noah Wadham 193.6
Amy Wilcox 116.12
Elizabeth Wilson 87.15
Enos Woodward 30.19
Enos Woodward Jr 16.7
Eliaser West 53.10
Nath Williams 30.0
Abigail Weeks 129.16
Mary Walker 42.5
Eunice Whiton 26.7
Daniel Wellins 44.17
Thomas Wigton 175.6
Isabel Wigton 130.1
Wm Warner 68.16
Wm Williams 148.18
Richard West 65.17
Amy Williams 130.00
Daniel Whitney 363.14
Abraham Westbrook 380.2
Jarmy Wells 92.12
Jonathan Weeks 239.11
Marius Waterman 90.0
Elisha Williams 197.10

Lucretia York 221.13
Jemima Yale 130.3
Jacob Zuvalt 42.11

Total names — 286
Total amount of £ 38,308:13.0
of loss
Equal to lawful money.

[Col. Zebulon Butler is the same that commanded a Regiment of Connecticut Continental Soldiers some years. He was at Lyme 1782, but perhaps still belonged to Susquehanna.

A petition from Susquehanna, Oct 20. 1784, by 3 men then at New Haven, viz John Franklin, Ebene'r Johnson, Phineas Pearce, says:
 That previous to their Downfall they had increased to 5000 souls, and 1100 men able to bear arms. they furnished nearly 3 companies for U.S. Service in 1778 in the battle they lost 203 men who were warriors - houses were burnt & the country plundered & laid waste, and the people all fled for safety to the adjoining settlements. They soon began to re-instate themselves but for 4 years had to confine themselves to narrow limits, & almost constantly under arms - could barely sustain themselves. many attacks were made on them. many were slain & captured - nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ capable of bearing arms have fallen during the war - widows and fatherless children are left - we are oppressed & persecuted by the Pennsylvanians; petitioned the state to secure their property to them; were deceived by some of the authorities; nothing done for the Settlers! an armed force of Pennsylvanians was kept among them, who beat, wounded, insulted & robbed them - and May 14. 1784 the Pennsylvanians swooped & disarmed the people & collected all together & drove them, men, women & children without distinction out of the country 3 days journey into the wilderness destitute of provisions, having previously refused to let them carry any considerable personal property. They applied to the executive and legislative authority of the state, but no relief came. Some returned afterwards to Wyoming to secure some grain; the Penn. officers ordered the men to fire on them wherever they should be found, and 5 were cruelly slain; others are imprisoned in irons, 11 of whom are in Easton jail, one to be tried for life for defending himself.

They may for some relief are reduced to 2000 souls scattered in the woods, liable to perish with hunger - all their houses, crops & in possession of the Pennsylvanians.

Assembly passed Resolves to address Congress & Pennsylvania for their relief.

This was after the Trenton decision in favor of Pa.

1787 These settlers say "they have suffered every species of cruelty in the power of mortals to conceive" Request aid of the State in Congress in their favor John Franklin, agent - wants a revision of the decision at Trenton &c. 80 persons signed the paper making him agent - many old names, some new ones.

Benj. Kilborne - removed from Bolton to Nova Scotia, about 1760 or 61. English offered a bounty to Settlers. He was about 30. wife & 2 or 3 children. He went with others, to the state called poor. Returned to Bolton 1764. In 1773 went out to Wyoming. In 1779 came back & took out his family of 12 children & wife. They with him. Went to N.Y. in a sloop, then by land. He was engaged to a clerk, schoolmaster, in writing; read, sermon & engaged on a farm. After the massacre (a son in law killed) in 1778 they all came back to Wyoming & set with others, viz. E. died at house of his son of 10 or 12 in Ben. Charles in 1817, aged 87. Chas. Lucas, Lucy, Benj. Julian, Gustavus, Eleazer, Hannah, John, etc. etc. etc. born 71.

After Revolution commenced.

The Assembly began to legislate more liberally, - more in favor of equal rights, after the revolution commenced, and the agitation led the people to new thoughts & desires in regard to many things.

p. 267 Highways seem to have been repaired hitherto by polls - all worked alike - the poor as many days as the rich. In 1775 Coventry sent in a memorial pointing out the inequity of the old system; stated that too much the labor fell on the poorer people, & too little on the rich - requested liberty of taxing polls & estates to repair roads &c. This was granted to that town, but they were not to tax nonresident lands. Soon after Wellington, Plainfield, Sharon and other towns followed the example (especially exister towns; some towns petitions every year through the war, & each was legislated for by itself; there was no general law passed. (perhaps the restriction as to nonresidents was not retained) In 1783, many towns still followed the old system.

p. 209 Imprisonment for debt. An act passed April 1775 that no person should be imprisoned for debt during the act. It says: - "In the present situation of our public affairs, it will be prejudicial to the colony to confine persons in jail for debt".
p. 209 In May 1775 an act passed repealing the law which disposed of poor debtors in service in some cases to pay debts.

Poll Tax. Norwich people petitioned against the poll tax Oct. 1778, which they considered "an insupportable burden on the poor", at that time, though perhaps not so in early times. They refer to the "growing estate of the rich" a great part of which is by law exempt from taxation - they believe that all who pay taxes & are of a sublife & conversation, ought to have a voice in all public communities, and that the people ought to choose members of Congress as they do the Council - that to know the rights of the people on important matters in the Assembly, is the right of the people.

This was done by the town

per Benj. Huntington, Agent
for Norwich

Extension of Suffrage - In Oct. 1776 it was provided that all who are 21 years old & give in a public list and are quiet peaceable persons, may be made free, if they desire it.

1777 Every approved inhabitant in any town or society, giving in a public list & paying taxes thereon, may vote in any town or society meetings where they are liable to pay taxes.

After Revolution commenced.

^{p. 182}
^{Oct. 108}
Paper mill. Elean^r. Watson & Justin Ledyard both of Hartford erected a paper mill in East Hartford (in the 5 miles) in 1775 "as complete, they say, as any on the continent" It wholly supplied the press at Hartford "where they say" issue weekly over 8000 News papers"; it supplied a great part of the writing paper used in the state for a year before its destruction, and large quantities to the continental army & officers. - but on night of January 27. 1778 it was burnt with all therein, being 200 reams of paper & materials for 300 reams more - loss more than 5000£

^{Nov 15}
³¹⁷
The widows of above man Hannah Watson & Sarah Ledyard (husbands died some time before "they" above means the widows) petitioned Jan. 1778, for a loan to aid them to rebuild. Assembly granted a lottery to raise 1500£ Jan^y 1778

The course E. Hartford paper first appears among public documents Dec. 1775.

Ledyard & Watson bought the place on a stream for the paper mill, 29 acres, in 1775. Ledyard died 1776. left widow & child; Watson died after this and left a wife & several children - Mill was erected 1775

^{p. 306}
^{p. 214}
1775 Posts. G. Sattin still had charge 2 posts from Woodstock to New Haven? & New Britain, Thos. Miller. They began May 8 Monday. W. to N. Haven from N.H. and H. from N.H. to Woodstock & back to N.H. way of N. Haven 160th started Monday, & both returned Saturday or Sunday at. N. 9 or 6 or 6 1/2 days. from N.H. to N.H. must have passed each other between N. Haven & Woodstock, or did they only go to W. or N. H. back. This refers only to post-riders. 6 a day or more.

Posts, 1775. April - 2 regular news carriers ordered from Hartford to Woodstock & back - to arrive at Hartford every Saturday (on the return?)

Also 2 from New Britain [where New London?] to Woodstock and back, and arrive at New London every Saturday

Joshua Hempstead went from N. London (not N. Haven) 6 times to Woodstock beginning May 8, & found nobody there to continue the route; he then went 20 times from New London to Roxbury and Cambridge in 20 weeks - & so went 26 times from May 8 to Nov. 8, 6 months, 1775, he carried the mail. - Nothing said about the other through Hartford.

^{Jan 1776}
^{p. 306}
A post-rider was established to go to Albany regularly, and farther, if necessary. [Jerse Brown perhaps]

Guns. Here Rich Huntington & Windham manufactured in 1775 & after 340 stands of arms, for which the State allowed a bounty of 5£ each & some other made guns, & received the bounty.

162 After 1775

Middletown Lead Mine. Lethers (see forward p. 298.
P. 202, 298. June 15, 190. m. 11, 165.

1776 May. Sebastian Stephany wife Jane d. of New York
petition - say the purchase ~~12 years ago (1764)~~ the
mine in Middletown called Old Norton's (or Horton's)
mine, which he had discovered about 12 years ago (1764)
(I know not whether 12 years refers to discovery or to purchase)
- He Stephany, purchased the use of it on certain conditions,
hindering many miners till in 1772, & again 1774 he purchased
some rights for 99 years and some for 60 years, all vested
in said Jane - he created mine houses, furnaces
Camp, dug drains, procured tools, &c. till in May 1775
when the Assembly, to get lead took the ore raised
and raised more - have and all till now - the ore
then raised was about 8 tons - they took possession of every
thing - S.S. & Jane now desire to sell all their right
to the colony - The Assembly declined purchasing.

Titus Hosmer Esq (son of Stephen H. of Hartford) had charge
of the Mine - he settled with a committee of the
Assembly May 1776 - had then disbursed £1667. 15. 8
made a 2^d settlement May 1778 - disbursed 2005. 3. 7
Account to May 1779 1351. 8. 14
and small claims 26. 16. 7

So much expended, & 245. 2. 10 still due. (£5051. 4. 2
in May 1779. Treasury order to pay this - and other tools
buildings &c. belonging to the state are ordered to be sold
They had received from the mine in 1775. 6. 7. 8 & 9.

4273 pounds of balls

10.490 " of lead

about 800 " of lead now on hand.

105. 15. 563. Total returns

Mine discontinued
May 1779.

So it cost about 6/9 a pound - part in depreciated paper

In June 1776 several men were sent to dig for lead
in Kensington by Titus Hosmer Esq. who had care of
Middletown Lead Mine - a lead mine had been
discovered at Kensington. It does not appear how
long they staid, or what they found; but the blacksmith
who made & sharpened tools for them charged the state
£6. 7. 5.

p. 298 A lead mine at New Canaan was explored by
Joseph Hopkins Esq. Nov. 1775 - expenses 10. 18. 1

Joseph Hopkins Esq. (of Watubury?) went to Newtown 1776
to look for lead mines - gave for meals 10 - money of oats 3
horse hire 4 mule. charged for services 6. 2. 0

Dec 1776. There were 5140 lbs of lead at the Middletown Works.

After 1774

163

Grain, Meat, &c Purchases. [p. 292. 354]

Connecticut had always exported much grain
pork, &c. and in 1775 the armies about Boston
were mostly fed from Connecticut; at least the
Connecticut troops & some of those of Mass. & N. Hampshire.
In the summer of 1775 great quantities of pork were
bought at Woodbury, & other places west of Con. River
& carried to Haddam, & all the way thence to the
troops about Boston. Common Pork was bought
in Woodbury at 9 dollars a barrel, & clear at 10 Dollars.
A barrel of pork in 1775 had 220 pounds in it.
In 1775 Communaries from New Hampshire & Massachusetts
came into Connecticut to purchase provisions
— all carried to Cambridge.

Col. Henry Champion did much of the purchasing
for Connecticut — was accused of speculation in
his purchasing in 1775 & 6. — The Assembly heard the
complaint & acquitted him; Jonathan Trumbull was
very full in his favor, 1776. Col. in this case 20. 18. 4.
Woodbury Pork. A Woodbury man testified that
"it is the general custom in Woodbury to put into
each barrel of pork 4 half heads and 8 legs".

Pork in the fall of 1775 was purchased in Lebanon &c.
at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per lb for all over 200 lbs. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ for 140 to 200 lbs.
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ for 100 to 140 lbs. — the prices called higher than
usual, about $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb higher.

Pork was sometimes driven to Massachusetts and
killed there. In Nov. Dec. 1775, Col. Champion had
much pork put up at Medfield & Mass. For want
of barrels, some of it was put in stacks at first
& in barrels afterwards — yet said to have been good.

Beef cattle were bought at 20% generally in 1775
left in the winter of 1775-6 they cost (called for cattle)
20% to 25% per hundred. Some in Jan. & Feb. 1776
at 22% 23% 24% & 25% — they had to take the weight
at the slaughter house. — One yoke noticed
which weighed 1600 lbs and one 17. or 1800 pounds.
— the latter cost £ 21. 10. 0 (1720 Dr at 25% perhaps for the butch.)

Flour was purchased in 1775 at 13/6 per cwt. or 100.
was higher afterwards. Flour was good in 1775 & 6.

Connecticut furnished large quantities of provisions
for the armies, for the people of Massachusetts
and Rhode Island, &c. through the war. The
teaming through this state was immense, and
the roads were every where made very bad.

Connecticut was like one vast camp for years;
the levies of soldiers, & their marches to & from the
seaboard & to & from other states, and the passing
& repassing of soldiers from Massachusetts, New
Hampshire, &c. kept every thing in motion. Many
new Taverns were opened and they were full
of business.

A large quantity of flour was brought from New York &
from Nova Scotia in 1775, and thence carried to Cambridge, &c.

164 After 1774

Grain, meat, &c. Embargo

Great quantities of Rum, Sugar, Salt, &c were purchased in Hartford for towns in Hampshire County, & during a temporary prohibition of exporting Goods in 1776, many merchants in Hampshire petitioned for liberty to carry the goods they had purchased or wanted to the towns where they lived.

In June 1776, Oliver Field of Deerfield says in a petition that he has for a number of years supplied Deerfield, Greenfield, Bernardston, Charlemont, Shelburne, Otterfield, Conway, Ashfield, Montague & Sunderland with West India goods - "there being no other merchant or dealer in those articles in that quarter" - he usually bought in Hartford - & now in time of the embargo "for the coming harvest" &c. 6 hhds rum 2 hhds sugar, & 100 bushels salt.

Flax: In 1776 (Dec I think) Matthew & James Pinkerton of New Hampshire came to Connecticut to purchase flax (it was in time of embargo). They say they have for many years carried on the linen manufacture and sold large quantities of linen in Connecticut and elsewhere - have come 120 miles to buy flax, & find embargo in the way; pray for liberty to carry out of the State 5000 lbs flax. Assembly gave liberty for only 400 pounds.

In Dec. 1776 Robert Moor of Londonderry came also for flax - asked for 2000 pounds - says the flax in N. H. was cut short by worms last season - Assembly grants him liberty to carry off 400 lbs (he came before the Pinkertons.)

There was great distress in Massachusetts for provisions in 1778, 1779, &c. especially in the towns on Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Bedford, Dartmouth, & other towns in the Old Colony. Many small vessels in spite of the embargo came round to the towns on the Sound, & those up the Thames & Connecticut, with salt, fish, molasses, &c to exchange for rice, corn, flour, pork &c. - had to get permission of Gen. Court - some got it, some got a part, & some nothing. The petitions from the towns & places in Mass. & from the captives were in strong terms; their distresses were vividly set forth. Yet it seems that here & there a scoundrel made a bad use of this liberty & sold to the British.

Enlarge o. Jr.

165

In March 1779, the General Assembly of Mass. wrote by Pres. of Council to Gov. Trumbull and sent 3 men to make known the distressed state of Massachusetts, especially the seaports for want of flour & grain, & to entreat a supply from Connecticut by purchase.

Gen. Assembly of Conn. in April app. a committee who reported April 15 that they had conversed with the gentlemen from Mass. &c. & had made inquiry in the state, and were satisfied that there is not more grain in the state than will carry the inhabitants to the next harvest - cannot do what Massachusetts wishes, though having the deepest sense of her wants, &c.

Yet grain was exported after this, viz May 1779. and after

There were numerous applications from Mass. in 1779 to carry grain out of Conn. by land. Many obtained liberty to take small quantities. In old colony they make mention of the ^{crop} of the season 1778 as making their crops less than usual. Many heart-rending petitions. many came round by water in open boats or cedar boats, or "cedar open boats" as they sometimes called them to get provisions for a few families, bringing fish, salt, molasses, &c. Salt was brought from Brookline near Boston by land to exchange for grain in Connecticut. Some came by water in "bleeked cedar boats".

Stonington petition says (Jan. 1780) that in 1778 their meadows, pastures, & arable lands were overrun with destroying worms so as to cut off nearly all the roots of the earth, such as grass, grain, potatoes, &c. on the uplands. They had to purchase thousands of bushels of grain; & had to sell cattle & sheep to pay for grain, & for want of forage - wet lands & suffered but little. Pray relief from taxes.
(Perhaps the worms extended their ravages to other places)

There was a great demand for grain from Massachusetts in 1780 as well as before; boats came round from Cape Cod towns, Nantucket, &c. & teams came by land; & some vessels came. They could not get half they wanted.

They brought from Mass. Molasses, sugar, salt, tea, rum, wool &c. to exchange for provisions

Drought & worms. There was destruction by worms & damage by drought in several towns in Conn. - crop of corn said to be almost destroyed.

Distilling Gin or Geneva

1776 Dec. The Assembly sat at Middle town.

p. 254

Gosvins Erkelens and two others Mary Alsop and Nathaniel Shaler say in a petition Dec. 1776 that they have erected a distillery [apparently at Middle town or Chatham] for distilling grain - think it will be of great advantage to the country - say "the long use of spirituous liquors (whether necessary or not) has been such that the generality of the people of this country have an idea that they cannot do without them" - by long habit are accustomed to them, and would not be prevailed on to entirely abstain - say this state exports yearly thousands of bushels of grain, & can well spare some for this business -

say Erkelens came into this country at the beginning of the troubles to engage in this manufacture and in a Cobalt mine (but he cannot export cobalt without great hazard.) - They want only 4000 bushels of rye in a year to distil; therefore will feed a large number of swine. - The Assembly prohibited the distillation of grain, except that on hand in the kiln or works till the rising in May 1777 - a committee reported that the grain would all be wanted for bread, and refer to "a scarcity of grain in this state."

In 1777 Aug. The Assembly authorized the Gov^r to personal permit persons to distil spirits from grain - but in Oct. 77 renewed the prohibition.

Distillation of cider was forbidden at times, in the war.

In 1783 Mary Alsop petitioned (for half or herself & Shaler) says the Gin distillery in Chatham was taken by order of assembly Oct. 1777 to distil Geneva for public use one year, and proprietors have not been paid. - (Erkelens seems to have made certain proposals to distil Geneva, & so assembly ordered half of the distillery to be used by him for one year, on reasonable rent.)

New York Market. Inhabitants of Greenwich say 1785 that town was settled they have cultivated the earth to supply New York market - have now a number of market boats from 5 to 30 tons employed in transporting their produce to New York, & that of the adjacent country. They petitioned against the clearing & entering fee of 6s. - Negatived.

Refugees - (see next page) - In Sept 1776, before the 7th of Sep. vessels were sent from New London to Long Island, and brought off all the people that chose to come, and much stock & other property. More vessels were to go Sept 8th for more people, & stock, if offered. East end of island probably.

After 1774.

Hospital. In 1775. there was a Connecticut Hospital at Brookline (near Boston, I suppose). The price of things used there was as follows:
Mutton 3^d a lb. Wood 8th of a cord. Watermelons 1² to 4 each
Butter 9^d " Chocolate 1/6 a lb. Milk 8^d a gallon
Candles 19^d " Vinegar 1/2 gal. Eggs 8^d a doz. 1 broom 8^d
Hawks Bann - coffee 1/2 a lb. Sugar 7^d. 4 brooms 1/4

Fat Sheep. A Pomfret man had 25 fat sheep which he wished to send to Boston market Jan. 1778. There was an embargo, it seems.

Hay. In 1777. Oct. 50 tons of hay were bought at Wethersfield to be sent at Springfield, by a contractor.

Iron in 1779 & 1780 was carried from the upper part of New Jersey to Connecticut River, and from S.W.I. goods were carried from Connecticut to New Jersey - one exchange for the other.

Refugees. After the British took possession of Long Island in 1776, many of the people came off with their families & what effects they could bring & lived in Connecticut - especially from the East end of Long Island - some came from New York city, some from Rhode Island, some from Boston, &c. These, at least those from Long Island were commonly called refugees. They were friends to the Am. Cause, & suffered much. Having exhausted their means, many in 1780 & after petitioned to return, either to remain there, or to bring off some property to keep them from starving. (See preceding page)

Nova Scotia. Some Connecticut men settled in Nova Scotia after Peace of 1763 - some went there in 1765. They generally favored the American cause, & got into difficulty, & not a few had to escape & return to Connecticut during the revolution.

Episcopalians in Connecticut were almost all Tories, and not a few went over to the British, in Long Island and in New York.

Samuel Roberts a prisoner in Litchfield Jail, says Feb. 1782 "that he was born in Newtown, and there bred from his cradle under the ministry of the Episcopal Clergyman in that town; when the war first broke out in America commenced, it so happened, that almost the whole of those with whom your petitioner was acquainted or connected were on the side of Great Britain." He was in prison for treasonable practices or political offenses.

168 Persons in 1774

p. 169 Stephen Judd (of Watutown) was adm. on estate of Daniel Judd deceased, 1777. of Watubury.

Com. 2. 138. Stephen Judd was dead, May 1777 - (probably 1778) and his family petitioned, viz. Eliza Judd, the widow, Stephen Judd, Margaret Judd, Ebenezer Garner Judd, Erastus Judd, Thomas Judd, Justus Dalce, Lydia Dalce, Hannah Judd, Freeman Judd.

Elisha Sheldon of Litchfield sent in his resignation of his public office, Oct 21, 1778, on account of his "low and declining state of health". [What office?] 1783. Thos. Sheldon & Saml Sheldon were execs of Elisha Sheldon Esq. Dec. Elisha Sheldon who raised a regiment of Dragoons in 1777 was of Salisbury. In 1779 he is called Col. of the 2^d Regiment of Light Dragoons in the Continental Army.

p. 157 Wm Judd was one of the Justices of Westmoreland Co. on Susquehanna, 1780 May. He was also a Captain. [A Wm. Judd in prison for debt 1776. See Com. 2. 1. 326]

David Burt } were of Ridgefield in 1775 - all joined
Benj. Burt } the British - Estates forfeited.
Joshua Burt }

Isaac Maltoun was of Wallingford, 1783.

Thos. Hooker of Farmington 1783 - was a trader in 1774 - had land bounded on Jidah Judd's land and James Judd's land - was embarrassed 1784

Daniel Judd of Colchester says 1783 that his son Jehiel Judd was in service at Ft. Griswold Sept 6, 1781 and badly wounded there.

James & Horace Hooker, of Windsor, 1783.

Stephen Johnson of Littleton 1783 & 1787
[Rev. Stephen Johnson was a chaplain 1775]

Lt Col. John Strong of Torrington resigned 1784
calls himself a deacon in 1785.

John Caldwell } were importing Rum 1785
John Morgan } (of Hartford)

Brig. Gen. Ephraim Sheldon of Torrington resigned his office May 1785.

Reuben Judd, a soldier 1775. Daniel Judd to Quebec
see above in 1776

Mr Josiah Stoddard was of Salisbury July 1775
had been to Ticonderoga & Crown Point - not called an officer

Thomas Judd of Haminton & 2 others of H. made Salt at Branford 140 bushels, 1778. Premium 14^{cts}. [son of Rev. Benj. Judd.]

Ralph D. Smith of old Guilford, Esq. is much acquainted with its history. 1842.

Jonathan Law Pomeroy age 15 (Sept 12, 1783 is date of petition) - has a house & homestead in Greenfield in Fairfield which descended from his father Rev. Seth Pomeroy, late of G. Richard Law of New London his guardian requests liberty to sell the estate, 375 £ being offered. Granted.

Nathaniel Hooker of W. Hartford had house & homestead $1\frac{1}{4}$ & $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres - $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. he died 1770 & left one child Ruth Hooker aged 8. Fisher Gay Esq. married Widow. Ruth, relict of N. Hooker & they sold house and land $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Nathan Perkins for 420 £ l. m. in 1773. Ruth Hooker married Nathan Haynes Whiting, and died soon after, leaving one child Nathaniel Hooker Whiting. Perkins wanted a deed of this child right as agreed, or his mother's right as it was in 1773. N. H. Whiting & Ruth Gay desired to give a deed & authorized to do it.

* (Belly Mamanash was a very aged Squaw supported by Connecticut for years before her death which was Dec. 20, 1786. She lived in Windsor

Rev Nathaniel Strong of Hartford married a dau. of Doct. Solomon Smith; she died 1787 and left 2 children Anne Strong & Nathan Strong both under 18 heirs of Doct. Smith - Daniel Smith son of Chauncey Goodrich, both called brothers of Reuben Smith under 18. a minor heir of Solo. Smith. 5 heirs small. Doct. Smith fed lost much by dep. recreation of money - will be but little more than buildings & homestead left. so sold 1787.

(* Joseph Mamanash died in Northampton in May 1767 aged 40, & a stone was erected to his memory on Pancake Plain; was he not son of the above? His daughter Sally Mamanash is still living in N.H. 1842.)

p. 168 Daniel Judd (see top of preceding page) went out in Capt. Fowlerbridge's Co. New Haven, in 1775, & next went in Capt. Oliver Hanchett's Company to Quebec. He died.

Thomas Judd seems to live at Canaan; went express to Lebanon twice or more 1775 [son of Thos. of Gt Plain, Danbury.]

A Thomas Judd was at St John's, in Capt. Noble Benedict's Company, 1775

Joseph Strong was a Selectman of Fairfield 1777. Mead Lynon lived in New Haven 1775 many Lynon kept a public house at N. Haven 1779 &c. Rev Samuel Buell of East Hampton, Long Island, was son of Peter Buell Esq. of Coventry & had a brother Elias Buell in Coventry.

John Winthrop of New London, about to embark for England, made his will July 19. 1726

To his wife 100^l a year out of rent of Fisher's Island - use of house, mill, land &c. at N. L.

Son John Still Winthrop, estate at New London & Groton (Fisher's Island, Ram Island &c. also books, writings, &c.

617. Son Basil Winthrop estate at N. H. 3000 acres at
211.9.320 Pantausque, in the Black Lead Mining Land, including said lead mines - with Elizabeth Islands, &c.

5 Daughters Maria, Anna, Catherine, Rebecca, Margaretta - small lots of land on neck at N. L. also 1000^l each in current money at N. E. as they come of age, out of rents and profits of the estate.

(He then notices in Latin 2 deceased children, Elizabeth and John - in this word Elizabetha filia mea quondam amabilia, et dilectus meus Johannes primogenitus, hee dolor! e vivis exierunt, et nunc non agunt portunculam, sed pariter mea temporalia, propter adeos usque ad regnum Liberrime.)

all the rest of estate equally to wife & children. If any die without children, their part to go to male heir of my name & family this male heir forever. Wife & 2 sons Ex'ors

He went to England immediately, & remained there till his death on Aug 1. 1747

Grandson Saltonstall married Rebecca Winthrop, above, in 1733 - and had the care of Winthrop's concerns here till his death in 1747

Son John Still Winthrop, as soon as he became of age followed his father to England & remained there till his death, and was educated there in all that England could furnish. He returned in 1748 with a deed from his father, given some years before, viz 1742, & properly enrolled in E. by all his father's real and personal estate, Saltonstall's wife & the rest of them insisted on the legacies in the will, and their share of the residue. They came to an agreement Nov 20. 1751. The daughters then were

Mary Wanton, wife of Joseph W. of Newport, R. I.

Anna Winthrop.

Catherine Sargeant, wife of Epho Sargeant of Salem Mass.

Rebecca Saltonstall wife of Gurdon S. of New London.

Margaretta Miller wife of Jeremiah M. Jr of N. L.

Son Basil did not appear in the controversy.

J. S. Winthrop agreed to give his 5 sisters 48 acres in the Lower Neck - North half of farm in Groton opposite the other highway to each - also out of large tract called Alewife Brook Land adjoining the cove the value of 5000^l in old taylor bills. He also agreed after paying his father's debts, to give them their share of the residue according to the will. He then gave them a deed of the above lands, and they released & gave up all right to the rest of their father's estate. Nov. 20. 1751, except the residue above.

Some years after, when the debts were all paid, the sisters claimed their share $\frac{1}{4}$ of the residuary estate, according to agreement, but the brother eluded their demand, & would render no account of the debts, credits, &c. they say. In 1772 Oct. after 21 years, they applied to the Exchequer Court for aid, & for a committee to examine — and claimed as part of the residuum the estate of Basil Winthrop "late deceased". The House disagreed. 1772, but did finally appoint a committee. John Still Winthrop was of N. London in 1773. The committee met at N. London April 1773. and reported May 1774.

Winthrop had sold	£
Lot No 10 Woodstock, 27 acres for	400.0.0
Lot No 34 in 3 divisions	255.0.0
640 acres at Tantaugue (about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre)	2567.3.0
1066 $\frac{1}{2}$ in at do for	2700.0.0
Land in Plainfield	150.0.0
do in Groton	£1865. 255£. 539£. 150, 2809.0.0
do at Milwife Brook N.H.	548£. 530£. 150£ — 1228.0.0
do in N.H. at water	1361.12.6
10 acres in N.H. Common	56.0.0
on Greenhill Plain in Plainfield	1100.0.0
Lands 303.4.4 — 764.5.0 — 933.11.10 —	57.10.0
On Long Island 1200, 600 + 2700£.	2000.11.2

Also in lawful money 57.17.10 — 14.0.0 — 456.16.8.

Also he has received in debts so as to make with that received for lands — 4178.15.3 Sterling

He has paid in debts &c — 4380.0.0 do.

So there is due to him 201.4.4 Sterling

There is due to the Saltinstall for services 150£

Basil died 1771 and Mary Wanton about the same time Basil left no issue. The mother was living April 1773

It seems there were some lands not needed and some were needed to John Basil. John Still W. gave his father an indenture back for 1200£ & an annuity which indenture & release has not been found since John Winthrop's death. The annuity was to be 500£ every year to John W. & wife Anne during the life of the longest lived of them, as appears by the deed — the consideration was as above.

In 1747 there were on Fisher's Island, belonging to Winthrop 40 oxen, 42 cows, 25 yearlings, 4 four yearlings, 2 three yearlings, 7 two yearlings & 7 two yearlings old heifers, 12 yearlings, 8 snares, 20 swine, 1350 sheep & their lambs & the rest — all worth 967£ Lawful.

They report that Saltinstall should pay the sisters about 365£ and to Gordon 8.118£ — and let them have $\frac{1}{6}$ of the residuum &c. Report not accepted. Committee reappointed May 1774, and again Oct. 1774

The committee reappointed, reported again in
Nov. 1774

Long Point or Port Hill in Groton rented for 150 £ a year
 & Tenor, 1742. to 1747 — all in lawful for 5 1/3 years 161.11.0.

In 1842 they call $25\frac{1}{4}\%$ O.T. equal to a dollar or 100 years

1743	" "	26/3	" "	" "	" "	begin
	" "	28/4	" "	" "	" "	about 25.

1744 " " 28/6¹/₂ " " "

1745 " " 31/9 " " "

1746 " " 35/8 " " " " " "

739/17 47 " " 47/3 " " " " " "

Poquannock farm sometime rented for 300£ O.T.
annually - came in $\$1/3$ year to 323.2.0 (small) 1050£ O.T.

Fisher's Island rented for same time at 950 £ O.T.

- for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. Fisher's Island net rent was, 1023 £[£]/yearful
(though 950 C.T. a year.) average not 200 £ a year.

John Still Winthrop seems not to have gone to London till about 1741 or 2.

This report had reference to rents chiefly
It was returned to Gen. Court but not acted on; and

Salton, tall & wife petitioned again August 1776.
was delayed all proceedings. Wife died in or before 1782.

The case was in Court in cth London 1782.

1786. G. Saltonstall's wife was both dead

1786. Saltonstall children petitioned G. Court
over Wentthrop Saltonstall.

Cudley Sutton Stall
Rebecca Munford Husband David ll.
all of New London

Katherine Busch's husband John R.

Martha Manwaring & husband David M.
Mary Sutton Hall -

Anna Mumford & husband Thos. M. of Norwich
Sarah Beck & husband Danl B. of Wethersfield
Gilbert Sattonsall of New York City.

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

John Winthrop seems to have lived in London
after he went to England - is called of London.

John Still W. in the ^{of N. London} died before 1776 or in 1776.
He left a widow Elizabeth — and children 1776

John, Francis Bayard, William, Joseph, ^{all}
Thomas Linsdall, Benjamin, Robert, ^{of}

dem Jane, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth Jr. Margaret
 (I know not how many sons there are - there is no pointing
 it out as necessary)

in the manuscript. I believe ^{as above} in 1776 August
There was a son John, ~~Administrator~~ in his father's
estate - no John in 1786. was missing, not dead.

In 1786 Jane was wife of Wm Stewart } Anna tiller
& Elizabeth was wife of Jacob Sebor } not married.

All things revived in Sup. Court at N. London at request
of the Saltonstalls — both parties to stand as in the life
time of their parents — by order Assembly May 1786.

Expenses of Assembly Jan. 1777. - furnished by Ebenezer Hubbard & Jos. King (probably at Middletown)
 p. 322] 4 bbls cider @ 12/. 14 loads wood at 10/ & 12/. 2 Gro. Pipes 28. 16/
 121 lbs tobacco @ 6/. & cutting tobacco 10/. 42 lbs candles 42/
 3 air paper & paper tobacco @ 2/8. 18/ 2 bottles of Ink 6/
 2 Quills - Quills paper @ 40/ 2 bottles of Ink 6/
 1/2 dozen 5/. 2 mis Souffers 2/. making apress 2/
 2 mugs that were cracked 4/ ringing bell 2 - Days 14/
 27 days attendance on the Assembly @ 4/ - 5. 8. 0/
 27 days by Ann Roberts cutting wood, making fire &c 23/. 81/
 all 32. 12. 0. allowed. [at Middletown. See p. 166.]

Leather. Jona. Butler & Jona. Huntington, tanners at Hartford petitioned May 1777 - did not like the prices fixed by the Assembly for hides & leather, viz rawhides 3. 16. and leather 1/5 - think there is not difference enough - say "it always was the old rule that leather advanced or bore a price in proportion to rawhides as 6 is to 1. i.e. leather should be 6 times as high as rawhides -"
 p. 62] [see 15]

Wages. Oliver Ellsworth worked at the sup. rgs. Pay Table in 1775, 76 & to June 1777, 625 days at 6/ a day -

Depreciation. In Jan. 1779, the Assembly say p. 349 - that owing to "the advanced prices of labor and the necessities of life", the fees of the legislature, executive & other civil officers are to be 6 times the sums heretofore - including jurors, witnesses, officers, forfeitures, &c. (6/ or 1 was rate of bills about Dec 1. 1778)
 In May 1779, the fees went to 12 times the old prices - but a bill for this was negatived. (12 for 1 was the rate about May 1. 1779.)

Ho. Governor's Guards (see bee R.) They were not liable to drafts & detachments, like other militia were not called into service - did nothing but wait on Governor & Assembly on election days. The other soldiers of Hartford thought this was not just & right (as well they might think so) and April 1780 petitioned the Assembly - they say their burdens are greatly increased by this exemption of the Guards, & much uneasiness was created among those who had to bear all the burdens; they said Guards consisting of able bodied men in the prime of life & of liberal fortunes. They prayed for equality in this matter; signed by 22
 Referred to a Committee.

There was some legislation against Slavery 1774, but nothing was done for those in bondage.

The town of Enfield May 1777, petitioned for the abolition of slavery in Connecticut, and gave good reasons for it such as became friends of liberty. The Committee of the town who signed it were

Daniel Perkins, Eliphalet Terry, Joseph Knight.

A committee was appointed at this session to take into consideration the condition of slaves in Conn. & what could be done for their emancipation.

The committee reported that negro & mulatto slaves should be permitted to enlist into the Continental battalions now raising on their conditions; Selectmen were to prize their value, and those that could be by the bounty & other means, procure such a sum to be paid their masters as they were valued at when they were free. Others might enlist by paying their bounty to their masters and half of their annual wages (not free).

(This was a great falling off - a miserably selfish affair, yet the upper house rejected this, and lower referred it to next Ann. In Oct 1777, a bill was passed more unfavorable to the blacks than the above. There was great fear that the slaves would become chargeable as poor; so a disinclination to have them set free!

A Noble Petition for freedom came from the negroes of Stratford and Fairfield 1779 - it contained just principles of liberty, and alluded, as all other petitions did from slaves, to the struggle Americans were making for liberty. It was signed by Prime a servant of Mr Samuel Sturges, Fairfield and Prime a servant of Capt Stephen Jennings, Stratford. It was well written by Jonathan Sturges, and witnessed by him. (Was the subsequent member of Congress of that name?

Another excellent memorial from 5 negroes & 3 children, slaves, 1779 - say they were lately slaves of Col Wm Brown a Tory who has fled to King George, & they are forfeited to the state - in a earnestly for freedom & not to be sold by the state.

Lower house granted request; upper negated it. A committee of conference; still upper house refused.

Negroes first petitioned in Jan 1779 - Lower house referred it to May; upper did nothing.

There were many negroes in the Continental army from Conn. some slaves some free - Continentals & militia

Samuel Brown of Salem owned a large tract of land in Lyme (In New Salem parish, I believe) and he gave it to his grandson Col. Wm Brown of Salem. Col Brown was a Llandannus Counsellor 1774. joined the enemy in Boston and fled with them in 1776 - had a son William, 1 daughter, & wife who have since fled to England to him. His estate was confiscated; it was appraised as follows (in 1779 I think

12436 acres & buildings in Lyme	169.000
60 " in New London	360
A negro called Great Prince aged 26	450
" " Little Prince " 22	270
" " Luke " 33	300
" " Prue (woman) " 36	180
Boy Gato 6 years old	200
" Jim 6 months old	10
" Caesar 11 years old; infirm	10
Girl Phillis 10 " "	250
" Rose 3 " "	100
Some small things	20.18.
	£171.150.18.0

The 9 negroes came to 1770£ - probably the appraisal is about 6 for 1 - If so, estate was about 28.525.£ Lm. There was also a large estate at Colchester.

Barr. Huntington, who had care of Confiscated estates in New London Co. sayellay 1779 - "The slaves keep for liberty." They may be set at liberty or disposed of as the Assembly think best. Mr John Humphreys had a lease of them with a farm, but lease is out.

1779. Od Pompe, a slave belonging to the estate of Jeremiah Learning, late of Norwalk, Clerk. and was absconded to the British - he joined the British troops in Norwalk July 11 (when it was burnt) 1779 with his family and went off with them - Pompe made his escape, & was held as part of the estate of said Learning, & said estate forfeited - this Pompe aged about 30, prayed the Assembly to be free as he was now the property of the state. The public Admiralty the estate & the selectmen of Norwalk all certified in favor of Pompe - and his freedom was granted in both houses.

In 1781 there was a bill for the gradual abolition of Slavery - it was lost.

1784 Jan. The negro children belonging to Wm. Brown's estate are ordered to be bound out in such a manner as to save the public from expense - to be well governed & educated - Where were the Parents? Sold?

176 Powder Manufacture after 1774
pages 300, 301, 281.

There were powder mills in the early part of the war at East Hartford, Windham, Glastenbury, & ~~Meriden~~ New Haven - ~~perhaps~~ ~~about~~.

1777 Aug 23. The powder house at Glastenbury ^(on roaring brook) blew up. George Stocking & his sons George S. Jr & Her. Stocking and Nathl Stocking were at work in the building, so injured that they lived but a few hours. Their wife & mother were Eunice Stocking of Glastenbury. ^[Thos Kimbely Esq. killed at Sambo.]

P.S. There were but 4 powder mills, one in each of these towns; - Hartford (East), Glastenbury, Windham and New Haven.

Salt (Peter) was made in most of the towns and a bounty of 4^d. per pound! paid on it - first by the towns, & then by the legislature. Vast quantities were made & carried to the powder mills where it was manufactured for the public into powder in 1775, 1776, & 1777. Upwards of 50,400 pounds of Salt petre were carried to the works at Glastenbury, 63,000 pounds were carried to Windham - only about 22,000 pounds are put down to E. Hartford. 52,144 to New Haven. ^{Some claim to have been carried into Ducktown Conn.}

Powder Magazine. There was a building so called in Windham, and a guard kept over it - perhaps the same building as the powder mill. In July 1776 guards were ordered at Col. Pitkin's P. mill, E. Hartford, and at Col. Elderkin & Hales' powder mill, Windham. The guard was continued at Windham over 5 years or till Oct 1782 under David Young, who petitioned for pay. He procured night guards ^{more or} all this time, and with expence of wood, candles, &c. charged 628.11.2 - he hired guards 1846 nights - sometimes 3 or 4 at a time - he says he was obliged to hire 3 or 4 at times, as 2 were afraid of attacks from enemies [to wit] & would not watch without more; yet a committee appointed by Assembly allowed him only for 2 men, 2^d. each per night (he had charged 2^d. a night each) & so reduced his claim (with some ~~others~~) ~~reduction~~ to 468.13.2. The committee proposed to add to this 1 watch 398 nights at 2^d. or 39.16.2 but Assembly refused. - included upper house deducted 99^t more & lower house concurred - so David Young received only 369^t or 1846 nights at 4^d. with no allowance to Young for his services, candles, &c & more for the watches over two.

The committee say: - "It is a painful reflection to consider how costly this as well as other articles of supply for the late war has proved, by means of which an almost insupportable load of debt has been rolled upon us." Oct. 1784.

Powder in 1775 was 5¹/₄ lb till Sept. then 6¹/₄ - ~~after~~ 6¹/₄ lb till 1776.

Powder & Snuff

177

See Snuff p. 193

Wm Pitkin manufacturer of Gunpowder, E. H. says 1784, he has suffered great losses by fire in powder making for the use of the state - and a mill that cost 400£ is now useless (leaves having come.) He prays for exclusive privilege of making **Snuff** - The privilege is granted for 14 years, if the manufacture of snuff is established in 3 years. **Snuff** - the above was first mill in Conn. [Pitkin's first mill blew up in what is now E. H. - several killed]

The Salt Petre remaining on hand was sold by the state in 1785, on

17500 lbs at from 10 ^d to 1/5	920
1300 lbs poor @ 4 ^d to 5	22
Also Sulphur 689 lbs @ 3 ^d	10
	952

Expenses 13.9.9 & Commisⁿ 5 p^{er} cent 17.11.5 61 - 891 nett.

The Powder Mill at Windham was erected by Jed^d Elderkirk Esq. & Nathaniel Wales Esq. both of W. in early part of the war - received a salt petre from various towns. The mill was at length blown up - time not stated - noticed 1788 - This mill made more powder than any other one. - P. It was twice blown up and a quantity of powder & salt petre destroyed.

The premiums on Salt Petre began Oct & Nov 1775. 2^d per lb. Some towns in 1775. 6 & 7. furnished near 10000 lbs. Norwich was one of the highest. Several supplied for 500 pounds annually 2 to 5000. 1777 Feb & March, Salt petre was only 4/11 premium & purchase. July 77, only 3/11². The Proprietors of the Powder Mills were under bonds to manufacture all the salt petre for the use of the state, &c.

Wm Pitkin & Howell Woodbridge were Proprietors of Eastbury Powder mill Jan. 1776.

Jed. Elderkirk & Nathaniel Wales 2^d were Proprs. of Windham Powder mill. Feb 1777.

Isaac Doolittle & Benj. English were Proprs. of New Haven Powder mill Feb 1777.

Act to Encourage the manufacture of Salt Petre (or Nitre) and Gun Powder was passed Dec 1773. Bounty 2^d on a pound of Salt petre or nitre between June 1. 1776 and Jan. 1. 1777. Towns represented in Assembly were enjoined to set up & carry on the making of salt petre, if individuals do not do it. Bounty of 30^d to each of the first two powder mills erected, each having made 500 pounds of good powder. All to be inspected with S. P. & G. P. Inspectors of salt petre to purchase it for the state at prices fixed by the assembly.

Oct 1776. Gunpowder inspectors were to be faithful &c. and to mark casks of approved powder U. S. A. S. G. Impure Salt petre was to be refined by an inspector at the powder mill at the expense of the maker, who was to lose wastage of the town.

Oct. 1778.

152 It does not extend to all property:

22. To sell property is not equally rated.

unimproved lands and money on hand are not taxable; houses worth 60£ and 6t. are taxed the same. This property not taxed has been defended at public expense, since the war commenced there has been a remarkable change of property and circumstances—some men have a ruin of estates amidst the calamities of war, and if consists of money on hand (not loaned) is not taxable. Pray for a more equitable system of Taxation

Pray for a more equitable system of Taxation

This petition was got up at a meeting of committees from Woodbury, Litchfield, Sharon, New Milford, Kent, Cornwall, Hamden, New Hartford, & Norfolk, and at Litchfield, Sept. 8. 1778.

new tax act passed Jan'y 1972

Polls from 16 to 21 to be set at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ only.

Buildings on list to be set at 13 per cent, (except barns as before)
on a just value by rule of 1774

Unimproved & unfenced lands to meet at 5 p^{ct} on value
by rule of 1774

All money on hand more than owing, above 50¢ to be set at 6 pmt.
Merchants stock in trade, above the debts due from him, " 6 " "

a coach to hotel at 25¢, chariot 20¢ phaeton 15¢

Curricle 10£ Gold watch 5£. other watches 30%

Steel train wheel clock, 60/. wooden wheel clock, 20/

weight silver plate, purchased, 6 percent on value, estimating
silver at 6/8 oz.

on 1785 they were returned to make the valuation

merc. II. 84] Corintus

Hartford, N. Haven, N. London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex

Coaches, 2

Chariots

Chouzes

Sliding Chain &

Open top
to all kids

... Cold Water

206 Silver to Water

Steel Brass (

100 v d e m f

of of h lat

The number

The number
17271

done —

Self

Selling to

Induct

To sell

the Cor

1910

In 1780 May, Continental & other paper money was so low that one man took a quantity from the Treasury to number merely - but he soon satisfied himself he should not be able to number them for the price they would bring, and he stopped the numbering.

Nov 1780, perhaps before, men began to talk of "lawful silver money" of money "as it was in 1774", &c. The bills were entirely clown: that is, the old bills.

Queer Fellow. Elliot Ransom sent a memorial May 1784 for his pay for something done for British prisoners (perhaps he was a surgeon) - he quoted poetry twice - requested an assembly to pay & change it to the King of England, and other curious remarks. - perhaps deranged. (negative).

Reduction of Salaries. A committee report on this subject Oct. 1783. They say "It is their opinion that great ostentation of office, high parade, frequent & expensive convivial festivities do neither establish nor ensure substantial dignity & esteem in free republican states."

m.15
253. "Green Woods." & the Road through. This name was given to the region in the north part of Litchfield County & it is said, to the south end of Berkshire County, or south part of Sandisfield, New Marlboro, &c. The Road leading through this region from Hartford to Salisbury, to Sheffield, to Albany, &c. was called the "Road through the Green Woods". I went through New Hartford, Barkhamsted, Winchester, Colebrook, Norfolk, Canaan. It was a bad road & difficult to keep in repair - very bad in Winchester. It was much used in the revolution and in a dreadful state at times. This was the great route to Albany in both the French & Revolutionary war - it went through Sheffield & Egremont in the Revolutionary war, so many to Glaverack. Called "Green Woods" it is said from the Evergreens, as pines, hemlocks, spruces, &c. which made it green all the year - Connecticut in general had not evergreen woods.

The Old Road to Boston in the Revolution went from Hartford through E. Hartford, Bolton, N. Coventry, North Adamsfield, Ashford, and thence through Woodstock or Pomfret (I went) into Thompson, & into Douglas, Mass (or perhaps into Dudley).

Challenging to a duel.

There was a great excitement in Hartford on the 18th May 1779. Capt. Josiah Stoddard, having been assailed by Wm. Nichols, Esq. of Hartford as to his conduct in campaign to the north 1775 sent Nichols a challenge by a friend, & desired "the time & place" to be fixed. - (Capt. Durham died 4 1779. Nichols treated the letter with neglect, and May 18. Capt. Stoddard affixed a paper to the Door of the State House, in which he pronounced Nichols "a villain, liar & a scoundrel". - he came in the paper ashort address to the public, and the challenge at length. - He soon found he was like to get into serious difficulty; he had insulted, it was deemed, the whole Assembly by fixing his paper to their door, &c. He became penitent; and in a paper sent to the Assembly made a humble apology for insulting them by fixing this paper to their door. - He begged pardon, &c.

His confession &c. was accepted as it respects the indignity to the house [not his crime in challenging].

He says he abhors the principles of duelling - had been calumniated & provoked - was not aware his letter (challenge) was a breach of law - had been slandered 2 months by Mr. N. "Humanity cannot endure always" (this latter remark is in his letter to Governor & Council -

Stoddard was a man of strong sense & strong passions.

¶ Of Roger Enos, commanding a Regiment in service had a difficulty with Doct. Mead (of Greenwich) deputy to Assembly from G. Mead had opposed his appointment & said something against him Enos by letter demanded satisfaction. Doct. Mead gave him none. Enos happened to meet Mead in the State of N. York and assaulted & beat him with a stick or staff, & used vilifying language. This was 1778 or 9.

Enos was complained of for his conduct while stationed at Greenwich, & for his attack on Doct. Mead. A committee of Assembly reported more in his favor than they ought to have done, at least as to this beating - he pretended that he did not attack Mead for what he said or did in the Assembly, but out of it. The Committee evidently did not think it best to provoke him - probably his services were wanted. This in May 1779.

p. 181. Shad - Handley Bushnell purchased at 187. 229. Saybrook in Spring of 1781 (probably part of 2000 u. g. 103. on next page) 22775 shad at 11 - £ 1138. 15 376, barrels at 10 6 mostly & some more, 228 5 1435 barrels & 10 6 make about 228.5. 1367.0 Shad with these days were packed in 3 1/2 Gallon casks - would hold 220 lbs. or more, I think. Perhaps barrels held 53. 54 or 55 shad & a - barrels been at least 3 times the price of 1774, & shad also. yet paid in Congress bills I think. yes. If was State bills - 4 only, or 5, & c. see p. 187.

Apr 1774

Windmill. April 1780, Beraliah Hilliard
 p. 129. 187. Epts. Kelsey & Samuel Spencer were erecting
 m. 11. 135. a Windmill in the Society of Saybrook.
 Requested liberty to bring over a man from
 E. Hampton, L. Island, who understood building
 windmills, to help complete this mill, and
 liberty for him to return. Granted.
 [Water mills were sometimes still for want of water at
 Saybrook, - see back 1773 - and wind mills
 were common in Long Island p. 129.]

p. 180
 187
 103
 1780. Shad. The Assembly ordered Nov. 1780, that 3000
 barrels of shad should be put up for public use
 (the next spring) (first notice I have seen of this kind)
 also 3500 barrels of pork; & 4000 gallons of rum to be bought.
 1780. Shad Salmon fishery represented as being of great
 importance to the people of Conn. the fishermen in particular.
 The fishermen on Conn. River say that people come from Mass.
 C. J. and various parts of Conn. & have seines near
 the mouth of the river - this done for some years past -
 they petitioned against it.
 on Nov. 1. 60. Rept. to on Stratford River say in 1774 that they have supplied
 Conn. Army with a large quantity of fish for 2 years past.

Vermont, on Conn. River, had some intercourse
 with Hartford & other places 1780, 81. & after.
 Some from Conn. had removed to that region.
 Comfort Joy of the "new state" of Vermont
 brought a quantity of pine logs down
 the river in the spring of 1782 - was
 convicted of passing counterfeit money, and
 imprisoned & fined; he said he took it for timber
 after he arrived here

Eber Church Jr of Brattleboro (about 1781) was
 charged with passing counterfeit money & Conn.
 to New London Jail. His father Eber Church
 of B. came & bailed him out with help of
 another - he escaped, & bonds of 135 £ were forfeited.
 Hadley 84

David Bushnell says Oct. 1784 he has discovered
 a new Water Wheel, which he describes,
 and an improvement in grist mills as to the
 bundle head. Requests sole right for a time - negatived
 He was Capt. of caps of Jaffers & miners 1782

Connecticut River. East Windsor people, first
 Society, say May 1785 that sand washes into the
 river from the brooks &c; & choked it, and the river
 grows wider & shallower, & wears away the fine,
 loamy earth on the banks; and rafts & boats
 pass with difficulty in summer. These E. W.
 people, owners of land on the river, pray for liberty
 to erect weirs or obstructions in the river within
 certain limits, with power to tax the proprietors of
 lands adjoining the river, &c. Granted.

182
Education. &c

"Staples Free School" in Fairfield was incorporated May 1781. The funds to endow it were given by Mr Samuel Staples of Fairfield, viz. land & buildings. The languages & Liberal Arts and Sciences were to be taught there, especially to those who are unable to educate themselves & are sober and studious.

177.12/287 Plainfield, petition for an "Academy" in Jan. 1783. They had erected buildings, viz a brick house 44 by 24, and a hall or house 50 by 30 & another house 40 by 20 - all for the Academy forever. They say the School is now flourishing - upwards of 100 students for some time past besides those belonging to Plainfield - some funds obtained - request an act of incorporation. This petition signed by 36 - most of them good writers - probably some from other towns. It was postponed. Granted May 1784 (just the Academy" on the records.

Latitude.

1774 April. Nehemiah Strong took the Latitude of the mouth of Byram River. Wm. Sherman aided him 8 days at 6/. Expenses & horse hire 45/- Strong charged 8 days at 10/, and his horse and entertainment (mostly at Rye) were 49/6.
1774. Colony paid 25 £ for an instrument to take Latitude of places on Delaware & Susquehanna Rivers & by a committee, according to Act of Assembly

1769
May
County
discon-
tinued
May 1770
Paper Mill - There was one at Norwich in 1768, probably the first set up in the State. It was called Christopher Liffingwell's paper mill. From May 10. 1769 to May 10. 1770. 4020 Quires of good writing paper were made at 2 quire premium; 38. 10. 0 and 11600 quires of printing & coarse paper at 1/- 48. 6. 8. Chr. Liffingwell petitioned May 1768, and again May 1769, saying he had erected a paper mill at Norwich at great expense & procured workmen for making paper - asked for a bounty on all paper made by him, &c. - Assembly thought there were materials enough in the colony to make paper & resolved to give him 2 quire for good writing paper and 1 quire for printing & coarser paper during the pleasure of the Assembly. - What became of this mill? Paper was made at Norwich 1782. Mill was in operation May 1768. soon after. Bounty was only 1 year. 1769-0

Tory Merchants &c Apr 1774

at large portion of the Merchants of Boston
 and New York to whom debts were due by
 p. 197. Connecticut traders were Tories, & many went
 off with the British, or remained under their
 protection. Their estates were generally confis-
 cated, and their debts in Conn. were ordered
 to pay to the state.
 Not a few merchants at New London, N. Haven
 and other large places were Tories.

Norwich was a place of considerable business
 in the revolution - being on navigable water
 & yet so far inland as to be esteemed safe
 from the enemy.
 Middletown was similarly situated.

Prisoners of War. The Hartford Jailers petitioned
 May 1783 - says that during the war, from
 time to time, the Jail has been full of prison-
 ers of war or state prisoners - he calls prisoners
 of war "the most troublesome of beings" - says
 he has lost by paper money, &c.

Norwich in 1782, according to petition, was
 over 12 miles square, & had over 7000 inhab-
 itants, of whom 800 qualified voters. The
 list is over 60,000 £.
 Went. p. 14 Hanover & p. 15 E. Society petition to the
 Town 1782 - lower granted. Upper refused. Same 1783
 1786 Norwich said to be near 13 miles square - inhabitants
 in 1780, 10,000, and now 1786 inhabitants about as in 1780.
 List in 1780, 75,000. and now 1786, 60,000 £ - reduced
 by the war.
 Lebon, Bozrah, & Franklin made out of Norwich 1786

Greenwich. It was said, 1782, May, that $\frac{4}{5}$ of Greenwich
 was between the American & British lines, and
 only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the town within the American lines. Col
 Campfield's advanced post at Titus's bridge,
 from which to the pt. [Point] is 3 miles - Town
 or somebody for them said this.

Birth of a Dauphin. May 29, 1782, Governors
 Guard and Matrons Co. of Hartford preceded before
 the State house and fired a feu de joie in ac-
 count of the birth of a dauphin of France.
 Secretary of Foreign Affairs had requested Gov Trumbull
 to have the event noticed.

184 After 1774

Beadle, the Suicide & murderer - of Wethersfield -
1783 May - Mary Le Baron of Plymouth, Mass.
petitioned - says she is the only surviving parent
of Lydia Beadle, & grandparent of her children
whose fate is unparalleled in the annals
of mankind &c. She presents an interesting and
melancholly memorial - states her own agonized
feelings, her poverty, &c. Requests that what property
of Beadle remains may be given to her and her
two surviving daughters. - Granted.

* Windsor Bridge - Happens by a contest in 1783
that this bridge was built some years before 1767
and was carried off by a flood in the winter or spring
of 1767 - another built in 1767 which was carried
off by a flood & ice in winter or spring of 1783. after
standing most 16 years.
A strife & several memorials in 1783.

Navigation of Windsor River. Memorial say
many vessels & watercraft in time of high water
come up Windsor river with Salt, Molasses,
Sugar, &c. and exchange for Country produce
and when the bridge is down they proceed
up 4 miles further to Pequonnock, and take
in Country produce there, thus saving a great expense
in carting. So say Pequonnock people - they desire
no bridge at Windsor village, but if any, a
swing bridge that would let vessels through

A Committee of Assembly say that in time of
high water the river is navigable for vessels of
365 tons 3 miles above the bridge place into
Pequonnock, and that great quantities of produce
are annually brought from Suffield, Westfield &c.
through said Pequonnock, & might be put on board
vessels at P. in high water - Windsor street did
not desire a place in the bridge for vessels to pass -
(probably ~~would~~ had to have vessels unload & load there)
Assembly ordered it built with a place for vessels
to pass through.
North of river called 1st Society; South of river called 4th Socy.

Shakers at Enfield - first noticed in a petition
from that town Oct. 1785, They say they have
appointed two Collectors, one after the other,
& both of them (one after the other) became Shakers
& refused to execute their office - Collection is delayed
consequently.

* Windsor Bridge had gone to decay 1760, & they did not repair
it. May 1760, Assembly, on petition, ordered Windsor to repair the
bridge, & build another when that was gone.

1762 March Windsor say the bridge is rotten, & it is almost impossible
for them to build another - list for a lottery to raise 2500. Say it is the
most costly bridge in the colony, being plank'd 20 rods & posts about
25 feet - and dish'd by way of the way - no minister settled in 3 Societies,
3 Societies are building meeting houses - cannot pay more - lottery granted

After 1774

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Danbury — This was a place of great travel in the war — troops, provisions, &c. passed through there; troops were stationed there — the General Hospital was kept there some years —

The roads in many towns were terribly cut up by teams.

The loss of Danbury by the British, April 1777, was by Committee put at 16000£ good money — so says a memorial from them 1783 — & they say the enemy made distinction between friends and foes at Danbury [the loss fell on the whigs] though it was said they afterwards in such circumstances, disregarded the distinction — the loss in Danbury fell on the first Congregational Society. The enemy were prevented from burning their meeting house (Bt. Con.) but left it a wreck, by breaking windows, walls, &c.

They asked for aid to rebuild, from confiscated 1783. Estates — some was granted, as in other similar cases, 1777 June 2. Assembly gave 500£ to Danbury sufferers —

Capt. William Leedyard of Groton; his widow Anne Leedyard petitioned Oct. 1788. her husband was slain Sept 6. 1781 — & thus were, she says, rejoicing at the success at York town, "while she and her neighbors and companions in misery had to mourn the loss of husbands, fathers, children & brothers, destroyed at the same time with their houses & property by an intemperate invader!" — She had 7 small children then the youngest only 10 days old — & as she struggled along till her property that escaped the flames, is exhausted — prays for help in pecuniary given to widows & orphans of officers who died in continental service, or some other relief. Nothing done

Stages - [misc 12.362.]

1784 Oct. Tallmage Hall of Norwalk and
 m.12 Jacob Brown of Hartford say - "that they have
 363. furnished themselves with waggons & horses for
 purpose of carrying persons with expedition
 & convenience by land on the public road from
 Boston to New York through this state, and that
 they propose to drive said waggon & horses twice
 per week through this state from the city of
 Hartford to City of New York" - through New Haven
 and on the seacoast road - have repaired said
 road at considerable expense - ask for exclusive
 right to drive stage waggons & horses on said route
 for 14 years - they to charge 4 mile for transporting
 persons, each may have 14 lbs of baggage - and for all
 persons 150th each.

Assembly granted the right asked, during the pleasure
 of the Assembly only - from Hartford to Byram River

1785 Assembly say that Congress have directed that
 m.12 the public mails in future be carried in stages.
 363. They order therefore that the towns through which
 stages charged with mails pass, do immediately
 repair the roads & bridges used by the stages,
 & keep them in good repair.

An Old Post. Ebenezer Hurd of Stratford,
 Oct 1786, says he "has been employed to ride as a
 m.15 post from this state to New York during
 348. the space of 48 years" (so begun 1738) and is
 known to most of the ancient inhabitants - calls
 himself an old servant of the state - is now 84 &
 almost blind but moderate property - has an insane
 son - prays exemption from taxation - ~~Negative~~
 (Probably he had not been a post for several years
 and his 48 years began before 1738.)

1788 May. Wm. Hatter Betts of Norwalk has provided
 m.12 a stage - waggon & undertaking to drive it from
 363. Norwalk to Rye, at great expense - prays for
 exclusive right to drive a stage waggon from
 Stratford river to Byram river on the post road
 during pleasure of the assembly, as has been granted
 to other stage proprietors in the state. - Granted
 exclusive right of employing a stage waggon to transport
 passengers.

1784 Oct 25

Nov. 12 | Calmage Hall } gave notice in American Messenger
363 | Jacob Brown } at Hartford that their stages would leave
Leve Pearce } New York, Hartford & Boston every Monday
Caleb Sikes } and Thursday at 5 AM. One of the Hartford
or New York stages would meet at Stratford
ferry on each Tuesday & Friday to exchange passengers
at 12 o'clock. The other stage from Hartford would
meet that from Boston at 12 o'clock at Brookfield
& exchange passengers at 12 on Tuesdays & Fridays
All return to the places they left N. York, Hartford
& Boston on Wednesdays & Saturdays. The N. Y.
stage starts from Cape Tavern, Norway, lodges at
Halls in Norwalk. The Boston stage starts from
Prasee, in Common Street & lodges at Stewarts in
Winchester. The Hartford leaves Murray's Tavern and
lodges at New Haven & the other at Maj. Graves
in Palmer, going & returning
Price 4^d a mile N.E. currency, & 14 lbs baggage; all over
that at the rate of 150 lbs or a passenger.
N.B. Eastern stages go only once a week as usual on Thursdays
till Nov. 15; after that twice a week
[Care men it seems, and stages on the whole or part
of this route before.]

Shad [see pages 180. 181. 229
4d a shad was a kind of species. If was price in State bills 3 for 1.

104 June 1781 } 3916 shad made 42 barrels. This gives 93
shad to a barrel. (Query?) They cost 1/2 each
besides the expense of barrels, salt, &c.
June 26. 6330 shad made 61 barrels (104 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
" 1779 do " 19 do (93 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
" 1447 do " 17 do (85 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
May. 9064 do " 98 do (92 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
" 720 do " 7 do (103 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
" 180 do " 2 do (90 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
" 9435 do " 96 do (98 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea
" 97 do " 1 do (97 to bbl!) cost 4^d ea.

Shad 32908 barrels, 343

They were caught at Had dam, Glastenbury, &c.
Why some 4d & some 1/2 (see 1/2 p. 180). Was the
yes. If State bills & the 4d specie? How were 100
fish or thereabouts got into a barrel? Was not
the barrel a vice? If was State bills, 4 as specie.

more shad at Stratford

June 1781. 19535 shad made 75 barrels (260 to bbl!!) 4 each
cost £325. 12 barrels salt, putting up, &c 72^d making 397^d
as specie except salt. The unpaid in 100 £5 1/4 per bbl
State bills 3. 3 3/4 & 4 for 1 of specie - freight salt 4 for 1
June 1781. 56765 shad made 57 barrels (118 in bbls). 4 each
had barrels, &c. Paid in State bills 3 for 1 of specie
" " 1147 shad at 1/2 in bills at par. 9 barrels (127 to bbl.
" " 372 " at 1/2 ea special 3 " (124 to bbl.
" " 1137 " at 1/2 ea " 4 " (109 to bbl.
" " 780 " at 1/2 ea " 6 1/2 " (120 to bbl.
Barrels cost 4. 14/6 ea in order 2 1/2 + 3 for 1 in specie.

Hard Times after 1774 - [See p 116 to 123. 1774 to 1797
m. 13. 142

The plenty of paper money in 1775, 76, & 77, (before much depreciation) enabled people who had any thing to sell to obtain (or to borrow it if they had out it) - money was plenty, and produce of all kinds brought a good price, being in demand for the army, &c. Taxes were not so high as they were afterwards. In 1778 the money depreciated from 150¢ for 100¢ in specie to 65¢ or more for 100¢. In 1779, it was still worse, and in the early part of 1780 the paper money had depreciated so much that it became nearly worthless.

Great losses & much suffering was experienced - but as imprisonment for debt was not allowed, insolvents did not complain to the Legislature. Taxes were very heavy the latter years of the war and times were hard.

The peace of 1783 reduced prices of produce very much; the country was flooded with goods which the people bought but could not pay for; prices of goods fell much, and merchants and others were involved in ruin. The country was in debt; the people were in debt, money was scarce, taxes high, and every thing gloomy. It was some what similar after the peace of 1763.

p. 289. Imprisonment for debt was restored, there was abundance of seeing; British merchants demanded their old debts, &c.

Many Insolvents appeared in 1783, & 84, petitioning the Assembly for protection from imprisonment &c. The causes of their failing were various - losses by the enemy, losses by taxes gone off, losses at sea, losses by depreciation of money, &c.

Merchants from New York & Boston, &c. settled in Connecticut after the peace, at N. London N. Haven &c. expecting to do a fine business; they could import nearly free of duty from Europe, but had to pay 5 per cent for goods from neighboring colonies. They sent orders to Holland & England for goods to sell at whole sale, but their expectations of gain were disappointed. 1784.

Real estate in 1784 is said to be so depressed that it will not bring more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of its value [what was the standard of value?] Great scarcity of money

Great Fall of Goods after peace; one man says he was obliged to sell his goods at half the cost him.

p. 199. Rev. James Eells (on opposite page) says of land - "Such is the scarcity of money & burden of taxes upon the people, that there is none to purchase" May 1786

Several of the merchants from New York & elsewhere who settled in Connecticut at the close of the war were disappointed - & failed.

Gurdon Saltonstall of N.H. says in a petition 1785, May, that he had been in trade 30 years previous to 1771 - about 1760 his list had been 500£ & over - met with great losses (detailed before 1774) and could not pay - was freed from arrest by the Assembly from May 1772 to Oct. 1784, from time to time; is now again exposed to imprisonment May 1785 - is in his 77th year (born 1708 ml) - he owed in 1772, 2500£; his friends agreed to give him means to pay 6/8 on the £. of his debts as they were in 1772 or over 800£

Prays that he may be freed from arrest on paying the above 1/3 of his debts, to creditors willing to receive it - those unwilling may take any property that Providence shall put into my hands. If he is not freed from arrest he shall have to give up his public offices, his only means of support.

In 1776, he says, he had the commission of Brigadier - did in 3 days time, marched with his brigade to head quarters (then 68 years old) - had dysentery in the camp - had small pox in 1778 - lost the sight of one eye - still felt effects of sickness in 1776 -

In Sept 1781, his mansion house, 2 large warehouses, wood part of a wharf, large barn full of provender, all his outhouses, all household stuff, books and accounts & papers, except one cart load of bedding, were consumed by the enemy - all this would now be worth 3000£ & would pay a considerable part of his debts; now they have been sold for 623£ (that is, the land, &c. remaining). They were mortgaged for that 1771.

It is a pathetic memorial - he thinks no citizen of Connecticut ever met so many heavy temporal losses - he is very earnest to be relieved from arrest & imprisonment, wishing to enjoy the blessings of liberty with his fellow citizens the few years he has to live. He desires also to have free from attachment his wearing apparel, his little household stuff, & one horse to ride on for health, and necessary support (ie provisions for family). Granted. He tells how much he paid of duty in spirituous liquors imported, for several years, 85£ - more than most others, in the days of his prosperity.

Bankrupts were numerous in 1785 - praying to be free from arrest, &c. - attributing to the war, misfortunes in trade, cont. money, &c.

p. 184 A Clergyman Insolvent. May 1786. Rev. James Eells of Eastbury has become insolvent - as he says, by depreciated money in which his salary was paid, & by administering on his father's estate (Rev. Edward Eells of Middletown) with his brothers - sold their father's estate for Cont. bills & then creditors would not take them - had to put 600£ in the loan, which is of little value - other losses - some creditors have ex'ors against him - he owes on his own & his father's account 700£ - his whole estate worth about 500£ - asks for trustees to take his estate & distribute it to all - is unwilling to pay a few & then be imprisoned by the rest. - Granted

Charles Caldwell of Hartford was a bankrupt 1784 - attributes it to debts due from him & George C. when they owned the Salisbury furnace, &c. They sold to R. Smith, & then R. Smith & George together had it, & George was to pay the old Co. debts & not done. George got exempt from arrest May 1779, and all debts fell upon Charles, & he nothing to pay. Recently an estate has fallen to Charles wife from her ancestors, & creditors of Geo. & Chas. Caldwell seek to get this estate - Charles having given up all his property years ago, desires to be exonerated from all debts before 1779 May. Got this signed with him. House disagreed. See below

1785. Capt. Oliver Smith of Stonington was insolvent - was once wealthy but lost most of it at sea in 1768, 69, 70 - lost by enemy 1775 - lost by sea & badness of market, after peace - says his debtors in the war paid him in Continental money; and when peace came he was obliged to pay his creditors in New York in good money and 7 per cent interest - wishes to be free from arrest, & give up all his estate &c Not granted

Insolvents were sometimes kept in jail a long time, even after they had taken the poor man's oath, by the creditors paying the board, 1785. One poor man was kept in jail 15 months for debt though he had taken the poor man's oath.

Oct 1785 One man had been in jail ever since May on a debt of 3£ 17.6. cost included - had taken poor man's oath, but creditors paid his board & kept him in.

Others were still assigned in service to pay debts. - such was the law - perhaps the practice was so.

1786. Caleb Church of Hartford - a poor man in common life, harassed by his creditors & threatened with a prison, with a wife & 6 children & no land - sought personal estate - prayed to be free from arrest, & to have his little estate distributed. Yet there was no action on his petition, though he had names of influential men in Hartford in his favor.

1786 George Caldwell of Salisbury was in jail and had been there 11 mo for debt - he owes 5788£ and is in jail for 526£ - all his property worth about 3049£. Committes say his insolence arose from new projects in trade & manufactures, which led him into debt beyond his means.

His brother Charles of Hartford was also a bankrupt (see above) his creditors were trying to get hold of his wife's property - He was in jail Oct. 1786 but released by Legislature Both Caldwell's had lived a dog's life -

A woman in jail for debt - In 1786 Mary & Bigail Goodrich, Widow of John, who died just before the war, (she of Clasterbury) was arrested & must go to jail that day unless relieved by the Assembly to whom she petitioned - 2 executions against her in favor of Eric Kiel Williams Esq. of Wethersfield & Elijah White Esq. of Bolton - She says if she goes, she must leave at home an old man & a son of 93 (her 2 sons are absent one in Cambridge, one at sea). She begs to be saved from the horrors of a jail - hopes to pay her just debts in time - cannot do it now - prays to be free from arrest. Lower house grants her request. Upper house refused. She was brought to Hartford & committed to jail before the upper house would consent to her request, and then on condition that she should return to prison at H. at any time after the rising of the Assembly in Oct next, if either Withers or White require it - to be free till then.

786 Taxes in the revolution & after were delayed in many towns, & payments not exacted punctually now 1786 collectors & towns were driven to sell the wife and children; executions were issued; many towns owed large sums, and there was desperate alarm. The people know not what to do.

The Town of Mansfield says, Jan 1786, in reference to this - "it seemed gloom is thrown on the countenances of all classes, especially those below and diversity of circumstances, who consider their late exertions, expenses in the war, & have blood as having served no purpose in point of saving their small remains of their property."

Ed. Increase Mosley of Woodbury was among insolvents 1786; he attributes it to continual money which he took for debts, goods &c. & moved good for nothing - many who owed him (he was in trade) removed to Vermont had been much in public business - prays for freedom from arrest.

Debt, Poverty & starved & tired circumstances did much to settle Swaguehamah, and Vermont

Goswinnus Erskelens, late of Chatham, now 1786. of New York is insolvent - prays to be free from arrest while he comes here to settle some accounts - Granted

Wm. Prince of New London, in trade, says when money was plenty [1775. 6. &c.] he contracted large debts & entrusted others largely; when money became scarce he was called upon for pay - could not pay - was imprisoned - & was sent to Carolina to trade, & lost all his property by fire at H. & Kingston in Spring of 1786 and family all sick there then returned to Conn. from - prays freedom from arrest.

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Rum.

Rum drinking was very general before the revolution — increased during the war, & was continued without any relaxation after the close of the war.

The Rum duties at N. Haven in 1784 to Oct 25. } £
(probably for a year previous to Oct 25) were } 937. 15. 4
Ce — Co at Middletown to do 6700. 0. 0
Ce — Co at N. London (not H.) — 1374. 1. 11

Loaf Sugar. George Phillips of Middletown asked for exclusive right to manufacture Loaf Sugar in Connecticut. Oct 1784 says it ^{would} cost 6000£ to set up & carry on the business.

The Assembly granted right for 10 years, but reserved to themselves liberty to license 2 others, in that time.

Elyah Backus } all of Norwich. Had right to
Joshua Huntington } make Loaf Sugar exclusive
Dudley Woodbridge } as to Norwich, 12 years.
May 1786

John Hey Ceger late of St (wix) now of N. Haven
Elias Shipman of N. Haven } Petition for privilege of making
Pine Denison of do. } Loaf Sugar. 1785.
John Morgan of Hartford } Assembly granted them
the right in New Haven exclusive, for 10 years,
if works are erected before Oct. 1786, but this grant
is not to interfere with grant to Phillips, nor for the
one more hereafter (Backus, &c above).

Perpetual Motion. Harris Ransom of Cheshire in 1786 said in a petition, he had invented perpetual motion to be applied to machinery, &c. Asked for an exclusive right to set up mills on this principle. Nothing done. Seems to have been a prisoner in jail.

Fairs.

May 1785. Newtown by John Chandler petitioned for a Fair - Granted to have a fair twice a year, for the promotion of commerce, Agriculture & manufactures, one 3 week in May and 3 week in October, not over 3 Days each time, when all may buy, sell, exchange or barter, &c.

May 1785 Salisbury asked for & obtained same Privilege of a Fair - to be held in April & Oct. not over 4 days each time.

Window Curtains evidently not in use in some places 1783. - probably very few any where. A woman in Colchester ^{was} suspected of too much intercourse with certain men; one evidence was that "she darkened her windows several times with cloth in the night!" Her doors were fastened & voices heard.

Wire - Snuff. (See Snuff. 4th 1777.)

Assoc. 2.
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Nathaniel Miles had a Wire mill or manufactory at Exeter in the war. 2 men purchased it for a Snuff mill or manufactory but found out 1785 that Assembly had granted exclusive right of making snuff to Wm. Pittkin in 1784 - they remonstrated against the grant to Pittkin, as he had made no new discovery. they reasoned against monopolies & exclusive grants except to original inventors. 1785 Pray for liberty of making snuff. The two men are Elijah Lathrop of Exeter & Tim. O. Donovan from Ireland - & Donovan proposed to carry on also the business of cloth dressing & dyeing in the European manner - This enlisted many in favor of his Snuff petition - and many from Exeter, Buxton, Lebanon, Grotton, &c. petitioned in his favor. Not granted. Pittkin remonstrated - had laid out & must layout about 7000 £ - had hired John Curry to come from Philadelphia to make snuff & prepare buildings - says his mill can make twice as much snuff as is used in Connecticut.

19th After 1774

Change of River at Wethersfield

James Wright of Glastenbury, (late of Wethersfield), and
Lois Wright of Wethersfield say 1785 they say
that their ancestor settled on a peninsula
in Wethersfield in early days, formed by Conn. River
which land has belonged to the family ever since.
When Glastenbury was made a town their land
adjoined the west side of river by a neck of land
fordable, the principal water running on the East
side. In process of time, the river shifted its bed
and their farm became an island; lately the
channel on the East side is wholly filled up and
their farm is joined to Glastenbury land all
the water goes on the west side. Wright has
purchased a house in Glastenbury near his farm -
and prays that his farm called Wrights Island
may be annexed to Glastenbury; it contains about
130 Acres. Nothing done.

m. 11. 291. Pigeons - A petition Oct 1786 says pigeons
have been caught for many years in great numbers
on the Salt Marshes in New Haven & Hamden
- so great quantities caught that they were sold at
6 a dozen commonly - are scarce this year 1786
and sell at 2. a doz - have been driven away by
persons shooting at them, & cannot be caught
before in nets - request prohibition of shooting them
in said towns - many signers - Negative.

Petitioners always understood how to approach
the legislature - that is, most petitioners - in
former days they appealed to the religious
moral sensibilities of the Council House
after 1775, & some before, they professed great zeal
for the cause of America, & great indignation
against Britain; they knew that this was
in unison with the feelings of the Assembly,

Tavernkeeping was a great business during the revolution, especially on the great roads leading to & from the armies — the business decreased much after peace.

Jonas Scott says 1786 he had kept a tavern in Watertown during the war; the conduct of the rougher sort of people whom he had entertained in the war had put his accommodations greatly out of repair; in order to fit his premises to accommodate gentlemen, he had expended hundreds of pounds; yet the officers of the town (Selectmen, on table & grand jury) negatived his nomination as a Taverner Jan. 1786 — as he says, because on a certain occasion, he did not invite them to meet at his house, when by the customary rotation, it belonged to him to provide for them. He avers that he did invite them but was not heard or understood. Prays for a license. Granted.

Scott says that near him is a large store where great leather business is done — but the cheese pears, white pine boards, oars, shingles, &c. are exchanged for goods. The road is a great thoroughfare for Goshen Flours around it, to go to New Haven, &c.

p. 342
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Continental Bills —

Oct. 1780. Genl Court enacted that all contracts made before Sept. 1. 1777 for lawful money, state bills or continental bills, shall be deemed equal to the same nominal sum in silver & gold — that all contracts made between Sept. 1. 1777 & Jan. 18. 1780 understood & expressed to be in the common currency of the state or United States, shall be rated as in the following table, which is agreeable to the scale adopted by Congress — 100 Spanish milled dollars to be equal to the amount of continental bills set down —

1777 Silver bills	1778	1779
Sept 1. 100 = 100	Aug 1. 100 = 348	July 1. 100 = 1486
15 " = 104	15 " = 370	15 " = 1548
Oct 1 " = 109	Sept 1 " = 400	Aug 1 " = 1631
15 " = 115	15 " = 429	15 " = 1709
Nov 1 " = 121	Oct 1 " = 466	Sept 1 " = 1800
15 " = 127	15 " = 500	15 " = 1908
Dec 1 " = 133	Nov 1 " = 545	Oct 1 " = 2032
15 " = 139	15 " = 584	15 " = 2157
1778 Jan 1 " = 146	Dec 1 " = 634	Nov 1 " = 2340
15 " = 152	15 " = 679	15 " = 2433
Feb 1 " = 160	1779 Jan 1 " = 742	Dec 1 " = 2597
15 " = 167	15 " = 796	1780 Jan 1 " = 2741
March 1 " = 175	Feb 1 " = 868	Jan 1 " = 2932
15 " = 186	15 " = 932	15 " = 3115
April 1 " = 203	March 1 " = 1000	Feb 1 " = 3333
15 " = 214	15 " = 1048	15 " = 3533
May 1 " = 230	April 1 " = 1104	March 1 " = 3732
15 " = 245	15 " = 1156	15 " = 4000 —
June 1 " = 265	May 1 " = 1219	This to be ruled in Court
15 " = 281	15 " = 1272	at Law, in Committee
July 1 " = 303	June 1 " = 1344	of Privilege, &c.
15 " = 332	15 " = 1404	

196 Tories. [See page 296]

Joseph Pynchon (so spelled) was of New Haven 1777
1785 he says - "he had conscientiously and
from the scriptures different views from his
countrymen respecting subjection to an
changing government" - was a subject of
jealousy & molestation, & got liberty of C. Court
Oct. 1777 to retire within the British lines
when he took no part in the war either way -
yet his property was confiscated. He now requests
the restoration of his property, & liberty to live under
the blessings of this government.

Assembly granted him £254.4.1. the amount his real
estate sold for, and all other estate not sold
and debts uncollected, to be his.

In 1769. Joseph Pynchon Esq. was a Justice of N. Haven Co.

Many Tories who joined the British and
returned, were young men, & in praying for
relief & favor, made use of this argument that
they were young, & were persuaded by others older,
& more wise, they thought, than themselves, &c.

Charles W. Athorp of New York - his estate was
restored to him May 1785 - that is, what was not
sold, & to be paid 120 £ out of that sold. He professed
to have been always friendly to the United States
was a native of Boston, & settled in New York
before the war.

In 1785. there were many Tories & half-Tories
praying for mercy. - Some were too proud for
that, and removed from N. Y. & Long Island to
Nova Scotia - some took their families and
others went off & left families in Connecticut.

The wives of Tories who remained in Conn. had in some
cases 1/3 of their husbands' estates; in others they
by petition obtained portions of the estate not
sold; sometimes children received a part of
their father's confiscated estate.

John Skinner escorted Governors Brown & Skeene
to New York in Sept or Oct. 1776, to be exchanged.
Charged for himself 11 days @ 8/- here 120 miles @ 3^{ms}
6 Troopers 11 days each, 66 days @ 4/- Their horses 120. at 3^{ms}
Expenses going & coming £12.13.1. - all 40 £ 15.1.
This was by order of Gov. Trumbull.

Gov. Franklin was conveyed from Middletown to
Litchfield. Elijah Hubbard, May 1777, was allowed
25.7.7 for transporting him.

1777 Litchfield Jail was full of Prisoners & Tories
" Hartford Jail " " " " " " " " " " " "

Acts against Tories

14 Dec. 1775 Those in this colony, who supply the ministerial army or navy with provisions, military or naval stores or give intelligence to officers, soldiers or chariners, British or shall enlist or cause others to enlist into said army or navy, or take up arms against this or any of the colonies or pilot vessels of their navy, or in any other way aid or assist them, being convicted before a S. Court, shall forfeit all estate, which shall be seized by Colony; and further be imprisoned not exceeding 3 years, at discretion of the Court.

"If any person by writing or speaking, or by any overt act shall libel and defame any of the resolves of these Resolves of the Honble Congress of the United Colonies or the acts & proceedings of the General Assembly of this colony made, or which shall hereafter be made for the defence or security of the rights & privileges of the same." Those convicted before S. Court to be disarmed, & not to keep any arms, - to be incapable of civil & military office, - & further be punished by fine, imprisonment, or disfranchisement, or find security for peace and good behavior, as said Court shall order and pass a writ of Court.

Provision made as to the manner of doing the above, & as to the persons to perform it, &c.

Those who shall hold or screen themselves under the protection of the ministerial army or navy or have aided or assisted, in their estates to be taken possession of & improved for the use of the Colony (not confiscated.)

Oct 1776 The civil authority, selectmen & committee of inspection in towns shall have power to confine within certain limits, or remove all such persons within their respective towns, as they shall upon due enquiry & examination, judge to be inimical and dangerous to the United States, at the cost of such persons." Governor & Council of safety to order where these to be removed shall be confined, as to their support, where they guarded if necessary & do all proper for their security & good behavior & all expenses at the cost of the individual.

p. 183 Tory merchants.

A large portion of Traders in New York & Boston and many in large places in Connecticut were Tories in the Revolution.

Copper Coinage.

M. 2. 163. m. 11. 153

1785 Oct. There was a complaint of the great scarcity of small coin, and a difficulty of making change - Complaints also that some are making copper coin that is underweight, and endeavoring to pass the same. So say certain petitioners, Samuel Bishop James Hillhouse Jos. Hopkins & John Goodrich, who ask liberty to establish a mint, to be under the inspection of a Com. of the Assembly, for the purpose of coining coppers of good metal of the standard weight of British half pence commonly called "coppers" - 5 percent to be paid to the state - they to have exclusive right for 10 years, & Liberty is granted - to coin not exceeding 10,000 £ - to weight 6 pence, in value of the standard of British half pence - to bear the following impression: - on one side, an anais head, and around it AUCTORI: BONAE: (auctori: bonae:) and on the other side the goddess of liberty with an olive branch in her hands, circumscribed with Inde: et Lib: 1785: (in capitate) for 10 years, - 5 percent to state & - This was the first shape - it was altered some, ovr. goddess was changed to emblem, 10 years changed to during pleasure of the Gen. Assembly & added to this was, not exceeding 5 years - not to be a legal tender for debt.

"The Governor's Independent Volunteer Troop of Horse Grenadiers" was incorporated May 1788 - at Hartford - many petitioned for this, who say they are mostly legally exempted from military duty by having been officers in the war &c. or now holding civil offices - they notice the decay of the military spirit - they wish to have it as their particular duty to attend upon and escort the Governor in times of peace & war, & be exempted from all other kinds of military responsibility - to be 60 rank & file. Granted.

The names of petitioners are

John Caldwell	Galeb Bull Jr	Timothy Burr
John Morgan	Wm. Lawrence	Daniel Godwin
Charles Phelps	Chauncy Goodrich	Samuel Marsh Jr
Oliver Wolcott Jr	Saml Lawrence	Samuel Burr
Peter Colt	Her. Merrill	John Chenevix Jr
Samuel Bull	Wm. Knox	Ashbel Welles Jr
Horakiah Bull	Horatio Wales	Thos. Y. Seymour
Thomas Bull	Samuel Deane	Ephraim Root
Asa Hopkins	Joseph Hart	Saml W. Pomeroy.
Wm. Mosely	Richard Hart	
Reod. Olcott	Richard Goodman	

Fees May 1787

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Ch. Judge Sup. Court of Errors 15/ a day & thus 12/ for actual attendance only
Delegates to Congress 30/ a day for going attending and returning in lieu of Salary & expenses.
Ch. Judge Sup. Court 225 £ a year. rest 200 £ each and dining expenses for the Court
Clerk of the Court 2 1/2 percent on monies received
Sheriffs distributing laws, proclamations &c and attendance in Assembly Election Day, to have 140/ a year
Clerks in public offices 8/ a day, after rising of their Court only, for 6 months, and after that only 6/ a day, while actually engaged.

p. 174

Slaves, &c [Murd. 2. 298c.

1780

A slave of Wm. Nichols of Watertown was in the army 1776. and entered Continental Service 1777 and served 3 years in Col. Wyllys' Regiment - Nichols joined the enemy, and just before he went off, sold this slave (name Joseph Hillen) to Thos. Hickox Jr of W. & gave a bill of sale - Nov 1780, Hickox claimed his wages and himself as a slave. He prayed for relief & to be free. - *Negatived!*

He continued in Continental service till April 1781, when he was dismissed, being unfit for service on account of a broken arm, stiff knees, &c.

1788 Oct. There was a petition from Slaves to be free, badly written by one of them - they complain of hard bondage - say that many of them have fought in the battles of the late war & say they have "no law, right nor justice" in this free country - many of them are deprived of going to the house of God, & have not much more learning than A. B. C. They belong to New Haven city - pray for liberation - gave no signatures. *Nothing done.*

The Quakers of N. E. at a meeting at Providence 9-9-1788, petitioned assembly of Conn. for the abolition of Slave Trade so far as their people were concerned - a good petition.

Quakers in New York & Western part of Conn. also petitioned for same at a meeting in N.Y. 29-9-88

Association of the Clergy of Conn. had also petitioned - (petition not on file)
A bill was passed.

All children of Slaves in Conn. born after March 1. 1784 were to be free at 25 years of age by a law passed in ...

1788 Oct. Dolphin, an African negro was purchased by Benj. Humman Esq. in 1773 (or 61) for 60 £ - is now about 30 - has owned said Humman ever since, prays for freedom with much earnestness - *Nothing was done* - no writing on petitions of this sort - no notice

Samuel Smith of Reading says in a petition Jan. 21. 1778. that he had a slave for life, "his own proper estate", named Ned, worth 80^l, "and being a very zealous friend to the American cause" he turned out and went to Danbury to oppose the British troops when they made an incursion there, and bravely fought till he was killed by the enemy. Smith asks the State to pay for his slave: "looking upon him to be as much and as really his ^{own} property, as though it had been a horse or other valuable article, then & there destroyed by the said troops." Nothing was done.

1783 Jan. Job Bartram of Norwalk had two negroes that ran off to Long Island and he asked for liberty to go over and get them or the avails of them. Granted January 1783

1783 January. Theophilus Morgan asks (among other things) for liberty to go to Long Island and recover two of his negro servants who had run away from him, & bring them back or the avails in money. Assembly gave him liberty to bring back his servants into this state.

1783 Jan. John Smith, who resided in Northampton parish (a refugee) wanted liberty to bring money from N.Y. also several negro servants he has there. Liberty granted to bring the negroes, &c

Simsbury Societies, according to an imperfect and incorrect plan of the town in 1786 — called on the plan 16 miles on west side, 10 miles on East side and N. & S. ends 9 miles on line drawn at nearly right angles with side lines — more than 9 as end line is seen.

1. Old or First Society, on the plan, included the middle part of the South half of the town, having the West Society W. line, timber line E. town line S. A quarter line separating from Turkey Hills N. in pt. and Salmon Brook Parish most of the way N. a straight line — The parish line is 7 or 8 miles long N. & S. and 4 or 5 wide E. & W. — and a piece at north west corner extends north of West Society & South of Salmon Brook, to West line of town — about $2\frac{3}{4}$ E. & W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. & S.
 2. West Society 7 miles long N. & S. on West line, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide, on the plan — perhaps 6 miles E. side. Line is perhaps $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles but not at right angles.
 3. Wintonbury is a strip on E. side of the town — $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. & W. and about 5 miles N. & S. having the River N. end.
 4. Salmon Brook includes all the North West of the town and apparently all the North part, West of the Mountain — apparently 6 miles E. & W. and 6 or more on West side and 3 or more on east side — It is North of West Society (a strip above noted between) & north of the greater part of the Old Society.
 5. Turkey Hills is east of Salmon Brook Society, 3 miles long N. & S. and about 3 miles wide — river is part of South Boundary.
- (Scotland not shown must be between Wintonbury & T. Hills)
- Some of Barkhamstead & of Salmon Brook, 1st Society, and West Society petitioned to be a distinct Society 1786, viz upper part (projecting west) of 1st Society, S. E. corner of Salmon Brook, & upper end of West Society. East side in pt. of Barkhamstead.
- Request not granted
- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1st of Barkhamstead is put down at | For all sect. | 1882.18.6. | but 364.14.6 belongs to Baptists &c |
| 1st of Salmon Brook | " | 9413.0.6 | 1882.12.0. to B. &c |
| 1st of First Society | " | 18300.00 | |
| 1st of West Society | " | 5445.15.6 | 1210.8.6. to B. &c |
- { these 3 parishes &c. to be included in first sum

See 4 leaves forward, p. 211

Cranby was incorporated 1786 Oct. Division line to begin at Windsor river on E. side of Simsbury, & River to the Dickorel cove — then to go straight to the middle of the west bound of Simsbury, north of this line is Cranby. South is Simsbury.

Tornado.

There was a great one through Woodstock Aug. 23. 1786 - entered at N.W. corner and went through the town diagonally about 10 miles to S.E. corner, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. Destroying or damaging every thing in its way - Appraised by 9 men of the Town: -
 Dwelling houses damaged 20; barns & outhouses dest. or dam. 63. Apple trees destroyed 2478 & many other fruit trees - Woodland destroyed & damaged 1000 acres - Fences, Eng. grain, corn, pulse, hay, wool, flax, furniture and lumber destroyed & damaged - £1791. 3. 8. asked for this damage of fences, corn &c. or for the whole - fruit & pasture. They pray for a brief - none granted apparently.

Hail Storm at Canterbury July 2. 1788.

the like, they say, not equalled in the annals of the world - ruinous to the property of many who are reduced to want & distress. Their Eng. grain, Ind. corn, grass & fruit entirely destroyed & fruit trees, pastures, buildings &c. greatly damaged. The town has suffered a total loss of wheat (the rest where the hail did not come) by the German fly, and an unusual blast is on English grain. Pray relief as to Taxes - negatived. Sirelish Buttr, first signer - 19 signers

Brooklyn, Mortlake &c.

A petition from Brooklyn Society to the Town May 1786 - say that there were 15000 acres of land having Canterbury S. and Mortlake and Pompet W. - Assembly added $\frac{1}{2}$ to Canterbury and half to Pompet. In 1732 said lands and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mortlake were made into a Society & called Mortlake Society. In 1750 Assembly vacated the charter of Mortlake & annexed it to Pompet. In 1687 all the privileges of a town were granted to it & it was granted to John Blackwell & company 1713 by Gov. Belcher - 1750 the name of Society was changed to Brooklyn - so Society was $\frac{2}{3}$ in Pompet and $\frac{1}{3}$ in Canterbury - now 1786 said Society has 1157 inhabitants and 164 dwelling houses, and 146 legal voters or freemen. List 1785, 92.98, 15.11 - only 17000 acres of land - made a town May 1786

Hard Times & Insolvents. [p. 116. to 123. / p. 188 to 191]
 Samuel Broom & Jeremiah Platt (of New Haven
 April 1786) say they came from New York to Con-
 necticut or Massachusetts in 1775 or 6. and sent
 out privateers, & were prosperous in business
 - but at burning of Bedford, Mass. & New London
 they lost 12000 £ lamp, & were much reduced.
 wished to go to England to pay old debts after the
 war closed; but first sent to E. for a promise
 in writing from their creditors there, that they should
 not be arrested in E. & were informed it was
 obtained, though not sent. Jer^h Platt went to England
 in Jan'y 1784, & found (they say) the creditors had
 tricked them by adding a condition to their en-
 gagement that it should hold only to Jan. 1. 1784, unless
 one arrived before that time - They had not been in-
 formed of this condition; Platt was forced to give
 them notes for their book debts, with interest
during the war making an addition of 10 per
 cent more than by law would have been allowed
 in America; they threatened to keep Platt in
 duress till he would comply, and he gave notes -
 one he paid - the creditors were pressing them
 for the others; had attached property; and their new
 creditors, alarmed, were doing the same (Platt bought
 goods of no men) - Prey to be free from arrest
 on conditions - none disagreed.

Great injury was suffered by men who received
 continental money on their debts & lost most of it,
 and yet after peace were forced to pay their
 debts to their city creditors in good money; the
 creditors had been inimical to the country, or
 neutral, in many cases, but property not confiscated

James Church of Hartford had been largely
 concerned in Navigation before the revolution -
 suffered heavy losses at sea and elsewhere in the
 war - also by continental money, &c. Not able
 to pay his debts 1787.

Rev. Samuel Ellis, now of Branford, petitioned again -
 1787 still insolvent & perplexed (he was of Eastbury 1786)
 May is in danger of a prison - his 2 brothers have failed -
 assembly allowed him to give up all, except apparel
 household goods, library, and an old riding carriage,
 to trustees - after this he is to be discharged from all
 his debts (an uncommon course)

1787 Large Traders often applied for freedom from
 arrest, being insolvent. One firm, Thos. Mumford
 of Norwich, Danl Rodman & Giles Mumford of N. London,
 had failed - had had, as they say, "unbounded misfortunes"
 at sea & elsewhere - had had an extensive business -
 ask for protection of persons & household furniture - negative.

Hard Times & Insolvents

1787 is known an increased number insolvents.
Some among collectors attach in imprisonment
for debt.

Thos. Gough of Reading 1787, an insolvent, says he
traded largely & sea for years before the war
has met great losses at sea & elsewhere &
cant pay his debts - has been in prison, asks relief.

Elishe Sheldon of Salisbury had been in
Joseph Whiting Partnership in the iron man-
ufacture - bought the furnace at Salisbury
the ore bed, utensils, &c. has to credit their iron
much went to Massachusetts - could not get them
pay - are shut up in their houses May 1787
Why take sue from arrest for a certain time
granted.

Eleazar Lindsey of Braintree was a farmer - had an
elegant house - owned several vessels - was
a stranger to losses, crosses & disappointments
before 1779, he says - house & its contents burnt
April 1779. a ship captured by the enemy
and another cast away - owes £600 - is harried
with attachments, executions &c - has been in jail
more than once - Desires to give up his
estate & be discharged - Negatived.

Some odd cases of ruin from Continental
money & other things:

David Carter of Haverhill, shoemaker, hired
men & made shoes & boots for the army; in
1777, 8 & 9 delivered about 1000 pairs - also
sold his farm, & fattened cattle, & sold all for
the army - took cont. bills for all except some
rawhides for shoes - has a state note for beef
12th, 13th, & 14th which he took for cont. bills, which he
found the state could not get this note - his lands
are admitted by collector, &c. Asks for relief.
1787 none granted.

1787 Peter Cray of Hampton owed 73 persons 731
Had due to him good 51 £ poor 150 £ - had house
and land mortgaged.

Many lands sold for taxes 1787

Nathaniel Waller^{Esq.} of Windham was a trader
before the revolution - after his death in 1783
his wife was harassed with his debts - sold off
his furniture - was obliged to flee to another
colony to escape imprisonment (she was executed
and not aware of his debt, when she accepted).
500 or 600 £ still due from his estate, nothing to pay
it with, Oct 1787 but real estate (if seems credible)
would not take that. She asked to be exempted
from "a dreary jail." Granted. (He had been
much in public business.)

Hard times & Insolvents

Thomas Wooster, son of Gen. David Wooster, was in the service 3 years - owned several vessels or parts of vessels; was interested in 15 vessels which the enemy captured & he lost 4000 £ - his house was rifled, and his furniture destroyed by the enemy July 1779 - lost 1000 £. After peace his creditors seized much of his property - has suffered a long imprisonment both in this & neighboring states - "his life for 4 years past has been a continued scene of distress and misery", and a wife & 6 small children were involved in his misfortunes - still owes about 1000 £ and has but a trifle of property left - wishes to give up his property to assignees, & be discharged from debts, or at least be protected in person & property for 10 years, &c. Upper house negative - Lower house granted. Nothing done.

1787. Benjamin Henshaw of Old Dedham, had lost a son, and his property - asked for protection. (He in the war, was one of the Committee to carry on the Salis bury furnaces)

Daniel Henshaw of Old Dedham & were in hadam 1784 &c. Joseph Henshaw of do. do. - lost a vessel in the W. I. had other cargo in a hurricane and Joseph perished in the vessel - Co. owed small 1512 £ of which 1000 £ to Samuel Henshaw of Nantuxton - has only 700 £ to pay with: wants trustees, freedom from arrest, &c.

1787 Joseph Kellogg of Chatham, lost his property in the war & after by losses in trade, navigation & continental money - owes 1800 £ - has about 900 - wants trustees, protection of person, &c.

Numerous Executions against Collectors in this and preceding years

Rev. Jona. Marsh of New Bedford was 1789 a bankrupt & in jail - asked for protection and it was granted - attributes his losses to various misfortunes - never liberated during this sitting out was to return to prison after it was out, if a bill was not passed in his favor

1788 May. Mr. Clark petitioned again - says he has been settled in the ministry in N. Bedford, 47 years, - their first & only minister - had small salary, much bodily infirmity, sickness in the family - salary for a time paid in depreciated currency - is now in his old age reduced to a distressed situation - creditors have cast him into prison, taking him away from his family, friends & duties of his office - is unable to pay his debts - asks for trustees, &c. & to free from arrest and discharged from all debts - asks for apparel of himself & family & necessary furniture - all granted

Hard times & Insolvencies

1788. Bankrupts are numerous, and many in prison. many who had business all year 1787. & 8! petitioned for protection from arrest in coming & returning to & from court. - granted.

1788 James Filch of Windsor insolvent sold his farm for continental bills & lost them. had been in trade - owed 1075£ had no property except 15£ worth of furniture. He owed Joshua Lathrop 800£. Protection granted.

1788 Wm. Saml. Helms of New Haven, Trader, insolvent by Lonsdale, &c. refers to "the late almost ruinous state of trade" have withdrawn from N. Haven - owe about 4000£ have abt 2000.

1788 Daniel Moss of Stratford, insolvent 1788^{Oct} tells his story - took cont. money for debts - owed men in N.Y. & could not get access to them in time of war - lost on his debts - lost on Salt peter works which he carried on two years - had sickness - and 5,000 600£ early in war, and 120£ to the States - has lost at sea since war - has lost by husbandry cannot pay his debts - has been arrested. &c. Prays for protection - granted.

46, 53, 142 Sources of failure were 3 periods, viz. 1st before the war - 2^d during the war 3^d (after peace). Some met with losses in each of these periods; some in two of them and some in only one.

Joseph Webb of Wethersfield was shut up in his house Oct. 1788, to keep from arrest.

1788 Oct Benj. Seller of New Milford says he was a merchant 1763 & before & after bought goods in N.Y. & sold on credit - received continental bills on his debts - could not pay them to his creditors in N.Y. he in service. Creditors in N.Y. have sued him & stripped him many of his debts insolvent & others eloped cannot pay - owes 1602£ almost all in N.Y. asks for trustees to receive to property, for protection &c. Case continued

James Wadsworth of Hartford in jail since 1787 on a debt of 6£ due to Jos. Lynde of Hartford is reduced to poverty - has taken poor prison oath has a disheveled family dependent on him - has proposed to Lynde to be bound to him in order to pay the debt. L. is inexorable & persists in keeping W. in prison to humiliate him for poverty & misfortune (so says W.) Prays to be free from arrests &c. Nothing done. But few insolvent petitioners relieved in Oct. 1788.

Hard Times & Misadvents

Harris Ransom of Colechester says Oct. 1788 that he has been in Hartford Jail 2 years and 5 months for debt duly due to Solomon Woodford of Farmington - Last taken poor man's oath 1 year & 5 months since & has offered to be bound in service to his creditor - but he, Woodford, is relentless & persists in holding him in close jail till he is almost dead, "through the extremity of cold and the stench of a loathsome prison -" Prays to be assigned in service to said Solomon for so long a time as the assembly judge reasonable, for the debt and cost of confinement, & be released from prison. If nothing done - Many ~~will~~ certify that Ransom had conducted well, did as was not accounted in his demeanour - was industrious &c. He had resided at E. Hartford 5 miles, as well as Colechester. (It was while in prison that Ransom discovered the Perpetual Motion - see back.)

1787 April Ebenezer Gearcey of Lebanon tells his story - began trade in 1777 - towards close of the war he took up in Boston on credit goods to amount of 20,000 £ sterling, which he transported to Connecticut, State of New York & Philadelphia, where they were selling; - at the first news that Gt. Britain was disposed for peace, European goods fell greatly and persons owing Gearcey 7000 £ failed & absconded - his creditors alarmed, attached his goods: they fell still more while in custody of the law, & were sold at vendue at a great loss, & there was a heavy expense for suits. - Creditors gave him a letter of license or extension - he went to England & entered into business as a purchaser & exporter of European Goods to N York and Connecticut; invested in England 12,000 £ which in fact belonged to his American creditors, under firm of Gearcey, Champion & Co - was fortunate till 1786. when his British creditors, alarmed by the failure of so many American merchants, seized all his property while he was in France, & came to France & seized all his property there, goods, bills, & securities to amount of 20,000 £ sterling [does not this include both England & France?] - and sent to N York & Connecticut and seized all his property there, & procured in England a commission of bankruptcy against him, & subjected him to the enormous expenses of such a commission - while his property in justice must yet belong to his American creditors. English Creditors have brought 20 writs of attachment against him here - he desires to surrender his property here to his creditors here so far as it belongs to them - what belongs to firm to go to pay firm debts - & then an exempt portion as yet &c. Negation in 1788.

Israel Stoddard was Collector of Woodbury 10 or 11 years, including the war. He did not keep up the State Treasurer & was committed to Litchfield Jail in 1786. Two of the Selectmen helped him out of jail. The Treasurer issued executions against the Selectmen, and next against the town, for £72.54. 11. 0. Stoddard was so much in arrears, that he seems to have been worth property, and had not collected all the taxes.

p. 160 Imprisonment for debt was abolished, in April 1775, not from principle, but on account of the present situation of public affairs?

p. 160 The law disposing of poor persons in service to pay debts, was repealed May 1775

p. 188. After peace, Imprisonment for debt was restored, & suing was abundant.

p. 188. 1775 to 1783. I think there was no imprisonment for debt, & no petitioning of insolvents.

1782 Oct. Sheriff Williams had in his hands 132 Executions against collectors, on which title had been paid. He was ordered to give them up to the Treasurer. He was allowed £58. 16. 0.

Hard Times among People.

Many towns were sued 1782 to 1787, for deficiency in recruits

" deficiency in provisions and taxes

" Deficiency in paying taxes.

Divorce

1788. April 22d Betty Bliss of Bolton (at her father, Joel White's) petitioned for a Divorce from her husband Rev. John Bliss late pastor at Ellington. She says they were married in 1766. She soon after perceived in him an insatiable appetite for liquor which grew upon him - she cautioned him & received violent abuse in return; about 1773 she discovered in him an attachment to other women - she warned him but he told her it was his duty to be silent & submissive; that he should act his pleasure, and directed her to live with kindness a certain unmarried woman with whom he had been too familiar - she saw much familiarity & adulterous conduct between him & this woman - had no evidence but herself - she lived unhappily but said nothing; wept over her children in despair. His intemperance became public, and he abused her and gave her a bad character to visitors & threatened her life to her - attempted sometimes to shoot her with a gun - at others to stab her with a knife:

1782 June 13. he was separated by a Council from his people at Ellington, so bad had his character become. She still tried to live with him, but received only abuse & insults; he kicked her out of bed in the most violent manner several times, once pursued her with an axe, but she was saved by the interference of a third person. About 1783 she went home to her father & has lived there ever since; her children supported by her father & friends.

He remains still against the divorce - said he had done well for her and wished to live with her, &c.

Divorce granted - She took her apparel, and furniture she carried there, & the education & disposal of her children as guardian; and the wry half of his real estate during life.

Charles Strong, Southbury married Widow Abigail Gunn of W. (She first married Abel Gunn 1756) in 1778. She petitioned for divorce 1788. Not granted.

A better plan than that referred to 4 leaves back - both in 1786

Part of New Hartford belonged to Simsbury W. Society - most of N. H. East of the river - not however the N. H. corner or angle East of the river.

West Society was $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles & 40 rods on S. line (an oblique line) 7 miles on West line - bounded by a mountain on the E separating it from old Society. This Society including that part of New Hartford connected with it seems to be the present Guilford Farmington river crosses S. W. corner, running S.

Old Society had West Society W. and Wintonbury E. most of the way, but at North end had a piece extending West to West line of the Town between West Society & Salmon Brook; and also a piece extending East to East line of the town between Turkey Hills or the river, and Wintonbury. So a part of Old Society extended from E. to W. line of the town. - The River runs N. through this Society

A Society had been proposed but not established, to include the north part of the West Society; the part of old Society N. of West Society; S. W. corner of Salmon Brook; a part of Barkhamstead, and a part of New Hartford, making a piece almost square, but longer N. S. than E. & W.

Turkey Hills - nearly all had the river S. separating it from old Society - about 3 miles wide and 5 N & S - all lines straight but the river on S.

Wintonbury - perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4 or 5.

Salmon Brook line under all N. H. part of the town, and seems almost

Old Society - also - near $\frac{1}{3}$ of Simsbury
West Society, Turkey Hills & Wintonbury $\frac{1}{3}$ Do. & a little more

List 1786 Old Society 10549. 1. 6

West do 5552. 5. 6

Salmon Brook 9714. 15. 6

Turkey Hills 4568. 7. 6

In making 2 towns, S. Brook & T. Hills made Greenby and the rest was Simsbury.

Ratable polls in N. town 115; in S. town 458 - (1786)

Bridge.

Suppage bridge so called was in S. H. part of West Society on the road to Green woods. Simsbury says 1786. they maintain 3 bridges on Windsor Ferry River, which cost about 180£ each, & are frequently carried away by ice. (Similar Suppage bridge) 8 bridges on Salmon Brook, cost 30 to 80£ ea. & often carried off and others on other streams. - say Suppage bridge is of but little use to Simsbury being on West bounds - since 1767, have built 3 bridges here, each cost 100£ - carried away by ice - now one is required that will cost 120£ - may relieve from being so taxed for benefit of others (New Hartford & others petitioned for this bridge).

Assembly ordered Simsbury to rebuild the bridge, or a committee to do it at their expense. May 1786.

Suppage bridge in 2. or 3 petitions in 1786 is said to be "on the great road from Hartford & other towns ^{to} Hartsfield!" now?

Trainings in 1774 & 5.

Genl Oulton in Oct. 1774. ordered or requested the militia companies to train 12 half-days, to be better prepared for the coming contest (if it should come). They were to receive pay at the rate of 6 pence a half day for 12 half days - all except commissioned officers, and those who attended General Training for a day to have a shilling. Most of the soldiers in the state trained 12 half-days, some only 10. 9. 6. &c. & each company sent in its bill to the Legislature in May, June, July, &c. 1775.

These expenses amounted for each company to 10£, 13£, 15£, 17£, 20£, 22£, 25£, 28£, 30£, & some over 40£ - the companies averaged as much as 19£ perhaps 20£, and the expense to the Colony must have been over 4,000£ good money, certainly over 5000£.

This was almost the first expense for the War.

Then Trainings to Nov. 18. 1775 had cost £5152.14.0 including the General Training. - about 17,000 dollars - of course about 16. or 17,000 soldiers. Comm. Officers had no pay.

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Lexington Alarm

The second source of heavy expense was the "Lexington Alarm", a day or two after the battle of Lexington, which was April 19. 1775. Companies of militia marched ^{from} almost all parts of the State except Fairfield County & partly Litchfield Co. & some other towns. Many went on to Cambridge, Woburn, &c. others stopped at various places this side of Boston, & some did not cross Connecticut river. Every town on the east side of the river turned out, & those on the river, & some towns farther west. The towns or individuals furnished their provision, &c. and every thing was paid for.

{ men turned out from 149 towns. Two towns, Greenwich & Stamford, sent to N. York, & Fairfield went to N. York. There only one from Fairfield Co. viz 3. Expense of 149 towns & 4500 men was 7824.6.6: increased to 8107.19.3.

The bills of the various Companies varied much. Some had twice as many men as others; some were gone twice as long as others, &c. Some Companies very small. Hartford 1 Co 67.16.0. Stafford 57.3.0. E Windsor 57.16.10. Windham 26.18.3; 107.8.3; 88.13.4; 172.12.0; 4 Cos. Woodstock for 4 Cos. Killingworth 65.19.11. Preston 102£. Lebanon 218£. Somers 15£. Mansfield all Cos. 221.8.0. Willington 57£. E. Hartford 82.12.2. E Windsor 64.8.9. Derby 1 Co 13.4.0; Coventry 2 in 202£. Enfield 187£. Clinton 2 Co 155.7.9. Lyme 1 Co 185£. Voluntown 141. Killingly 133 + 93£. Pomfret 1 Co 201£. Union 40£. Bolton 116£. Guilford 1 Co 25£. Wethersfield 1 Co 156£. Grafton 28£. E. Haddam 239. New London 257. Haddam Lebanon 2 Co 339£. & so on. A great bill of expense - probably over 10,000 dollars - good money. Guilford 119£. Durham 82.9.5. Canterbury, Suffield, Windsor, Stafford, Plainfield, Norwich, Saybrook, Colchester, Stonington, Samsbury.

Lexington Alarm continued

Capt. Benedict Arnold marched with a
Company from New Haven to Boston
(Cambridge meant) - allowed 238.1.11

Plains 138 £ to Boston Norfolk 30.0.8 not to B.
Tolland 150 £ to Cambridge Fairfield to N.Y. & Boston
Wallingford towards Boston 42.14.7. another 72

Some men from New Haven, Barkhamstead, Haddam
marched under Capt. Seth Smith - did not go
through - bill 57 £. Turn & Norfolk only ones from Haddam.

Capt. Peter Parry 118.7.5. Stamford 10.52.15.1

The expenses of Lexington alarm charged 8142.16.9
on the book of war expenses - over 80 castans.
49 guns turned out more or less men in this
alarm - 3 of them to N.Y. & 1 of the 3 (King's) to N.Y.

The enlisted soldiers stationed about Boston
were furnished with many things by the Town
who were paid for the same. 1775.

Lexington Alarm. Many rode; others had waggons,
or baggage & horses. All horses rode about 2 miles
and 9 of a day per stage. Waggons 3d a mile. 2 or 3 pl.
companies of horse turned out. - Some cos. reached Cambridge
others did not go so far. Part of some cos. " " &
other part not. Those that reached & camp remained
from 1 or 2 to 18 or 20 or 30 days - no regularity
all seem to have returned when it suited them. Some
remaining 140 days or more.
Of those that never came back through from N.Y. Haven, Norfolk,
Suffield, Windsor, Killingworth, Guilford, Haddam, Wallingford, & others.

The Rifle men who came from Virginia
Pennsylvania, &c. made heavy bills at public
houses all through Connecticut, in summer
of 1775, and Gov. paid the bills 300 £ or more.
They were, some of them, abusive & lawless - ill us.
John Collyer of Hartford was allowed 8.13.5 for
keeping "the very worst company of riflemen
that passed through this colony". Then words
in a bill allowed by Gen. Court intimate
a good deal as to the conduct of the riflemen &
Captains - Lambey, Morgan, Stephenson, Price
Hendrick, Miller, London, Nagel, Ross
and others are mentioned.

Expenses to Nov. 18. 1775 (not all in) were £ 297.9.0
In 1776, expenses had amounted 463 £.

Powder whenever removed was under a guard
p. 309. A quantity was escorted from Philadelphia to
Cambridge 1775. - Wm Collyer & 5 more men
guarded some powder waggons from Philadelphia to
Connecticut (to camp, it is stated) in 1775 (or 6) and had
for service and expenses £ 26.1.4 - John Sheldon found
3 more guarded & watched 2 powder waggons from
Hartford to Cambridge - had for service & expenses 14.17.6.
- perhaps the same that Collyer &c guarded from Phila.

200
p. 216.
Albarnet-New York, after Lexington Battle, April
April 1775. A company from Greenwich marched for
relief of New York in an alarm. - pay 53.14.6
A company is said to have marched from
Fairfield "for the relief of Boston & New York"
"in the late alarm" - pay 174.8.2. ^{Fairfield troops}
^{on moving first towards Boston & returning - next to N. York.}
1776 Stamford had pay for a New York alarm in 1775 -
* Men marched to New York from 3 Towns, Greenwich 15.17.0
Stamford, Fairfield & - no more
Troops to New York 1775.

Col. Waterbury's Regiment was about New York in
July & Aug. 1775 - 17 Companies from N. Haven and
Fairfield Counties are said to have marched for
New York in "spring" of 1775 - Then Cos. 75 men
each or 1275 men had 2 meals each at Norwalk
called in spring, but apparently in June 1775. - They
stopped at Greenwich - thence to N York - marched
to the north about Sept.
The Regiment under Wooster was at Stratford June 2.
Norwalk, June 3. Greenwich or Rye June 5, 1775. (or 6)
About 1500 or 1600 men are said to have had meals at
Norwalk on march to N York. Feb. 1776. (Some error)

Post-master - Charles C. Chandler called postmaster
p. 306. of the colony May 1775 - had money to pay post riders.
p. 167. He was at Woodstock.

Expresses or Post riders - Elijah Bennet was a
post rider between Ticouderoga, Crown Point, &c
and Lebanon 1775 -

John Avery was an express post rider from Lebanon
to Philadelphia July 4, 1775.

Express to New York cost - 92/8 - 1775

Elijah Bennet above was post rider from Ticouderoga
to Cambridge Dec 1775. Continental P.R. in 1776

Thomas Judd rode express for Gov. Trumbull 1775 from
Canada.

Gen. Washington & his baggage were transported by
Connecticut - some of the way. 1775

The Ticouderoga Prisoners, cost much 1775.

Some persons brought from Skeenesboro were
removed to Montreal. - 50 £ paid for this June 1775

Among Ticouderoga Prisoners was Capt. Delaplace &
family. John Haynes Lord boarded them and
some others. - The Ti. prisoners seem to have cost
500 or 600 £ in 1775. There were other prisoners here.

1776. Heavy expenses for prisoners.

Continental bills were brought from Philadelphia in
large quantities - £ 3. given for bringing "a quantity"
in 1775.

* The New York Alarm above seems in consequence of
Lexington Battle. The soldiers went "to protect" New York.
1 Co from Stamford 34 in all gone 3 days.
1 " " Fairfield 46 " " " 16 "
1 " " Greenwich 59 " " " 16 "

Troops - p. 362, 366

1775. Oct. Troops were marching northward to join Gen. Schuyler under Gen. Wooster, &c.

1775 Oct. There were Troops at Stonington, Lyme, New London, and New Haven - 4 places, from Sept. 20. to Oct 20. & Oct 20. to Dec. & further on.

1776 ^{July 8} ~~Nov~~ John Millis &c. had been stationed at Blackrock ^{say roll No. 813}

1777 Jan. A company to be stationed at the ⁱⁿ Fairfield Battery in Fairfield, or for Battery Point in Ft.

1777 Jan. Lt. Eben Coe &c. were stationed at Stratford

1777. There were men at Black Rock.

Nov 1776. Stratford first had 20 men granted (O. S. Simon) ^{on petition} under Lt. Eben Coe & 2 Sgts. & 2 Corporals. 25 men all.

1775 (Col. Burrall's Regiment marched to Albany, &c.

1776 Jan. 26. A Regiment was raising for Canada to relieve Continental army in Canada - under Col. Charles Burrall, Lt. Col. Edward Mott, and Major Nathaniel Buel of Salisbury. To serve a year. Mott in Litchfield Co. - Mott belonging Edw. Warren's regiment - resigned & Lt. Buel was made Lt. Col. Jan 3. noted again.

Sick & Soldiers - Bills for them began to be numerous, Jan. Feb. March, April, &c. 1776 Especially among those at the north or who had been north.

Great bills for sickness & for losses of arms & clothing &c. were presented in early part of 1777. Long Island & Canada soldiers lost much. most of losses were on E. I. & in Can.

Losses of Soldiers, viz. their arms, clothing; & by sickness - their applications numerous 1776 and 1777 - they lost much in the retreat from Long Island and New York; and in the northern retreat.

Carriage at Hartford May 1781 - for loaded team over & back empty 12.00. for soldiers &c. and in flood time 8d.

Indians. In winter of 1775-6, Some Caynawaga Indian chiefs were sent down by Gen. Schuyler - carried to Hartford & Lebanon with some, & sent in sleighs, and on to Goul Washington at Cambridge.

May 28. Some Oneida Chiefs were escorted from Hartford to Peekskill before this date - charge made by Capt. John Wadsworth, 141. 7. 11.

1776 Feb. 2, 3. Bushnell's Machine noticed by Council.

216 Forces for New York. 1776, 1777. [see p. 362. 214

Letter passed June 1776. Connecticut was raising men
first passed July 1776 for New York.

Aug. 13. } Large number ordered for New York.
and other } whole regiments ordered to march.
Ports }

Some only marched towards New York.

Sept 10. 9 Regiments now ordered towards New York

Oct. 24. May. Elisha Sheldon's light-horse were now
ordered to march into York State.

Nov. Connecticut was raising men to go to New York State
to join the Continental army - 46 battalions.

Same continued through 4 December 1776.

Col. Enos's Battalion was one; (Capt. Th. Cook; (Capt. S. Whiting; (Capt. John. Ely

They were paying these battalions in April 1777

The troops in Aug. & Sept. are said to have "served in Gen. Washington's army"

[1777] Jan. Men were raising all the month - also in Feby
March, April, May. These seem to be
Continentalists. 10th additional bounty offered.
Win Judd, a Major.

[1777 June 12] battalions were raising for defence of the state

1777 April 1. They were detaching militia to serve in the
state of New York - Peekskill apparently - Some had
been and returned.

Col. Thos. Cook of Wallingford, charged for sending orders to the officers of his Regiment as follows:— & other services

1777. March. There was draft of men for Peekskill.

Orders for filling Continental Companies

April. Orders when enemy landed at Compo - they marched

May 7. Draft of men for New Haven

July 6 Orders to be in readiness.

July 19. Orders to March to Fairfield - Enemy in Sound.

Aug 7, 75 men drafted for Peck's kill / July 20. all stopped

" March 50 - " " 00 -

Oct 1777. Capt Jona Bull's Co of Guards were ordered to
Peekskill - also Col. Newbury's Regiment - was
under marching orders for Peekskill Oct. 7.

under marching orders for Peekskill Oct. 7.

Some troops were on the march westward Oct 16.

Mr O. Ellsworth went out to Fishkill and paid

6 Colonels. 2 Lt. Col. Maj. & Capt. at Fishkill Oct 16 & 17.

1777. I took receipts

2518 土

Nov. 29. 1777. Troops were marching westward.

Jan. 1776. Some men marched to New York - were called 2-
months men. (were called 1. 1st and 2d of Oct. 1776 & 3d of Nov. 1776.)

There was an expedition of Volunteers to New York in

Jan. & Feb 1776. Seem to have remained till Col
Waterbury's Regiment arrived. Doct. Amos Hull was
volunteer Surgeon. Was it Wood's Regt? Was there any bandy
the 2 Regiments? See next lot - bottom one.

Danbury Alarm, April 1777.

50 or 60 Companies + some regiments were out in part. The bill of expense seems to have been about 10,000 £.

1777 June. Called "Danbury Expedition" & "Danbury Alarm".

Cot. Ephraim Sheldon's payroll for his Regt. was 55 £.

1778 April. Danbury Alarm. Expenses sent.

Massachusetts Sick Soldiers. Many were taken sick in passing through Connecticut to & from the army or came into the state sick. The bills for taking care of them in 1777 & first half of 1778 were 1503 £. At Newtown, Hartford, Bolton, Windham, Enfield, Durham, Lebanon, Guilford, Sharon, Ellington, Waterbury, Wallingford, Andover, Milford, Bolton, Coventry, Norwich, Andover, Stratford, Haminton, Lyme, Killingly, Kent, Wethersfield, Farmington, Bridgefield, New Haven, Voluntown, Glastonbury, Fairfield, Norwalk, Branford, Southington, Hadley, Glastonbury, Colchester, Billington, & Colchester.

Heaviest bill at Stratford - perhaps 760 £. & New Haven next. and next was town in the quiet road country, Ham, &c. The sum of expense is put down in specie value - bill of expense called the same till Sept 1, 1774. Then the depreciation is according to Congress act. 956 £ before Sept 1, 1777 - after that 600 £ nominal to Sept 1778, is 397 £ specie. Little after the 78.

Three Years Men - 1777 - rolls of those enlisted were about part for 3 years, some for during war, and a few for 8 months. Last had no bounty. Others had a bounty of 20. each, and 8 £ a week for subsistence for 1 or 2 to 12 or 15 weeks before they joined their regiments. They were raising these men early part of 1777 and after.

Forces to N. York - continued.

Cot. G. Selleck Silliman went with a Regiment to N York - were drafted March 23, 1776 (perhaps Gen. Washington's 2^d Requisition) 900 men called for in his Regt. - only 720 went. others were not drafted, or refused to march. it was a tory Region. A Co in Newtown did not send a man. Their Capt. Hill "lives in the midst of a nest of tories" Silliman says, & is not without suspicion himself. Fairfield Attorney offered to prosecute.

Forces to New York continued.

Regiments had marched to New York "on the first and second Requisitions of Gen Washington". They had returned and pay rolls were called for May 1776 & Commisaries acct.

May 1776. 3 Regiments raised - 8, 8, & 9 companies

1 Regiment for the coast (London, N. Haven &c. See Dr. Ward. under Boston.)

Sept 1776 Maj. Eber Backus with 24 officers & 204 privates (cavalry) and 228 horses went into State of New York on garrison 2 months - Officers 6 £ mo. privates 50 pmo. horses 8 day, all 1992 £. [After this he went to Providence. see next leaf.]

218 Guard).

Many things were guarded at times during the war for fear of the Tories, &c. Powder magazines, provisions, prisoners, jails with Tories or British in them, &c.

Feb 1778. 1 Saltpetre & 203 sergeants & 30 privates were ordered to be raised to guard the Treasury & War Office Secretary and Navy Office; sent men to have half pay & except from other military duty till June 1. next unless sooner discharged.

Continental Stores at Lebanon were guarded till Feb 22. 8. 6.

1777 Yard built round Hartford Jail before June 14 - it cost 77. 9. 1 (see below.)

1777 Jan. to March 1778, then was a guard for only 100 barrels powder, 239 nights at 6p. a night one man and 8 bad of wood at 20p. used by him. Jeremiah Repley's acct. War it - Woodham?

1777 May & June. 58 men guarded the Continental Stores at Woodbury - 35 days (after the Danbury affair)

1777. Hartford jail was guarded.

1776 John Chenevix picketed in Hartford Jail in 1776. His bill for this Nov. 1776 was 154. 18. 1/2 1/2 bill paid 1777. (See above.)

1779 Nov 2. to March 2. 1780. Litchfield Jail guarded by 13 or 14 men 4 mo. under Supt Samuel Woodpuff. Pay 24£ mo. & billington 30£ mo. Wood 6p. load. (candles 20p. lb. Oil 3473. 10. 11

1779. Sept 3 to Nov. 2 (before the above) 14 men. 24£ & 30£ as above. Wood 9p. lb. Candles 12p. lb. - all 1560. 6. 0.

Another bill after both of above 147£ men had 60p. day.

1780. March 7 to May 7. 14 men. Wages 40p. mo. subsistence 30p. mo. wood 4p. 6p. lb. Candles 12p. lb. - all 1560. 6. 0.

1781. Feb. Litchfield Jail guarded 1 week. cost 6. 10. 7.

There were troops sent Northward 1776.

Forces sent towards Albany 1777.

Aug. 24. 1777. 2 Regiments ordered to N. Department.

Sept 12 1777. Col. Lattinens Bettsheim was on the march to the North - also Col. Cooks Regiment.

1781 March 21. Gov. Trumbull apprehended tumults about Hartford jail on that day [what was doing that day?] and ordered 30 men for that day. 16 attended under Capt. E. Kent. Barnard. He had 5/4 for the day & 8d for food; Soldier, 1/4 day and 8d for food.

(troops to Providence & R. Island)

Dec 1776. 5th Regiment of militia marched to Providence, and others.
Maj. Thos. Brown's Roll or bill — 933£
Col. Dennison's Regiment. do — 848£
Others.

Dec 1776 Maj. Eben Backus, on an alarm at Providence marched with 14 officers & 136 privates (cavalry) and 150 horses to R. — gone 10 days. Officers had 4/ day. Privates 2/ day & horses 60 miles @ 15/ each. — all 276£. 0 0

1777 March 24. Men now detached for R. Island, noticed
1777 March. Men detached to R. I. or Providence

1776 Dec. Col. John Ely of N. London was ordered on 17. 7. 76, marched his Regiment to Providence, & Gov. Pennil to send others to make up the quota of Con. See below. It was Jan. 1777 —

1777 March 5. He was ordered back to N. London with 4 Companies

1778 Jan. 9 Men were ordered to Providence
" March. a Company marched from E. Windsor to Providence.

Convention

Dec 1776. There was a Convention of the N. E. States at Providence, about an army for their defence against the British at New York.
Connecticut was to furnish a quota 1092 men — See above.
[Other Conventions, at Providence for other objects]

Men raised in Connecticut — to go out of the State
1775 — 8 Regiments — or 80 Companies
6 Reg. ordered in April, and 2 in July.
53 companies went to Boston }
27 do " Northward }.

Men to Boston (after those of Spring & Summer 1775)

Jan 1776. By order of Gov. 3 Regiments were raised and marched to Boston, & continued till April 1. 1776.
Pay Roll }
J.D. 1027 } Called 2 months men — The 3 Colonels were Jas. Wadsworth
E.W. 83£ } Erastus Wolcott, John Douglass. (Some marched to New York
J.W. 886 } same time) ~~perfectly fresh & fit for duty~~ were raising Feb. 1.

May 1776 Col. Andrew Ward's Regiment was raised for Boston — but sent to New York — raised for a year — were in Buck's Co Pennsylvania in Dec. 1776

Men to New York

Feb 1. 1776 Gen Lee's expedition to New York noticed by Council. Men raised to aid him. Some orders Jan 22. 2 Regiments sent to Lee's aid; under Col. Waterbury & Col. Ward } Feb 12 (Col Ward's Regiment) had been to N. York & returned. Ordered to return back to N. Y. under Col. Both Regiments were at N. Y. March 22. They were called 2 months men — then first Requisition of Gen W. I suppose.

Connecticut Taxes. before the war. Emissions of bills, &c.

1770 May.

Emission 10,000 £ in bills ordered - bills from 2/6 to 40s.
bearing interest of 2 1/2 per cent. payable May 16. 1772.
Paid first day of this session. Committee, &c.
For redemption of them - a tax of 2 on the £ on list of 1770, payable
payable Dec 31. 1771.

1771 Oct.

Emission of 12000 £ in bills of public credit, payable on
10th Oct. 1773, dated the day of this session. Dated Aug 72.
For redemption - a tax of 1 £ on list of 1771 - and a tax of
1d £. on list of 1772 - payable Dec 31. 1772.
12 Sept 30 1773

1772

No Emission ordered.
No tax granted this year - apparent.

1773 May.

Emission of 12000 £ in bills ordered - to be dated
June 1. 1773, and made payable June 1. 1775.
Redemption - by a tax of 1 Part on list of 1772, payable
Dec 1. 1774, and a tax of 1 Part on list of 1773, payable
June 1. 1775 - Committee to procure sign bills.

1774 Oct

Emission of 15000 £ ordered - payable June 1. 1777
dated Jan 2 1775.
To be redeemed by a tax of 1 Part on list of 1774, and a tax of
1 Part on list of 1775 - self payable Dec 31. 1775. 1st tax
half Dec 31. 1776 2nd tax

The Expenses of Connecticut for 5 years
May 1770 including the year before to May 1774. were
about 113,364 £ or 22673 £ a year, including
the school money, a balance on Taxes, &c.
or deducting the bills issued, & taking only the taxes
and small receipts, the annual expense was only
16000 £ - something to come from this for a balance, &c.
Probably 8000 £ is high enough for actual expenses,
and too high - perhaps 7,000 £ is enough, not including
the school expense.

The amount paid for orders, Debentures of Assembly and
Supreme Court, bills of exchange, &c. do not amount to
7000 £ a year for 5 years. 1769 1770. 71. 72. 73. 74, and
including Schools do not come 12,000 £ a year.

The above 22673 £ a year is much of it nominal. Much
of the taxes in that account was outstanding - over 7000 £
were abated from the old taxes, &c. much of the 16,000.
above is nominal.

Mr Lawrence was chosen Treasurer January 1769.

Connecticut Taxes. Under Treasurer Lawrence. Emissions of Paper Money, &c

Valuation	Tax	Dec 31. 1770	£	s.	d.
1769 £ 176,167.8.2½	Tax of 2 on £	Dec 31. 1770	14,680.4.9½		
1770 £ 176,759.13.0	Tax of 2 on £	Dec 31. 1771	14,725.9.11½		
1771 1795.387.6.7	Tax of 2 on £	Dec 31. 1772	7,480.15.7		
1772 1815.738.13.10½	Tax of 2 on £	Dec 31. 1773	7,565.13.2½		
1772 on same list	Tax of 1 on £	Dec 31. 1774	5,651.13.2½		
1773 1829.963.8.10	Tax of 1 on £	Dec 31. 1775	7,624.13.11½		
1774. on next leaf					

The preceding 5 Taxes were granted, to redeem the public bills of credit issued & ordered, in 1770, 1771 and 1773. See opposite page. The taxes ordered Act 1774 for emission then ordered will be found on a next leaf. There was a tax of 2 on the £ paid in in 1770, or early part of 1771, amounting to 14,680.4.9½ which must have been added some time before, perhaps 1761.

1282 The Treasury.

In the settlement with auditors May 15. 1770, the account was as follows:—

Treasurer's Debt	Treasurer's credit
Due on taxes to H. S. Audley, Tr. 424.8.1	Paid orders, bills, & exchange
" " " to J. A. Abbott, Tr. 453.6.7.10½	School money (4457½)
Chc? money of do " 696.15.10½	Debitments of 22 small bills
+ 46490.11.9½	Sup. Court; abatement bills,
	bills burnt (3780£)
	all these — 22095.7.7
	Due to Colony 24395.4.2½
	£ 46490.11.9½

Plus if the old taxes not paid had been said for & executions issued. Interest on them not included in Treasurer's account.

Settlement May 16. 1771

Balance above	Pay ments, School money
Tax granted 24,395.4.2½	5528£, interest on excise
(Sends, imports, &c. 14,680.4.9½	Deb. of A. S. C. Sup. Court
1291.18.8	bills, rec'd & burnt 8795½
40,367.7.8½	bills of exchange 3/33
	all — 26418.6.6½
	Due to Colony — 13949.1.1½
	(not inc. interest)
	£ 1,036.77.8½

Settlement May 21. 1772.

Old balance	Orders, deb. of A. S. C. Schools
Emission May 10. 1770 — 10,000.0.0	4150
Rate 1771 — 14,725.9.11½	Abatement bills, received
Small matters — 1,212.19.14½	burnt 9240 all 22,465.7.1½
34,887.11.0½	balance — 17,469.3.10½
	£ 39,887.11.0½

Settlement May 20. 1773.

Old balance	order. Deb. Taxes, Schools
Emission ord. Oct 71. 12,000.0.0	4002
Tax paid 1772 7,480.15.7½	abatement bills, received and
Small matters 1,194.8.8½	burnt 9272
38,444.8.2.0	all — 22,206.6.3½
	balance — 17,238.1.10½
	38,444.8.2

May 19. 1774

Balance	Order, abatement, Schools, &c
Rate 1773 17,238.1.10½	4204½ abatement
Emission June 1773. 12,000.0.0	bills of exchange, bills burnt 9188.
Small matters 1246.6.5	all — 22,200.6.3½
38,050.1.6	Balance 16,819.15.7
	£ 38,050.1.6

Emissions of money 1775 & after. or Bill, & Credit
p. 233.

-5

Emission dated Jan. 2. 1775 } 15.000.
ordered Oct 1774 on back

Emission of 50.000 £. ordered April session 1775, to be
dated May 10. 1775 & payable May 10. 1777. Committee
of 7 to redeem them, sign them, &c. & interest.
To Redeem them - Tax of 7^d ordered on list of Oct 1775, payable
May 10. 1777, in the bills of this colony or lawful money.

Emission of 50.000 £ in bills ordered May 1775, to be
dated June 1. 1775 & payable June 1. 1778. Committee of 7 to
redeem them - a tax of 7^d on £ ordered on list of 1776
payable June 1. 1778, in bills of this colony or lawful money.

Emission of 50,000 £ in bills ordered July 1775. to be dated
July 1. 1775, payable Dec 31. 1779. no interest. Committee of 7
to redeem them, a tax of 7^d on £ ordered, on list of 1777
payable Dec. 31. 1779, in bills or lawful money.

60000 £ issued June 7. 1776 ^{to be redeemed by tax 1780 Dec 31. on list of 1778}
50,000 £ ^{June 19. 1776 to be do " 1781 Dec 31. " " 1779}

Gen. Philip Schuyler had for public use on
1775, July 7. of Connecticut Treasury 15,000 £. & bills
ordered by the assembly - Edward Livingston conveyed
to Albany. Congress had directed it.

Leon. had in return £ 14303 in Continental bills
4 men who exerted Livingston & the money to Albany were
paid 14.10.1. £ 60,000 and 50,000

Two Emissions of bills of public credit of the State
in 1776 (or 1777) and money was borrowed, and
Treasury or Treasurer's Notes given, & Treasurer's
Notes given as bounty to soldiers.

P.S. In 1777, £ 5250 in small bills, no charge, was issued.
Money borrowed in 1778. & 1779

Later or New Emission. (only 3 emissions & one re-issue,
noted. Perhaps more reissues.)

Emission of 40,000 bills March 1780.
p. 356. 357.

Emission of 50.000 £ ordered May 1780 - to be dated June 1. 80
with interest at 5 percent - redeemable in specie March 1. 1784
To redeem them a tax of 7^d granted on list of 1782, to be paid
by Jan. 1. 1784, in gold & silver

Emission of 100.000 £ ordered May 1780 - dated July 1. 1780
at 5 per cent interest, in lieu of emission granted by
Congress.

To Redeem - Tax of 4^d on list of 79, & tax of 6^d on list of 79, - first
payable Aug 1. 1780; the latter payable Jan. 1. 1781 in bills
of public credit of this state issued since Feb 28 last, or
in bills to be emitted according to act of Congress

Oct 1780. 33000 £ of July emission may be re-issued.

Tax of 5d on £ to redeem - list of 80. payable Oct 1. 1781 in said bills
or silver & gold.

Taxes &c 1775 & after.

Valuation or list	Payable
1774. £1912.57.15.10	Tax of £ Dec 31. 1775. 7969.9.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ granted Oct. 1774 5.3.8 7974.12.11$\frac{1}{2}$
1775-£19612.835.5.9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tax of £ Dec 31. 1776 8178.9.7 $\frac{1}{4}$ granted Oct. 1774.
On list of 1775.	Tax of 4. Mar. 10. 1777 } 32713.18.4. granted Dec 1776
on list of 1775	Tax of 7. May 10. 1777 } 57240.7.1 granted April 1775.
1776. 1855.175.12.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tax of 1/ont. Nov. 1777 } 92758.15.7 granted Aug. 1777.
On list of 1776	Tax of 1/ont. Dec 29. 1777 } 92758.15.7 granted May 1777.
1777-1921.625.0.9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tax of 1/ont. April 1. 1778 } 96081.5.0 granted Oct. 1777
On list of 1777	Tax of 1/ont. June 1. 1778 } 96081.5.0 granted Feb. 1778
on list of 1776	Tax of 7/ont. June 1. 1778 } 54.100.5.0 granted March 1775
on list of 1777	Tax of 1/ont. Sept. 1. 1778 } 96081.5.0 granted May 1778
On list of 1777	Tax of 1/ont. Nov. 1. 1778 } 96081.5.0 granted Dec. 1778
On list of 1777	Tax of 2/ont. Feb. 1. 1779 } 192162.10.0 granted Feb. 1778
on list of 1777	Tax of 1/ont. April 1. 1779 } 96081.5.0 granted Jan. 1779
1778. 1916.071.19.6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tax of 2/ont. April 1. 1779 } 191.607.4.0 granted Jan. 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 3/ont. Dec 20. 1779 } 287.410.16.0 granted Dec. 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 2/ont. Dec. 1779 } 191.607.4.0 granted Jan. 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 1/ont. June 15. 1779 } 191.607.4.0 granted April 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 1/4. ont. Aug. 1. 1779 } 383.214.8.0 granted May 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 5/ont. Nov. 1. 1779 } 479.018.0.0 granted May 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 10/ont. Dec 20. 1779 } 958.036.0.0 granted May 1779.
on list of 1778	Tax of 6/ont. Jan 20. 1780 } 574.84.12.0 granted Aug. 1779
on list of 1778	Tax of 12/ont. April 1. 1780 } 1.149.643.4.0 granted Jan. 1780.
on list of 1778.	Tax 12/ont. June 1. 1780 } 1.149.643.4.0 granted Jan. 1780

274 Taxes after 1775.

In February 1778, and for some years after, ordering the war, there was a provision in every tax act (or nearly every one) that the towns might abate the most needy & necessitous persons their taxes in whole or in part, to the amount of $\frac{1}{20}$ of the whole tax on the town. So only $\frac{19}{20}$ of the tax was paid to the state.

1777 Congress recommended to Connecticut to raise \$600,000 dollars for the war, that year.

In Feb 1778, the Assembly granted the 1st tax payable June 1. 78 and the 1st tax payable Nov. 1. 1778 to comply with the requisition of Congress. They exceeded the sum asked for. The taxes of 1st Sept. 1. 1778; of 2nd Feb. 1. 1779; of 1st April 1. 1779 and of 2nd April 1. 1779 were for state expenses or support of Government.

Taxes of 3rd May 20. 1779. & of 2nd Dec. 1. 1779. were granted to comply with the states quota of 15 millions of dollars asked for by Congress. - probably the full amount.

The tax of 2nd June 15. 1779 was for state purposes - The tax of 4th Aug. 1. 1779 was for state expenses.

The tax of 5th Nov. 1. 1779; of 10th Dec. 20. 1779 were to pay states quota of 45 millions dollars.

The tax of 6th Jan. 1. 1780 was to pay expenses of Government.

The tax of 12th April 1. 1780. was to pay warrants drawn by the President of Congress; & tax of 12th June 1. 1780. the same.

Abatement of $\frac{1}{20}$ of all the above taxes, on indigent persons, and on the following.

1st tax of 12th July 1. 1780; of 12th Sept. 1. 1780; & 12th Nov. 1. 1780 were to sink Continental debt; that is, to call in continental bills, or to sink states quota of Cont. debt.

The tax of 2nd Oct. 1. 1780; of 4th Aug. 1. 1780; of 6th Jan. 1. 1781 to call in state bills emitted in 1780. &c. Said bills received 8 p. 100.

The 2nd tax laid May 1780 was to pay interest to officers & soldiers of the Connecticut Line - in hard money or an equivalent - payable March 1. 1781.

The tax of 1st laid Nov 1780. was to pay interest ^{in hard money} on money borrowed.

The tax of 2nd laid Feb 1781 was to pay officers & soldiers of the Conn. Line for the past year. - gold & silver

The tax of 2nd laid May 81, was for Conn. Line, interest of notes &c

The tax of 2nd " Nov. 81, was for interest on money borrowed & to be in gold & silver - the taxes Dec. 1. 1781. and Dec. 1. 1782

The tax of 2nd May 1781 was for pork & other articles at stipulated prices; except 4th in it was to be paid in bills of the state emissions, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ in provisions & $\frac{1}{4}$ in bills.

The tax of 9th laid May 1780 was for principal of soldiers notes due, and interest on the others - payable March 1. 1782

The tax of 2nd due Aug. 1. 1783 was for expenses of Government

The tax of 6th due Dec. 1. 1783 " for interest on money borrowed

The tax of 7th due Jan. 1. 1784 was to redeem emissions June 1. 1780 payable in that emission or hard money.

The tax of 8th due March 1. 1784 was to pay principal & interest of soldiers notes

1st tax 1784 for expenses of Gov: 6th tax 1784 for interest on loans

1st tax 1785 " " " 6th tax 1785 for interest on loans

1st tax 1786 " " " 6th tax 1786 for interest on loans

1st tax 1788 Feb. " " " 6th tax 1788 Feb for interest on loans

8th of taxes in 1785. 86 and Feb. 88 was abated

Taxes after 1775 or in Revolution (from page 223)

Valuation or list

	Payable	£	s.	d.
1779. £ 1929670.14.2.	Tax of 12 ¹ / ₂ on £. July 1. 1780	1.157.802.	8.	7.
On List of 1779	granted May 1780			
	Tax of 12 ¹ / ₂ on £. Sept 1. 1780	1.157.802.	8.	7.
On List of 1779	granted April 1780			
	Tax of 12 ¹ / ₂ on £. Nov. 1. 1780	1.157.802.	8.	7.
On List of 1779	granted Jan. 1780			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. Oct 1. 1780	16080.	11.	9.
On List of 1779	granted May 1780			
	Tax of 4d on £. Aug 1. 1780	32161.	3.	7.
On List of 1779	granted May 1780			
	Tax of 6d on £. Jan 1. 1781	4824.	15.	5.
On List of 1779	granted May 1780			
	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ on £. Dec 31. 1780	96483.	10.	9.
On List of 1779	granted Oct 1780			
	Tax of 24 ¹ / ₂ on £. Dec 31. 1780	2.31500.	17.	2.
On List of 1779	granted Oct 1780			
	Tax of 11 on £. Feb 1. 1781	96483.	10.	9.
On List of 1779	granted Oct 1780			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. March 1. 1781	20100.	10.	2.
On List of 1779	granted May 1780			
1780. £ 1825783.11.7 ¹ / ₂	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. March 1. 1781	2.100940.	6.	0.
on List of 1780	granted Nov. 1780			
	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ on £. March 1. 1781	7007.	8.	7.
on List of 1780	granted Nov. 1780			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. May 1. 1781	15214.	7.	7.
on List of 1780	granted Feb 1781			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. July 1. 1781	15214.	7.	2.
on List of 1780	granted May 81			
	Tax of 5 on £. Oct 1. 1781	38037.	3.	2.
on List of 1780	granted Oct. 1780			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. Dec 1. 1781	15214.	7.	2.
on List of 1780	granted Dec 1780			
p286. On List of 1780	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₆ on £. Dec 1. 1781	228222.	10.	0.
on List of 1780	granted May 1781			
	Tax of 9 ¹ / ₂ on £. March 1. 1782	68466.	17.	8.
on List of 1780	granted May 1780			
1781. 1810992.4.11.	Tax of 3 ¹ / ₂ on £. April 1. 1782	22637.	8.	0.
on List of 1781	granted Jan 1782			
	Tax of 11 on £. July 1. 1782	90540.	12.	0.
on List of 1781	granted May 1782			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. Sept. 1782	15091.	12.	0.
on List of 1781	granted May 1782			
	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ on £. Dec 1. 1782	15091.	12.	0.
on List of 1781	granted Nov. 1780			
17 On List of 1781	Tax of 9 ¹ / ₂ on £. March 1. 1783	67912.	4.	2.

226 Taxes in revolution.

As long as the bills of the State & U.S. were considered good, & not depreciated (in public opinion, if so in fact) there was no provision necessary in regard to the money to be received for taxes; and for some time after the continental bills were falling in value, they were the only medium of business, the only currency.

Taxes paid in Jan. 1779 ple not state the kind of pay.

Taxes laid in May 1779 are to be paid in current continental or state bills.

A tax laid April 1779 might be paid in any emissions except May 20. 1777. and April 11. 1778 (U.S. probably) and other heavy taxes of 1779. and of January 1780 (paid) were payable in current continental or state bills.

March 18. 1780. Congress fixed the value of Continental bills at that date at 40 dollars for 1 dollar in silver. Connecticut followed the same rule; Connecticut tried to keep her own bills issued in 1780 equal to silver.

Some heavy taxes in ¹⁷⁸⁰ May were payable in Continental bills; or in bills of Connecticut, or gold or silver at 1 for 40; (1 £ of these would pay 40% on the tax.) So with some other taxes of 1780.

The 2^d tax laid May 1780 was payable in bills of the state since the last of February, 1780.

The 4th tax & 6th tax laid May 1780. were the same.

The 1st tax, Oct. 1780. payable Dec 31. 1780 was payable in late state emission or gold or silver, or gold cont. 40 for 1.

The 4th tax, Oct 1780. payable Feb 1. 1781. was payable in gold & silver & late state emission; or in continental bills at 40 for 1 - also it was ordered that state orders might be paid on this tax & all taxes laid on list of 1779 - Intersubstate notes to be adjusted according to the scale of depreciation, & certificates given to be received on all taxes on list of 1779.

The 24th taxes were payable in old continental bills; or in gold & silver & state emission of this state at 1 for 40

These heavy taxes were laid to redeem the old bills.

After the 24th tax laid Nov. 1780, there was a return to specie currency, or an approximation to it

The 3rd tax laid Jan. 1782. was payable in notes of the National Bank, or notes of R. Morris, or in gold & silver

There was a call for 8 millions of dollars, and the share of Connecticut was 747,196 dollars, payable quarterly.

It was for war & the civil list. (3rd tax before ~~Oct~~ after this 747,196.

Tax of 1st laid May 1782 was for the same object as 3rd tax - to meet requisition of Congress.

Case of 2nd 1782 was for support of government. 1/20 not

Tax of 2nd payable Dec 1. 1782 was for interest on money borrowed. (abated)

Tax of 9th " March 6. 1783 " for principal & Int. of Soldiers notes.

Tax of 10th " March 1. 1783 " Interest on officers & Soldiers notes

Case of 2nd " March 1. 1783 " do

Case of 11th " April 10. 1783 " to pay orders &c.

Tax of 9th " March 1 1782 " to pay principal & Int. Soldiers notes

Tax of 5th " Feb 1 1781 " payable in July emission or gold & silver.

Taxes of 1st & 24th " Dec 31. 1780 " for state expenses -

Tax of 11th " Feb 1. 1781 " payable in state bills for state exp.

Taxes in Revolution & after "prim. p. 225"

Valuation	Payable	£	s.	d.
1782 £ 1,821,516.14.4 ¹ / ₂ on list of 1782.	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ cent March 1783 granted May 1782.	7589.	13.	0
on list of 1782.	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ cent March 1783 granted May 1782	15179.	6.	1
on list of 1782	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ cent April 1783 granted May 1783	91075.	16.	9
on list of 1782	Tax of 2 ¹ / ₂ cent Aug 1. 1783 granted May 1783.	7589.	13.	0
on list of 1782.	Tax of 6 ¹ / ₂ cent Dec. 1. 1783 granted Nov. 1780. Inc 6 ¹ / ₂ May 1783	45537.	18.	4 ¹ / ₂
on list of 1782.	Tax of 7 ¹ / ₂ cent Jan 1. 1784 granted May 1780	53127.	11.	5
on list of 1782.	Tax of 8 ¹ / ₂ cent March 1. 1784 granted May 1780	60717.	4.	5 ¹ / ₂
1783. £ 1,769,832.16.9 ¹ / ₂ on list of 1783.	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ cent Oct. 1. 1784 granted May 1784	7374.	7.	8 ³ / ₄
	Tax of 6 ¹ / ₂ cent Dec. 1. 1784 granted Dec 1780 & 2 ¹ / ₂ increased May 83 to 6 ¹ / ₂	44246.	6.	5
1784 £ 1,530,622.9.11 on list of 1784	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ cent Dec 1. 1785 granted May 1785	6460.	18.	7
	Tax of 6 ¹ / ₂ cent Dec 1. 1785 granted 1780. & 83. as above.	38765.	11.	3
1785. £ 1,531,596.14.10 ³ / ₄ on list of 1785.	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ cent Dec 1. 1786 granted May 1786	9572.	8.	10
	Tax of 6 ¹ / ₂ cent Dec 1. 1786 granted 80 & 83 as above	38289.	15.	5
1786 £ 1,496,537.10.4 on list of 1786	Tax of 1 ¹ / ₂ cent Feb. 1. 1788 granted May 1787.	9353.	7.	3
	Tax of 6 ¹ / ₂ cent Feb. 1. 1788 granted May 1780 - 1783.	37413.	8.	10
1787. £ 1,463,641.3.11 ¹ / ₄	Tax of 3 ¹ / ₂ cent			
1788	Tax of 8 ¹ / ₂ cent Jan 1. 1789. granted May 1788.			

p 236. Congress required of Connecticut for year 1782 747.196
 Connecticut ordered to pay this: or in pounds £ 224.158.160
 a 3d tax payable April 1. 1782
 3d cent ordered from Provision tax Dec. 1781
 1¹/₂ cent granted, payable July 1. 1782
 Treasurer says Oct. 1782 that a Tax of 1¹/₂ cent will not produce net over 60,360.8
 and two 3d taxes not over 30,183.4
 Treasurer asks that taxes will not produce net over 73 of the nominal amount 134,609.4
 [mistake. 175 should be 224] 225.158.6

Taxes, &c.

manner of abating the $\frac{1}{20}$ from Revolutionary taxes - Take Watubury for an example.

3 Taxes, each $\frac{1}{1}$ on the $\frac{1}{2}$, were payable June 1, 1778, Sept. 1, 1778 and November 1, 1778. Watubury was taxed on each of these £2016 or near that; and the civil authority abated on each tax £100.16.0; taxes were abated in whole or in part, to 84 persons on the two first taxes, & on 81 persons on the last tax - following the direction, probably, of abating the taxes of those who were indigent or in low circumstances, & most needed abatement. The names & sums are all given - amongst them are Asa Judd, Richard Samuel Judd, Ebenezer Judd, Thos. Judd, Isaac Judd & most of the names on the 3 taxes are the same but not all. Some are abated in one tax & not in another.

The tax of $\frac{2}{1}$ payable Feb. 1, 1779. Watubury abated on this £204.2.0 on 94 names - some in part and some wholly (Wm Judd, John Judd Jr, Asa Judd, Eben Judd on this list)

Watubury abated on 3 rates April 1782, — 12.15.0
 do " on 12 " July 1782 — 50.19.6
 do " on 2 " Sept 1782 — 8.10.0
 do " on 2 " Dec 1782 — 8.10.0
 do " on 9 " March 1783 — 38.4.0

Interest was charged on some taxes — 123,000 £ interest was charged on the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ taxes of 1780, & 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1 March 1781. 8000 £ interest, and 7773 £ interest noticed, on the gold & silver taxes.

The tax payable April 10, 1783, of $\frac{1}{1}$ on £ was payable in orders drawn on Tr. by Com. of Pay Table — all 10 soldiers notes due, interest, and notes for money borrowed. $\frac{1}{20}$ was deducted on taxes & $\frac{2}{1}$ payable Aug 1, 1783 — perhaps not then much later

The abatements were very large on some taxes. The $\frac{4}{1}$ Tax August 1779 was — 383.214.8.0
 The abatements 45,803.12.29 — 101 141.17.¹
 Expenses 5338.5.75 — £282.072.10.5 remained

1780 January. 1.367.500 dollars of Continental currency of May 20 1777 and April 11, 1778 have been rec^d for taxes.

Dec 1775. There was an act exempting "Non Commissioned Officers & Soldiers" who have faithfully discharged their respective duties as soldiers during the campaign that is past" from poll taxes laid on the list 1775, and those who have or shall enlist into continental army for the ensuing campaign, are to be exempt from poll tax on the list to be given in for 1776 — such as have or shall enlist to be free from an 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll tax till service has expired.

The tax of 1780 of $\frac{1}{1}$ and another of $\frac{2}{1}$ were to pay interest on money borrowed. They were payable March 1, 1781. Dec 1, 1781 & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tax repeated Dec 3, 1782. In May 1783 it was altered to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and ordered to be an annual tax — so 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ was the Tax Dec 1, 1783 and 1784, 1785, 1786, and Feb 1, 1788.

In Oct 1780, there was laid a Provision Tax of 6d per £; for the purpose of collecting provisions for the continental army. - sums due 1781. It was set to each town, & a deficit to each town is given. - no was subsequently abated.

One price to all were for Beef - $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per lb. weight estimated; or taken after slaughtering.
Pork had 3 prices $5, 5\frac{1}{2}, 6$ per lb.
Wheat flour, one price 24s. per bush.
Shad - 4 each.

p. 181, 189.

Alverton had 665 shad at 4s. 7 pence
Haddam " 3330 " at 4s. 36 "
Glantonbury " 3748 " at 4s. - - - This on list 179.

In Nov 1780 a Flour & Grain tax was laid. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ on £. The prices were as follows -
wheel flour 24s. per bush. Rye flour 18s. per bush.
mushin do 20 " Ind. Corn 4s. per bush.
on List 179.

p. 292. 4 Beef Taxes 1781 of 1 each on £ on List 1780.

1 due July 1781 } Stall fed beef at 5 lb
1 " Aug. " } Grass fed " at 4 "
1 " Sept. " } These 4 taxes of 1 on £ are
1 " Oct. " } perhaps called 4th tax. yes.

Weight of beef, when given, is from 400 to 553 pounds & creature

April 1780 There was an act of Congress. Feb. 25. 1780. calling upon the State to contain a quantity of Accf salt, rum, & hay for the army the ensuing campaign. Assembly vote to comply with the act. Commission was to purchase rum & hay - another to purchase beef cattle & pork some to be driven to the army & some killed & put up. Salt to be furnished on the requisition from salt on hand belonging to the State.

p. 286. A great amount of provision was collected on the 2/6 tax Dec 1. 1781. (this tax is in preceding lists)

- 1 The first beef tax above was payable Dec. 15. 1780, on valuation of 1779. Amount of this 6d tax, £48241. 15. 5; abatement, on it £3326. 9. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
 - 2 The 2nd provision tax, granted Nov. 1780, payable in rye, corn & flour was payable March 1. 1781, on valuation of 1779. At 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ on it amounted to £12,060. 8. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. Abatement, - - -
 - 3 The 3rd provision tax was ordered May 1781, & payable July, Aug, Sept. & Oct. 1781 in beef cattle - 4 on £ in all, on valuation of 1780. Amount £30429. 14. 4. Abatement, - - -
- These 3 taxes were settled at Paytable Office.

A great many orders were given payable out of certain taxes. many payable in 2/6 tax 1781 & others

Towns Taxed or in Valuation

1767 - 67 Towns ~~valued~~ ^{Barkhamstead} { Union, Norfolk, Haddam, Colebrook }
 Poorish towns ^{some not taxed or also Winchester} { Torrington (West), Cornwall, New Hartford }
 the valuation { Harwinton, Willington.

1768. 69 Towns - Chatham & East Windsor.

1769 to 1773 inclusive, 69 Towns in Valuation.

Lowest Torrington (West), Cornwall & N. Hartford
 Willington, Harwinton, Somers -

1774, 70 Towns { Westmoreland or Snyugamish added to Kent }
 1775. 70. do. { County.

1776. 72 do. Haddam & Norfolk added - both low in valuation

1777. 70. do. (Willington or New Hartford out ^{lowest} ~~lowest~~ Haddam

1778. 71. do. (Westmoreland out - 2 above) Somers, Willington

1779 - 73 do. Union & Westmoreland in. Union very low.

1780 - 78 do - Southington, Cheshire, Winchester, Watertown, and
 Westmoreland added.

1781. 78 do.

1782 } 77 do. Westmoreland out - { lowest - Union, Winchester
 1783 } Haddam, Harwinton, Cornwall
 Somers, Willington

1784 - 79. do. East Hartford & Woodbridge added

1785. 83. do Berlin, Bristol, East Haven, Thomson, added.

1786. 90 do - Ellington, Warren, Junken, ~~Haddam~~ ^{Hamden},
 Brooklyn, Keeler, Franklin, Bozrah added.

1787 96 do. Gromby, North Haven, Meriden, Hamden
 Bethlehem, Southbury, added.

Lowest valuation - Union, E. Haven, Norfolk, Kent,
 Warren, Winchester, Haddam, &c.

Towns	1768	1780	1785	1787
Hartford County -	20	21	21	21
New Haven	8	9	9	9
New London	8	8	8	8
Hartfield	10	10	10	10
Windham	11	12	12	12
Citrusfield	72	18	18	18
	69	78	78	78

Colebrook } Not yet in
 Barkhamstead } Valuation

Middlesex Co. is in the valuation
 of 1785 with 6 towns.

Dollard Co. is in the valuation
 of 1786 with 9 towns.

Some towns are in the tax, before they are but in the
 original valuation or List. In above refers to the List.
 In 1787

10 highest Towns in valuation 1767-1787

1767	Sturwich	Sturwich	Med.	Farm.	Fair	Wall.	Wood.	Strat.	Med.	Sturwich
1768	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1769	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1770	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1771	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1772	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1773	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1774	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1775	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1776	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1777	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1778	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1779	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1780	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1781	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1782	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1783	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1784	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1785	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1786	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1787	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

Casseron Taxes

225 The Treasurer affirmed Oct. 1782 that a tax of 1/2 p. c. which is nominally £6549.12 for the whole tax (see p. 223) will not produce a net sum over £6366.8, or 7/3 of the whole tax. 3d tax is to be raised in same proportion. It seems that taxes generally brought into the treasury only 7/3 of their amount ^{free} from all expenses. The other third was swallowed up by alterations, expenses, & various losses

Borrowing, &c.

"Skin Plasters." Oct 1777. 5250 £ in small bills, 2^d. 3^d. 4^d. 5^d. 7^d, were issued to be issued for change, of the same tenor with the late emissions. Committee to procure, &c. Only 1 of the committee to sign them. — *perhaps filed a few years after - not later than 1788.*

Dec. 1776. The Treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding 80,000 £ of any person or persons in this state, in money or bills emitted by Congress — not to take less than 10 £ of any one; to be for or interest at 4 per cent annually; notes of Treasurer to run 3 years from date. — (Orders are given for registering the notes, & forms are given — to be paid in lawful money or bills of credit issued by Congress or this state. — *Suspended — went into effect.* This called a Loan Office.

Another Act same session for issuing 6000 £ Treasurers notes of 10 £ each, making 60000 £ for state notes — payable in 3 years, 4 per cent interest; to be given to the officers of the 8 battalions to pay the premium of 10 £ to each soldier granted by Assembly. *Something appears as if this was a part of the 80,000 £ above.*

1777 Money borrowed by order of Assembly in May — called 72,000 £ in Aug. 1777 — called same at Settlement Sept 1777.

1778 May. The Treasurer was authorized to borrow 100,000 £ at 6 per cent payable in 2 years from date — interest annually; none under 10 £

1779 May. The Treasurer to borrow 45,000 £ lawful money payable Aug. 1. next. — 6 per cent interest for officers & soldiers in the Continental Line.

1780 Oct. Confiscated property to the amount of 50,000 £. Don. was ordered to be sold by April 1 1781, for gold & silver, new continental money issued (or to be issued) under authority of this state; & old continental money at the current exchange; state bills issued since Jan. 1780. — in order to redeem bills.

1780 Oct. Treasurer may exchange 10,000 £ new continental money issued by this state (meaning emissions of 1780) for old bills at 1 for 40. — or 10,000 for 400,000 £

1780 Jun. The New Emission is called lawful; 1 of this equal to 40 of old. *b. 356* The change was just begun. July ^{old} Continental reduced to 1 for 40. *348.* Were not "old bills" issued by Connecticut of the same value as Continental bills? I think so. — It seems not quite certain. I think, they would not have given the new bills at a rate of 1 for forty of Continental, U.S. money, making the latter only 60 for one in good pay, near specie when they were worth 100. Oct 1780. But could "Connect." have out 400,000 £ in old bills? No, nothing like it.

Connecticut Bills issued.

p. 222
343. From 1770 to August 1777

1770 May 10.	£ 50.000 Pounds.	
1771 Oct. 19.	12.000 "	
1773 June 1	12.000 "	
1775 Jan. 2	15.000	} Two last emissions are dated June 7 & 19, 1777, on Treasurer's Accounts.
	149.000	
1775 May 10	50.000	} The 10 ^l notes (60.000 £) are put down in April 1777 by Treasurer.
" June 1	50.000	
" July 1	50.000	} The Treasurer says the 72.000 £ was borrowed by order of May Assembly 1777 - put down Aug. 1
1776 June 7	60.000	
" June 19	50.000	
	309.000	
	11.000	burnt before Aug. 1777

£ 298.000. Outstanding " Do.

Of the outstanding bills, 29322 £ was in bills under a dollar.

Additions.

£ 60000 issued in Notes, 10 each on 4 percent interest, 3 years
72.000 borrowed, 6 percent interest, payable in one year.
A tax of 5/2 on the £ (at the rate of 7000 £ for each penny tax)
will amount to 434.000 £, & redeem all the bills & loans.
So says a Statement, August, 1777.

Expenses of bills - by the Committee for procuring
signing, and numbering bills -

The 15.000 £ Jan. 2, 1775.

Printer charged for 19000 bills @ 1/4 each 19.15.10
Do " 55 quires paper, thick crown 6.17.6.
Paper 6 2/6

Committee of 5 charged 1/2 d = for each } 59.7.6
bill (my minute says) but carried out at 3/4 each

The 50.000 £ May 10, 1775

Printer for printing 40000 bills @ 1/4 each. 41.13.4.
Do for 5 Reams 16 quires paper @ 45 quires. 13.4.5
Committee of 7 charged 3/4 for each bill 125.0.0.

The 50.000 £ June 1, 1775.

Printer for Printing 66100 bills at 1/4 68.16.10 1/2
Do for 9 Reams paper & 10^l qu. at 38/ 18.4.2
Committee signing do at 3/4 each 206.11.3.

The 50.000 £ July 1, 1775

Printer for printing 78250 bills @ 1/4 81.10.2 1/2
Do for 8 Reams 6 qu. paper @ 30/ 12.10.0
Do 3 " " " @ 120/ 3.0.0
Committee for signing 78250 bills @ 3/4 each 244.10.0

The Emission of 60000 £ ordered May 1776, to be dated June 7
1776 & payable Jan. 1. 1781, was to be in bills from 1^l to 40/The Emission of 50.000, ordered June 1776, to be dated
June 19, 1776, & payable Jan. 1, 1782, was from 6^l to 40/ bills -

Temo. Green's bill for printing the bills July 1770 was
15.000 bills @ 1/4 each = 15.12.6
46 quires sup. demi paper @ 2 1/2 = 4.19.8

War Expenses

Congress March 18. 1780 by a resolution called upon the states to bring into the Continental Treasury by taxes or otherwise 15 millions [dolls.] monthly as assigned them Oct 7. 1779, till the month of April 1781, in continental bills, or gold & silver at 1 for 40. The bills called in to be destroyed, except those for January & February may be reissued.

[15 millions a month would be 180 millions to April 1781] 1/20th as many as are destroyed may be issued by the states (each 1/20 as many as it has redeemed) redeemable in specie in 6 years after the present that is, by Dec 31. 1786. - to be on interest of 5 percent. payable in specie or drafts of U.S. on commissioners in Europe at 4/6 sterling per dollar - to be issued by the states, but U.S. to endorse & guarantee the payment - the U.S. to strike them off & deliver them to the loan offices in the states, & to issue no further than the old ones are brought, & in no greater proportion than 1 new for 20 old. (January & February not included) When issued, states to have 9/10 and 1/10 to be for use of the U.S. and to be credited to the states as on part of their payments, according to act of Oct. 1779, at 1 for 40 of old. The states to redeem 1/6 of their new bills annually for 6 years, beginning Dec 31. 1781 for first redemption of 1/6.

April 1780. Connecticut Assembly approved of what Congress had done. They say they supposed in Jan. last the depreciation was only 29/30, or 30 were equal to one of silver, yet they are satisfied with what Congress has done, fixing the value of continental bills March 18. 1780 at 1/40 for 1 of silver.

Voted to call in & deliver as fast as circumstances will admit, to be destroyed, their proportion according to act of Congress, & to provide funds for the new issues.

To redeem the new bills, expected to be issued, they ordered a specie tax of 7 £ on the £ on list of 1780 payable Dec 31. 1781, and 5 more taxes, each of 7 on £ to be paid Dec 31. in 1782, 83, 84, 85, & 86.

Committee appointed to issue the new bills in conjunction with U.S. men - 9/10 to treasury of Con. & 1/10 to U.S. loan officer.

[7 £ on £ would amount to over 50,000 £; It seems they calculated to redeem 6,000,000 £, and to issue 1/20 as much or 300,000 £; or 50,000 £ at 6 times.

At same ^{time} they ordered a tax of 12/ on £ to call in Continental bills, payable Sept. 1. 1780; or 1/40th as much in gold & silver, or in the new bills to be issued by this & other states.

[The state did redeem its share of continental bills, but attended its course as to the new issues; and preferred to issue new bills itself, unconnected with the U.S. & other states. so the above 6 taxes were never levied.]

The Assembly say May 1782, they have not issued the new bills according to act of Congress, but have laid sundry taxes to redeem or bring in their states quota of Continental bills - these bills remain in Treasury - were not delivered to loan officer, because new bills could not be issued at par with gold & silver - so they did not issue them. The old bills are ready for the order of Congress to be destroyed (Before this, a vote had passed to give up old bills and receive so as many new - was not done.)

Congress calls:

For Connecticut quota, 600,000 dollars payable 1778
This was paid by taxes, two of 1 each.

For Connecticut quota - her share of 15 millions of dollars - paid 1779 by two taxes - 2/ & 3/.

Also a quota of Connecticut's share of 45 millions, was raised latter part of 1779 by 2 taxes 5/ and 10/.

Two taxes 1780, of 12/ each were to pay warrants drawn by president of Congress. - payable April 1. & June 1.

Taxes 3 paid Jan. 1780 payable April 1. 1782. was for states quota - 747,196 dollars, or her share of 8 millions dollars.

Tax of 1/ laid May 1782 payable July 1. 1782 was for same requisition of Congress. viz. per quota of 8 millions

Connecticut's share or quota seems to have been a little more than 1/11th of the whole U.S.

Consider the above taxes most of which were paid in Sept.

Bills, then were taxes for the purpose of redeeming these bills, or sinking the Continental debt, viz.

12/ payable July 1. 1780; 12/ Sept. 1. 1780; 12/ Nov. 1. 1780,

24/ " Dec. 31. 1780; 24/ March 1. 1781.

These 5 taxes ought in after abatements &c.) near 7 millions of pounds - & the two of 12/ above was 2 millions more.

1781 Feb. 31478.13.0 of State Emissions of March 1. June 1. & July 1

1780 had been received into treasury on cont. taxes, at

1/ for 40 - so were called to Treasurer, as he had called them to collectors) £1. 259.146. - were burnt.

These same bills 14361.1.9 1/4 of emissions of 1780 were called the nominal sum, having been received on taxes payable in these bills - were burnt.

April 1781. 12544.13.2 1/2 bills of the state issued before March 1. 1780

and 6120.9.1 of Treasurers notes given for soldiers bounties, and for calling in old bills, were burnt.

Old State bills (before 1780) were by act Nov. 29. 1780 exchanged for new state notes, at the specie value of old bills - New notes dated Feb. 1. 1781. same on interest.

A large amount of bills issued March 1. June 1. July 1. 1780 were burnt by creditors in 1788. having been rec'd for taxes - some recorded at nominal sum, & some at 40 for 1.

In 1788 auditors found of New Notes given for old bills, in Treasury; 10,633 bills. & exchanged, 10,6500£ each amounting in new notes to £311.240. - all were burnt.

In 1788 State bills called 2 for 1 in specie. Same?

236 War Expenses — Congress Requisitions [page 287]

Joseph Vause Register of U.S. Treasurer made out an account between U.S. & Connecticut, April 1782
He charges Connecticut for money received from June 1776 to Sept. 1780 (no charges later) — (Doll. 1,636,517.²²/₉₀)
upwards of 1.100,000, in 1776, 7. & 8.

He audits Connecticut with 251.619 Doll. ⁸⁶/₉₀ viz for 50,000
land Grubshayls, 200,000 to U.S. Cons. Gen. of Purchases, &c.

U.S. Taxes:

He says, Connecticut's proportion Quota of U.S. taxes, payable in emissions of U.S. State bills, is as follows

p.287 Quota of tax required by Cong. Nov. 22. 1777 ⁵/₁₀ millions — (Doll. 600.000)
" " " " Jan 4. 1779 ⁹/₁₅ do — 1.700.000
" " " " March 24. 1779 ⁴/₄₅ do — 5.100.000
" " " " Oct. 1. 1779 ¹/₃₀ do — 3.400.000
payable 1st Jan. 1780. } 10,800,000

Congress had drawn warrants from June 1777 to July 1. 1780 to the amount of 10 ⁸/₁₀ millions, but all had not been paid — considerable behind — not known how much.

Rec'd of Treasurer Lawrence 1.307.537 dollars of emissions of May 20. 1777 and April 16. 1778 — not understood.

The proportion of Connecticut above is a little short of ¹/₉ of the whole — about ⁸/₁₀ of all.

Connecticut's Quota as called for to sink emissions of

p.287 Congress, March 18. 1780 — 22.100.000 dollars.
[Whole was 180 millions or more.]

Specie Taxes required by Congress.

1780 Aug. 26. 3 millions — quota of Connecticut — \$ 340.000
1780 Nov. 4. 6 " small; } quota of Conn. & Specie 202.399 ³⁰/₉₀
only 1.642.988 in specie.
1781 Jan 8. 80,000 for m. prisoners — quota of Conn. 9.855
1781 March 16. 6 millions — quota of Connecticut 783.377.
1780 Nov 2. 8 do — do do 747.196
p.287 } \$ 2,082,827. ³⁰/₉₀

Taxes for specific Supplies

1. Required by Congress, Feb 25. 1780 — Connecticut called on for —
78400 Quots of beef
1011 bushels Salt
68.558 gallons Rum
500 Tons of hay.

2. required Nov 4. 1780 (remainder of 6 millions above, or 4.357.012 Dollars)
Connecticut called upon for
15000 barrels, beef at 17 ¹/₂ dolls bbl 262.500
3500 " pork " 22 " " 77.000
18.700 Cwt beef " 5 ¹/₂ " cwt. 103.125
6250 " " " 50.000
25.000 gallons Rum " 1 ²/₃ " gal. 41.666 ⁶⁰/₉₀
813 bushels Salt " 3 " bush. 2.439
536.790 ⁶⁰/₉₀

Mr Vause does not know what part of these provisions had been furnished, nor what part of the money taxes had been paid.
The above seem to include all the tax requisitions of Congress to that time, April 1782.
(see Forward p.287)

Treasurer Lawrence, [see p. 282 to 286]
had difficulty the last year, of his Treasuryship -
he seems to have been a suit in Court
between him & the State. 1788.

He had employed 3 Lawrence's as Clerks (perhaps sons)
and it may that they involved him in difficulty.

Roderic Lawrence, Clerk, charged for 201 days
from March 1. 1779 to March 1. 1780 @ 18[£] and 5418[£]
(140 for 1, is equal to 9. Days) Roderic L. died.

William Lawrence charged for 299 days @ 18[£] 5382[£]
from March 1. 1779 to March 11. 1780.

Samuel Lawrence was in the office 1777 & 1778 -
he charged from 1780 to 1787, 2178 days @ 12[£] a day.

Auditor Sept. 1788 reduced his pay to 9[£] ^(instead of 12[£]) or
reduced his account £256.4.0, and brought
him in debt 232[£] as he had rec'd almost all.

Richard Butler was Clerk in the Treasury office
He charged from Aug. 1782 to June 1787 1473[£] days @ 12[£]. £884.2.0
" from June to Dec 1787. 157 " @ 8[£]. 62.16.0
" from Dec 1787 to Sept. 1788. 226 " @ 8[£]. 90.0.0

After War began there were only 3 settlements with
the Treasurer during the war.

1 st May 13. 1776.	{	his vouchers from 1769 to settlement
2 nd Sept. 1. 1777		in 1776 number 4130 - & the n.o. is
3 rd Dec 21. 1778		increased to. — 8098 in Sept. 1777
4 th was in 1788.		to 11190 in Dec. 1778.

Statements, & some other things numbered separately.

From the commencement of the Pay table, in May 1775
to the Audit of May 1776, and Sept 1. 1777, I judge that
about 78 of the orders on the Treasurer came through
the Pay Table Office. The others were for Courts
Legislative grants, Justices certificates, &c. mostly
Civil matters.

All orders on the Treasurer were his vouchers -
Accounts allowed by Pay Table were called State Vouchers -
There was an Audit in Dec. 1778, and another
in July 1788. July Audit of 1788 begins with
No 1. on December 22. 1778, & goes on in
numbers.

William Lawrence, Clerk in Treasurer's office, charged
from Nov 1776 to May 1780, 1697^½ days @ 9[£]. £763.17.6
Pay Table Committee objected; brought in what others had
accounted - some had received only 336 day by the depreciation scale.
Others 6/ or a little more, including some Pay Table Committee
He made out another bill or a new acct.
From April 30 1775 to March 1. 1778. 921 days @ 6[£] — 276.6
March 1. 1778 to March 1. 1779 — 348 "
March 1. 1779 to March 1. 1780 — 343 "
In May & July — 15[£] "

He charged some years all working days @ 11[£] 27[£]. 224.10.6
(but not Sunday's.) Pay Table objected, said
they paid only for time spent. Result I know not.

228 Grain

Oct 1779. In act passed: if the Count d'estaignes fleet arrives on these coasts and the 4000 militia be called forth to co-operate (according to the requisition of Washington), the Commissary General is to have from this State 14,000 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of rye or meslin, or an equivalent in flour.

	Wheat.	Rye or Mes.	Town. the list
County of Hartford to supply	4000	2500	20
" of N. Haven "	2000	1500	8
" of Fairfield "	4000	1000	10
" of Windham "	800	1000	11
" of Litchfield "	3200	1000	15
" of New London "	6000	6000	
	14000	6000	

Not all the towns down (and of Fairfield) were to furnish Rye - and two had not the rye in wheat against them, viz Wallingford and Norfolk. Several in Hartford & Litchfield Counties no rye. The proportion for each town is fixed.

Most Wheat required - of Farmington 800 bushels Woodbury 970: Middletown 970: Shafter 225: Simsbury 500 Fairfield 475: Danbury or Newtown 450 each. New Britain, New Milford, Sharon, Salisbury 425 each Stamford and Hartford 400 each. No other over 400.

Most Rye. Woodbury & Farmington 400 bushels each New Haven 375: Wallingford 314: Windsor & E. Windsor 300 each: Hartford, Suffield, Simsbury, Middlebury Enfield, Waterbury, 200 each.

Civil authority in each town to proportion it as they shall be to furnish and impress it if necessary from any house, barn, mill, store &c. if not threshed, & the owner refuses to thresh it, authority to get it threshed - or to impress men to thresh it.

Prices fixed. Wheat 20 dollars a bushel, rye 13¹/₂ dollars 97-13-25. Meslin 16²/₃ dollars: Cost of wheat flour 60 dollars of rye flour 40 dollars; meslin flour 30 .. This to be in force 3 months.

Abatements on Taxes 1777 to 1783

239.

£		Abated	£ s d
Paid of 32.713.18.4 payable May 10. 1777		6499.4.0	
92.758.15.7	" Nov. 1. "	18.502.10.0	
92.758.15.7	" Dec 29 "	18.502.10.0	
96.081.5.0	" April 1. 1778	19.176.0.0	
54.109.5.9	" June "	10.822.0.0	
96.081.5.0	" " "	19.176.0.0	
96.081.5.0	" Nov. 1. "	19.176.0.0	
96.081.5.0	" Sept 1. "	19.176.0.0	
192.162.10.0	" Feb 1. 1779	38.353.0.0	
96.081.5.0	" April 1. "	19.176.0.0	
191.607.4.0	" April 1. "	47.861.15.0	
287.410.16.0	" May 20 "	71.852.15.0	
191.607.4.0	" Dec 1. "	47.861.15.0	
191.607.4.0	" June 15 "	47.861.15.0	
383.214.8.0	" Aug 1. "	95.723.10.0	
479.018.0.0	" Nov. 1. "	119.604.10.0	
958.036.0.0	" Dec 20. "	239.509.4.6	
1.149.643.4.0	" April 1. 1780	287.410.15.0	
1.149.643.4.0	" June 1. "	287.410.15.0	
1.157.802.8.7	" July 1. "	289.450.12.1	
1.157.802.8.7	" Sept 1. "	289.450.12.1	
1.157.802.8.7	" Nov 1. "	289.450.12.1	
16.080.11.9	" Oct 1. "	4.020.2.10	
32.161.3.7	" Aug 1. "	8.040.1.5	
48.241.15.5	" Jan 1. 1781	12.060.4.3	
96.483.10.9	" Dec 31. 1780	24.120.8.6	
2.315.604.17.2	" " "	578.901.4.3	
96.483.10.9	" Feb 1. 1781	24.120.8.6	
20.100.16.2	" March 1. "	5.025.4.0 1/2	
2.190.940.6.0	" @ " "	547.735.1.0	
7.607.8.7	" @ " "	1.901.15.0	
15.214.17.2	" May 1. 20 "	3.803.10.0	
15.214.17.2	" July 1. "	3.803.10.0	
38.037.13.2	" Oct 1. "	9.508.15.0	
15.214.17.2	" Dec 1. "	3.803.10.0	
228.222.49.0	" Dec 1. "	57.205.10.0	
68.466.17.8	" March 1. 1782	17.116.15.0	
22.637.18.0	" April 1. "	3.659.5.0	
90.549.12.0	" July 1. "	22.637.5.0	
15.091.12.0	" Sept 1. "	754.11.0	
15.091.12.0	" Dec 1. 1781	3772.18.0	
67.912.4.2	" March 1. 1783	16878.4.6.	

The foregoing is from a printed statement, 1783, the amount of Taxes agrees with preceding statements, except the tax of 6/ out £ payable Jan. 20. 1780. is omitted here, and the tax of 19/- on £ granted April 1775 & payable May 10. 1777 is also omitted. The above list includes no taxes granted before May 1775.

1777. Samuel Davis, convicted of Polygamy - Cost 31.17.9
 1777. 4 men convicted of being inimical to U.S. Do 28.15.11.
 1776. Peter Bulkley's bill of cost in his case vs. Champion was 20.18.4. allowed by State in May. 1776.
 1777 Feb. The bill of cost at Fairfield court, including Jailors bill was 144.12.3.
 " Jona. Stuyvesant bill as attorney, for prosecuting Tories. Delinquent militia, &c was 51.3.6
 1777. C. Chauncy, Attorney of N. Haven Co, had a bill for prosecutions of militia who refused to March in August 1776. When required to, to amount of 131 £. [much of Chauncy's bill above was of the same sort].

A draft of 900 men to go to New York, March 23. 1776, produced only 720 men, under Col. Silliman. A Co in Newtown made no draft - others refused to march - it was a tory region. Fairfield Attorney ordered to prosecute, hence the heavy bills from Fairfield, above, in part. Col. Mott, Salcott, another Regt. & at same time. Oct. 4.

p. 366. New Haven - 50 soldiers under Capt Thompson were then Sept 20 to Oct 20. 1775 - wages & of including billeting. 30 men under Lieut. continued Oct 20 to Dec 1. and after.
 Cannon ordered for battery at New Haven Dec. 1775
 1775 Col. G. Saltonstall had charge of Co. at St. London from Sept 20 to Oct 20; New? Oct 20. to Dec. 1: did not see it (or order of Gov. & Council London) had been 3 enlistments, were at work on Fort. &c. Jan. See of worst haze.
 1777 Capt Samuel Hart had Co of militia at N. Haven

Milford Harbor then supplied with cannon. Dec 1775
 Col. John Proudden had charge of 25 men at Milford to Oct 76
 Haverhill. 1777. £ 324. A fortification building at Milford Dec 1776 & after. Men from Capt. Thompson's Co. N. Haven aided some - called back to N. H. - Milford to have 4 Cannon from Salisbury. 1776 from Oct 22 to Dec. 25.
 En. Gen. Heine com. at Milford 20 men at fort then Proudden again
 Norwalk - Several companies then Nov. 29. 1777 - same Captains as those at St. London in Sept. Col. John Ely paid them. Norwalk petitioned for men Oct 76. Gov. Webster to see to it. as well as to Stamford & Greenwich Norwalk to have cannon

Byram River - 2 Companies then, under Col. John Mead apparently, May 1777.

Saybrook Fort.

- 1777 March. There was a Company at Saybrook, building a Fort.
 1778 April. Capt. John Shipman commanded a Co. of Artillery at Saybrook. April 1779. He was raising 32 men for Saybrook Station
 1776 May. A battery was ordered to be built at Saybrook, where the old fort stood. - 20 men ordered - perhaps not paid
 1776 Dec. Annally voted 20 men as aid for May; under Lt. Lay

Groton Fort.

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The work on this began Dec. 5. 1775 and continued through December, January, Feb. March. 1776. A bandance of Labours, worked at 2/ day. At the same time, a man & team were 8/ a day, and a team by itself 6/ - a man always 2/ except mechanics. Carpenters 3/4. Rum was und at 4/ Gal. Victuals, when charged, was 6/ a meal and some at 7/. The labours were probably found in part. There is one charge of 578 meals @ 7/. The Fortification was building in April 1776 under Capt. Ebenezer Ledyard. Troops were stationed at Groton in 1776. In August 1776 Ebenezer Ledyard was Commissary. 1777 July. Capt. Wm Ledyard commanded a Co of Artillery at Groton. 1775 Dec. Battery at Groton noticed - cannon ordered for it. [Same as fort above]

Old Fort at New London - (see opposite page) Stonington was rebuilt by G. Saltonstall & his troops in 1775 & 1776

Aug 1776. Col. Erastus Wolcott had a Battalion at New London seems to have commenced troops after this at Groton and Stonington - Capt. Nathl Palmer at Stonington under Wolcott. Harm at N. London in Dec. 1776. (Roll Dec 3. 843 £)

Col. John Douglass' Regiment (both) marched to N. L. Dec 76. This "Alarm" mentioned several times.

1777 men at New London May, June, July, &c

1777 Sept 26 - 30. Several companies at N. London - some seem to have gone to Providence. Col. John Ely paid them at N. London

1775 Oct. 70 men to be raised for New London from Oct 20 to Dec 1. under Capt. 2 Lieuts. & Surgeon to be employed on work, begun on old Fort. This fort & battery was supplied with cannon

1776 May. The war troops at N. London, Groton, Stonington & N. Haven called a Regiment - most at N. London.

1775 Capt Os Smith had a Co. of 51 in all at the Point - wages, food &c from Sept 20 to Oct 20. 210 £, also from Oct 20 to Dec 1. 350 £.

1775. Fort at Stonington, Long Point, erected in 1775 & 6.

Maj. Oliver Smith had charged a Co. as captain, and superintended the erection. Considerable expense.

Aug 1776. & after. see N. London.

1777 April. Capt Nathan Palmer & Co were at Stonington, perhaps more than were troops at Stonington from Sept 20. 1775 to Oct. 20, and 40 men under a Capt. from Oct 20 to Dec 1. and after.

Dec 1775. Cannon ordered for this fort or battery.

Oct 1778. Capt David Phelps & 74 men from Simsbury were sent to Stonington Point.

Oct 1778 men sent to N. London. Nov 23. 1778 Alarm at N. L. by British fleet off N. L.

from Sept 20 to last party Dec 20 men & expenses. Capt. Lee Lay commanded at Regene. 1775. had 15 men. 1776 Sept 6. & En. John Griswold. 1776. had 15 men. 1775. from Sept 20 to Oct 20. Troops dismissed about Jan 1. 1776. - App. again Sept 6. 1776.

Agent in England - his expenses and charges

Thomas Life of London was agent for Connecticut in 1771. 2.3/- in the Mhohegan case, and in the Susquehanna case. His accounts were presented by his widow Mary Life, about 1785. He died in June 1777.

In the case of the Mhohegan Indians, Appellants, vs. Colony, respondents - Mr Life began to charge July 8. 1771. Col. Johnson was at that time as agent.

He attended at the Cockpit many days in 1771 & 1772 expecting the Lords would do something in that case, but nothing was done till Dec 19. 1772 when the Lords affirmed the Commissioners Judgment of the 6th of August 1743.

Previous to Dec 19. 1772. he had attended at the Cockpit 12 days & parts of days; he charged for the days 21/- for parts 13/4. 10/6 &c. One of his days he calls 4 hours; others from 11 AM. till 4 PM.

He says, his attendance when judgment was given is charged in his former bill.

He had letters from the Council office twice, stating a sitting of the Lords, for which he paid 1/- each; also 2 letters from same office giving him notice that the Lords would give judgment such a day, for which he paid 2/6 each.

He hired a man to attend & take down the speeches of the Lords, if any had been, in order to send them to Col. & paid him 42/- probably for two days attendance.

He did some things in March 1773, for which he charged 18/10
Paid his bill at the Cockpit £12.12.0
and paid for coach hire & expenses 17.0

He attended at the Cockpit in the same cause under a different name, viz. for the Landholders as respondents the same days that he attended for Colony as respondent - & charged 21/- over again for 8 days, making for those days 42/- a day.

His present bill in this cause was £38.16.8
or 30.8.8 for colony. & 8.8.0 for Landholders -

His charges in the case of the dispute between Mr Penn and the Susquehanna Company began March 23. 1772.

Paid for letters from Col. Turnbull &c 0.17.0

Paid Mr Jackson, Ret. & for Gov. of Con. vs. Mr Penn 2.2.0

Paid his clerk 3/- attending him 13/4

Making copies of the above case, letters &c for Mr Jackson 5.0.0
20 br. sheets for him to settle & advise upon 10.10.0

Paid Mr Jackson there with - 10.10.0

Paid his clerk 2/6. attending Mr J. 13/4

Mr Jackson prepared the case, and 3 copies were made of it as shortened 9 br. sheets each 6.15.0

Gave the Attorney General with the case attending him 13/4. his clerk 2/6 6.6.0

Agent in England

1772 Aug.

Paid Mr Solicitor General with the case - 6.6.0
attending him 13/4. Clerk 2/6.

Copies of Letters 7/6.

1773 Jan. attending on consultation with Mr Jackson and
Atty Genl. (Sol. Gen. absent) over 2 hours } 1.1.0

Paid Mr Atty Genl. for his consultation 3.3.0

" his clerk & servant 7/6. (Coach hire 2/6)

" Mr Jackson for (their) consultation 3.3.0

Feb. Making copies of case for Mr Drinning, q^r br. sh. 2.5.6

Paid Mr Drinning there with 6.6.0

attending him 13/4 his clerk 2/6

12 Paid Mr Drinning a good Ret^r. (retainer?) 5.5.0

attending him 13/4 Clerk 10/6

13 Attend^d Consultation of the Council (4 above) 1.3.0
mentioned) they deferred for the present, (with
coach hire) they wish to consider more

Paid each the 4, viz Jackson, Atty Genl.
Solicitor Genl. & Drinning 3.3.0 each } 12.12.0
for the consultation

paid Atty Genl. & Sol. Genl. clerks & servants 0.15.0

March 3 Attend^d at court put to make inquiries 0.13.4

April 22 " Consultation again & coach. 1.2.0

Paid the 4 for consultation 12.12.0

" Atty Genl. Clerk & serv^t 7/6

making fair copies of the Council's opinion 2.10.0
for them to sign 10 Br. sh

attend^d (Council to sign the same 0.13.4

1 another copy for Gov. & Com. 2.10.0

all in this case 100.2.2

Landholders case 38.16.8

~~Paid as the above in the balance of 100.2.2~~ Paid 138.18.10

Account due to him Aug 73 - 127.8.0

2 years salary due 100.0.0

1773 Dec. rec^d a bill 150 } 227.8.0

1774 Oct " " 100 } 230.0.0

22.12.0 due from him

His account for the dispute with Mr Penn began
again March 1. 1774

7/4 Paid for searches & copy 7.18.10. attend^d him 13/4

" for copy of the grant 2.2.0. 3 copies of petition 7.10.0

" Mr Wilmett for services 2.2.0. messenger from Cork 2/6

Perusing Penn's petition, acts of Parl. int. Mr Hindwick's

deed of Grant to Say & Seal, agreement with Dutch Gov^r.

Letters between Gov. Pembroke & Mr Penn, Letters of

Col. Dyer & others to Gov. T. Corn's report, Mr Pembroke's

pamphlet 3.3.0

Copies of parts of above 22 Briefs, the etc } 5.10.0

and laying it before Mr Jackson 10.10.0

Paid Mr Jackson there with

attending him 13/4 his clerk 5/6

attending Mr Jackson & Mr Nuttall & Mr Wilmett 1.7.8

Agent in England

1775

- Jan 29. Attending Mr. Jackson several times — 2.2.0
 Copy of a State of the Claim — 1.0.0
- Feb. Attending Mr. Pownall, at board of Trade with only appointment as agent — 2.15.4
 paid for entry of the same
 attending Mr. Jackson 6/8. Packet from (on. 11/)
 attending board of Trade 21/.
 Paid Messenger & door keeper 2/6
- April 13 Attended Mr. Pownall at B. of Trade 6/8
 14 Attending Mr. Wilms at his house 13/4
 attending &c 13/4. 5/6. 6/8 and 21/ —
 paid messengers at board of Trade 3/6
 paid Searchers of deeds & charters & copies of them 22.14.0
 gave a gratuity 10/ — attending 21/ + 13/4
 Paid Mr. Hardinge Ret. r. 42/ his clerk 3/6
 attending Mr. Wilms &c 21/.
 Drawing Brief for Council 76 brief sheets. 38.0.0
 making 4 copies thereof — 76.0.0
- May Attending B. of Trade 21/
- 18 Paid Mr. Jackson with his brief — 47.5.0
 attending him 13/4 — his clerk & servant 7/6
 Paid Mr. Dunning with his brief 47.5.0
 attending him 13/4. his clerk & servant 7/6
 Paid Mr. Hardinge with his Brief — 47.5.0
 attending him 13/4. — his clerk & servant 7/6
- (There seem retaining fees — 3 copies for them & 1 for myself are the 4 copies above)
- June Attending at Lion (College & enrolment office 6/8. & 13/4
 Messenger with notice from board of Trade 2/6
 attending Search 13/4. & 22/ — also 21/ & 6/8
 Packet from America 20/6. Attending 13/4
 attending Consultation at Mr. Dunning's 1.1.0
 Paid the 3 men Dunning, Jackson, Hardinge on consultation £3.5.0 each 15.15.0
 Mr. Dunning's clerk & servant 7/6
 Mr. Jackson's clerk & servant insisted on the same as Mr. J. was the senior Council 7/6
 Copies of papers from Gov. T. & attending — 31/8
 attending 13/4. attending B. of Trade when } 42/ case was argued
- Paid messengers at board of Trade 21/
- 19 " Mr. Jackson refreshing fee to attend the Board of Trade tomorrow — £10.10.0
 attending him 13/4. his clerk 5/6.
 Mr. Dunning & Mr. Hardinge the same 21.0.0
 attending each 13/4 — each clerk 5/6. 1.16.8
- 20 attending at board of Trade — nothing done — 2.2.0
- July Paid at Lockpit 8.13.0
 " Coach hire, porters, & petty expenses. 25.0
 for preceding transactions — No more done.
 Council got fees, or nothing.

Agent in England

Act of Parliament, restraining the Trade and
Commerce of Connecticut

1775 Feb 18

Mr Mansfield, retaining fee to oppose the act. 5.5.0
attending him 13/4. paid his clerk 5/

Mr Harding, like retaining fee — 5.5.0
attending him 13/4. his clerk 5/

20. Paid Mr Mansfield for advice — 5.5.0

attending him 16/6 his clerk 5/ 5.5.0

Paid Mr Harding the like
attending him 10/6 clerk 5/

21 Paid Mr Mansfield on Consultation — 5.5.0

" " Mr Harding the same — 5.5.0

attending the Consultation — 1.1.0

their clerks 10/6 each.

June 16 Paid Mr Barwells bill of the House of } 8.8.0
Commons ~~about his bill~~

Dispute with Massachusetts Bay about
boundaries.

1774 Feb. Copies of Mr Bolland's petition (Lieut of
Mass.) as to the boundaries, & opinions thereon
sent to Gov. Trumbull. 16 Brief sheets — 4.0.0

Total since 1774 began — £467.19.8.
Sterling

Mr Life wrote to Gov. Trumbull July 5. 1775
giving an account of matters, and touching
on the disputes between England & America.

His charges were

Old balance 227.8.0.

Bill in Mr Penn's cause 17.15.4

" in the other cases 30.4.4

Credit

By Bill

By do

due

£

150

100

445.7.8

(a deduction 11.10.10 from } 695.7.8
the 138.18.10 ~~was~~)

695.7.8

The 445.7.8 seems to have been paid, or voted to be
paid by the State in 1786.

The great expenses in April & May 1775 were all for nothing;
the council who were paid 47.5.0 each & afterwards 5.5.0 each
and 10.10.0. did nothing except "consulting" one day in June.
There was to have been an argument before the board of Trade
June 20 and the Lawyers 20 then attended & the other was
ready to come when sent for, but the Atty. & Solic. General
who were counsel for the Penns. were engaged elsewhere
& did not attend; though this was the day appointed; so
nothing was done. This was the last of the affair in England.

Thomas Life was attorney of the Court of Com. Pleas at Westminster
and Solicitor of the Court of Chancery

Postage to Gov. Drumbull p. 323

Gov. Drumbull charged the state for Postage
in 1771, Aug. to Dec 31. about 20^l. in 1772 67^l.
mostly it on letters from Mr. Life & others in England
- some for postage for American letters.
about 6^l in 1773 for letters from Mr. Life, Mr. Ellery,
Gov. Tryon, Gen. Gage, Secy of state, Gov. Penn, &
Capt. Johnson. - Some of the postage was on packages
of many sheets; postage includes sums paid to mes-
sengers & carriers. - Something for postage in 1774.

Other charges of Gov. T. in 1772, 3, & 4

1772 July 8. Meeting Council at Hartford 3 days	0.12.4	1.16.0
Expenses		0.10.6
1773 Sept 8, 9, 10. 3 days at Hartford 36 ^l . Expenses 8 ^l 13 ^s		2.4.3
Dec 17, 18. 2 Days at Norwich to meet Committee		1.4.0
about Sagquehannah Land, &c.		
1774 Feb 2. Going to Norwich, Letters to Gov. Penn &c.		1.16.0
March 8, 9, 10. Meeting Com. of Western Land at Hartford		2.7.0
3 days 0.12 ^l Expenses 11 ^s		
March 28. Meeting do at Norwich, Letters to Penn &c.		1.4.0
July 19, 20, 21. Meeting Council at Hartford, on Treaty		2.3.4
Congress, & Congress 36 ^l - Expenses 7 ^l 7 ^s		
Paid Capt. Skinner -		
for provisions for Gov. Council, morning of Election		4.10.0
day in 1771		4.15.0
for same 1772		5.0.0
for in 1773		
Sept. Preparing Numbers, & answers to Queries		2.0.0
"To preparing 50 pages in folio sent Doctor		
Robertson for his History, per Mr. Smith,		2.10.0
who offered to pay, which I thought it		
dishonorable to the colony, to take		
Preparing Letters, papers &c. in case of Western Land		6.0.0
Preparing papers for the Congress		5.0.0
	Total	55.0.4
He credits the state for 5 Mediterranean papers		9.0.0
in 1771, 72, 73, & 74 @ 36 ^l each		
This account was allowed Oct 1774		46.0.4

He had prepared or copied:

- 1st Patent King James 1. & Declaration of Council of Plymouth
for the re-signation of the great charter. 3rd Articles of
Confederation of the 4 Colonies, May 19. 1643
- 4th Letter from Charles II concerning Privateers & pirates,
requesting a Law made, &c. March 8. 1683-4
- 5th Address to King on repeal of Stamp act 1766 July.
- 6th Address to King June 18. 1768. Letter to Lord Hillsborough, June 10. '68
- 7th Lord Hillsborough, The King's answer to the address Nov 15
1768 & Report of Lords of Trade on petition Dec 31. 1791
- 8th Extracts from Gov. Winthrop's history, & from records.

Salisbury Furnace [Continued from page 115]

Nov. 2. 359.

1776 Cannon & balls & pig iron were brought from the furnace to Hartford, Aug. 1776. Iron cost 50¢ per transportation.

1776 April. Col. Joshua Porter had 500£ to repair & blow the furnace at Salisbury. He was superintending it apparently. — In Sept 1776 he is mentioned as being at the head of the "cannon foundry" at Salisbury. Recd. 400£.

1777 Jan'y & July. Transport from Salisbury to Hartford was 5£ per ton. — Norfolk to Hartford 1776, £3.16.8 per ton.

Nov. 1. 1776 } The cartage from Salisbury amounting to
to June 6. 1777 } 254. 4. 5. of 5£ per ton almost 31 tons to
Hartford. Paid by Oliver Ellsworth. The loads were
from 18 to 23 cwt. — average about a ton.

They brought — 12 lb cannon weight 23 cwt. or 25 7/6 lbs
9 lb do " 17. 17 1/2. 18. & 19 cwt.
6 " do " 12 cwt
4 " do " 7 3/4 cwt

Shot was 18 lbs. 12 lbs. 9 lbs. 6 lbs. — also sliding qdr shot.

Grape shot, 2 cwt in a box; Swivel shot 1/2 ton

Pig Iron, a good deal, pigs weighed from 26 to 44 lbs each
The large cannon made a load. The smaller ones
had pig iron & shot to complete the loads.

There were also hand grenades, weighing 2 & 2 1/4 lbs each

Some cannon &c were transported from Salisbury to the
towns on the sound.

1778 Feb. Connecticut state vend Defence war at
Boston, and 16 six pound cannon were
sent from Salisbury to Boston, in use of Defence
Defence commanded by Samuel Smedley.

8 men & teams went from Simsbury to Salisbury
and took 2 cannon each & carried them to Boston
and came back to Simsbury — contracted for 8 dols.
a day — were gone 28 days — 28 x 8 = 224 dollars each.
They reached Boston Feb 26. A superintendent
went with them at 8£ per day. — All expense 569.1.6.
— cost 35£ for each cannon's freight.

2 cannon mounted at Killingworth

1778 3 Cannon were mounted at Hartford — had 6 hrs.
wheels, harness, & harness, &c. — all complete.
The whole mounting cost £155.19.3.

1 Cannon was mounted at Windham cost 96.19.3

1776 March Col. Joshua Porter of Salisbury was appointed
overseer & provider of the works at the furnace.
Continued 11 months & he says he cast 300 tons
of cannon, balls, pigs, &c. by which he cleared
the state 8,306£ lawful money. Wm. Whiting was
his clerk. Mr. Henshaw & Mr. Whiting seem to have
succeeded. 1777 Col. Porter was injured in the acct
but was right & in May 1780 Assembly speak highly of
him. — B. Henshaw seems to have had super-
intendence in 1777 & 1778. He & Porter were both a long
time in getting their acct. settled.

Salisbury Furnace

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1776 Dudley Hasey of Simsbury, W. Society, had the charge of casting cannon, pig iron, balls, &c. He employed teams to cart from Salisbury to Hartford & his bill to Sept. 9, 1776 was 140 £ for 28 tons at 5 £ a ton.

From Sept. 9 to Oct. 30, 51 loads were brought from Salisbury to Hartford at 5 £ a ton - average about a ton to a load. 51 loads amounted to 260 k.

[1778 April 3] Benj. Henshaw & William Whiting, advertises as Managers of Salisbury furnace for wood chopping & coal burning; wants them and pork, will pay in money or pig iron, for chopping & burning.

1781 Jun. Mr. William Whiting was manager and "hired" of Salisbury Furnace. - he made pig iron which was carried to Colebrook where Mr. Jacob Ogden had a "Finery" & find iron for the state &c. The furnace had been leased to Mr. Whiting at Newbury.

1776 Jan. 9.

p. 115 The subject of Richard Smith's Furnace at Salisbury was considered by the Gov. & Council, cannon & ball being wanted. Genl. Eldredge appointed to go to Salisbury and examine the works; also Smith's Iron Works at Suffrage [Simsbury] or higher up, & report how things are. (This was the first move of the Colony, in regard to the Furnace.)

Eldredge reported Jan. 29, and the Council voted to take possession of the Iron works, Feb. 2. Eldredge reported in regard to works at Salisbury & Colebrook.

Feb. 3. Col. Eldredge was appointed to go to Salisbury & make preparations for casting cannon, &c. for the Colony. 100 £ appropriated. This was the first appropriation.

March 18. Joshua Porter appointed overseer of the Salisbury Iron works. He had 500 £ in April & 800 £ in May.

1777 Jan 17. Col. Joshua Porter was ordered to give up the furnace, tools, & all the public property to Benj. Henshaw, Wm. Whiting & Her. Fitch by Gov. & Council.

[1776 April 8. Jacob Ogden at Colebrook Forge adv. that he wanted 1000 cords wood cut - will pay in steel or iron.

1779 May. William Whiting received 3200 for the Furnace. He had the furnace in 1779, on lease.

1780 Furnace, lands of Richard Smith at Salisbury were leased to Wm. Whiting at Salisbury from April 1 1780 he takes 9 tons pig iron a month while the furnace is in blast. In 1779, 40 men at the furnace were freed from military service, if so many were employed there & Whiting says April 1780 that he needed 40 men to keep the furnace in blast, including car diggers, coal & car carters, wood cutters, & coal men.

1779 Nov. order of assembly (conditional) to lease the "Finery works" at Colebrook & land, which did belong to Richard Smith & call Mr. Ogden to account for past use of said works

250 State engaged in Commerce.

A number of vessels were fitted out at the expense of the state, sent to the West Indies between Oct 1. 1776 and May 1. 1777. John Deason was agent at New London, in furnishing cargoes &c. The vessels sailed from New London, ^{Wethersfield, & Haddam, Rocky Hill} Sturbridge, Middletown &c. Schooner Oliver, 81 tons, John Bulkley of Wethersfield, master, agreed to go to the West Indies for the state, from Rocky Hill, at 6s. a ton per month for his vessel. State to be at all expenses for sailors, provisions, &c. to pay 6s. for used vessel per ton per month. She was loaded with pine boards, shingles, 1872 ropes of onions, staves, beef, corn, beans, hoops, 20 bushels of potatoes @ 2s. 9 oxen & hay for them. If the vessel was lost or taken by enemy, the state was to pay 600 £ for it.

Schooner Ranger was hired, 100 tons, to go from Stonington to West Indies, at 7s. per ton per month: if lost or taken 550 £ to be paid. Cargo, staves, hoops, empty hds, pine boards, beef, oats, 17 horses & hay for them; Inal Lewis master.

Sloop Catherine, 100 tons, from New London to N. J. Slack 7s. per ton per month - if lost or taken 800 £ to be paid. Wm. Davison, Master. Cargo pine boards, hoops, oats 92 hds, 19 horses cost 14 to 27 £ each, & hay, 4 lbs herring, &c. was gone 3 mo. 15 days - hire of vessel was £192 10 0 wages &c of crew 285 £ - master & mate 90s. month, and sailors 80s. month a wages. The cargo ship stores cost 780 £.

return cargo was 2000 bushels salt, 59400 flints, some cordage, Picklebungers, duck, &c. The vessel was to Martinique & Eustatia. Salt cost 4/5 bushel, flints 16/6 m. Cargo brought 747 £ - 19 horses 28.10. each; red oak hds 18s. ca pine boards 10 £ m. hds hoops 6.12 m.

p. 252 Sloop Prudence - in Nov. 1776 to go from Wethersfield to West Indies Slack, 70 tons @ 6s. if lost 490 £ to be paid. Allen Stillman of Wethersfield, owner & master - 10 horses board, hds, hoops, 20 bushels potatoes @ 2s. staves, oats, &c. Cargo called 434 £ ^{sold cargo at St. Martin's for 507 £ - bought 900 bush salt @ 4/12, duck, & sugar.}

Schooner Oliver - John Tenker master, 83 tons from Haddam to N. J. Slack. 7s. - if lost 560 £ Nov. 1776 pine boards, hds, 5 horses, 2 yoke oxen &c. £

Sloop Patty 74 tons, Theophilus Stanton master, at 25.18 0 per month. if lost 500 £. Jan 1. 1777 Cargo as others

Schooner William, Nick. Fordick, master - Cargo staves hogolaid, hoops, horses, &c. Feb. 777

Sloop Lucy, Dec. 1776. pine boards cost 49/ m. 2000 bunches onions cost 2 bunches: 2 yoke oxen 11 £ ea. 859 ds shoats pork 93/ lbs. beef 70s. lbs. 40 bushels potatoes @ 2s. staves, shingles oats, 2/6. beans & peas 6s. - Given for salt at St. Martin's 4/1 1/2

Ship Adventure 280 tons, to go from Stonington to Bahama &c. 7s. if lost 530 £. Pork, beef, 90 tons 6 £ ea. &c. State hired only half of this ship.

State engaged in Commerce

Schooner Betsey, James Lempheer Jr. master, Jan. 1777.
70 tons - from New London to W. I. back, 7/10 per ton per mo.
if lost 500 £.

[In hiring vessels all appurtenances, as rigging, sails, cables, anchors, boats, oars, &c. were included; all were declared to be in good order; there was a charter party in writing for every vessel - several included a month or 16 weeks before the agreement.]

Cargo of the Betsey - from boards 65¢. m. staves, hoops, beef, pork, shipbread, hay, hhd. 2 yoke oxen 13. & 15 £. 2 horses 16. & 17 £. tallow at 8¢; potatoes 30 bushels, 2¢. peas & beans 6¢. 1400 bunches onions at 28¢. 100 sweet hay 4½¢. corn 3¢.

Sloop Hero, James Latham, Master, Jan. 1777. 80 tons 07/10 if lost 1492 £ (it was lost & paid for) Cargo, boards at 90¢. pork 92¢. beef 72¢. 1853 lbs. lard at 9¢. hoops 70¢. m. 7 horses. Hay 6¢. Cwt. &c. Sailed in Hispaniola m. lanch & was captured a few days after & carried into New port by a British frigate. Cargo & stores cost 359 £.

Sloop Polly, Isaac Champlin master, Dec. 1776 began. Had over, horses, onions, staves, hoops, hhd., &c. solid cargo to French at Cape Nicoloa mole for 5287 livres net (perhaps not all cargo). The cargo & stores cost 349 £. - hoops 80¢. m. staves 70¢. onions 25¢. 100 bunches. Oats 2¢. 30 bushels potatoes 5¢. beef 70¢. lbd. Oxen 15 to 16 yoke have 5¢. cwt. corn 3¢. candles 1¢. lb.

There were 8 hands besides the Captain - paid off in April. 4 mo. Captain 90¢. and from Oct to April. hands 80¢. vessel came into Boston - brought 2000 bushels salt. &c.

Sloop Polly sailed again in Aug. 1777 for Surinam James Lempheer Jr. master. Sailed from Boston with herring, hoops, staves, dry fish, butter, &c. - to bring back all to Am. For much Elliot Jr. furnished for the vessel 735 £ in Boston.

Sloop Lucy, 72 tons, Nov 1776, to go from W. I. back to W. I. 6¢. - 480 £ if lost. Richard Reynolds, Capt. Cattle, staves &c. sold for 4695 livres. Salt in return.

Sloop Ranger, David Latham - Cargo 345. stores 135 1600 bunches onions 30¢. 100. beef 70¢. pork 92¢. shipbread 28¢. Cwt. hhd. oats 2½¢. hay 5¢. herring 36¢. potatoes 2¢. - 7¢. a mo. 600 £ if lost. Nov 1776

Cargo sold in Hispaniola for 8980 livres - Lard in return. salt, gunflints, linen, lead, &c. Expenses very great; 6 hands paid 4 mo. seems to have come into Boston.

Sloop William, John Penverit Master, 75 tons. Cargo staves at 60¢. & 70¢. hhd. hoops 70¢. m. cedar shingles 24¢. m. beef 70¢. pork 92¢. corn 3¢. beans 7¢. shoats 2½¢. hhd. - 650 £ if lost. Cargo cost 258 £. stores 102 £. Nov 1776 - Went for all ditto town to W. I. at 7¢. per ton per mo. (Cargo brought 8375 livres. Expenses seem over half of it - so only 4000 left for net.)

Sloop Boston Packet (Cargo cost 373 £. stores 94 £. Elias Hay, master from E. Haddam to W. I. 7¢. 578 £ if lost. Nov 1776. Oats, corn 2¢. pork 90¢. beef 70¢. potatoes 2¢. hay 6¢. candles 1¢. horns 22¢.

These prices of cargoes collected m. 16. p. 9

Of the 17 or 16 Vessels 9 were lost or taken by enemies
and had to be paid for, viz.

sch. Oliver	paid for this 600 £ + com.	29. 17. 3.
sch. Oliver	594 + com.	14. 7. 6
" Betsey	500 + " "	12. 10. 0
Sloop Hove	492 + " "	12. 0. 0
Sch. Williams	484 + " "	12. 0. 0
Sloop Dolly	595 + " "	13. 0. 0
Sch. Chandler	550 + " "	13. 0. 0
sloop Boston Packet	570 + " "	45. 0. 0
ship Adventure	530. + " "	13. 15. 0

All the losses
and commis-
sions 5015.5.4

Not only the vessels were lost, but the cargoes, stores, &c.
and the wages of men amounting probably to almost
as much as the value of the vessels. According to the
8 vessels returned - probably not a great deal made
on their voyages.

All John Donnor's account was:

Cargoes, stores, &c. of 16 vessels	6583. 17. 10
Sam ^l Elliot, fitting out 10 vessels, 2 ^d voyage, at Boston	732. 3. 4
Other expenses on vessels, engagement	1752. 13. 4
Do Do Do	205. 5. 0
Do Do Do	3. 1. 2
Do Do Do	161. 1. 7
Expenses on Buyantine Defence	2196. 14. 1
Loss of 9 vessels above	5015. 5. 4
	£16650. 1. 9

He had rec^d of Treasurer

in money - £17,500. 0. 0

in other things. 75. 4. 3.

How much the state sent in these adventures, does
not appear - Probably the loss on 9 vessels was about 9000
* or 130,000 Dollars - It is doubtful whether much
was made on the others - perhaps some gain, perhaps not.
A great object of the State was to procure salt, and if
possible warlike stores. - strange proceeding for
a state. * The loss was more.

Potatoes are first noticed in these cargoes as articles
of commerce; they were sold in small quantities
M. 159
p. 48] as to cargo had over 40 bushels. See pages 250 & 251.

1777 June There was salt in Boston in care of Mr Elliot
belonging to Connecticut - probably that brought
from W. Indies in Com. vessels. It seems that towns
were to send for it (probably proportioned among them)

p. 166. State engaged in Distilling Gin.

The state undertook to carry on the business of Distilling in Alsop's & others distillery, in Chatham Oct 1777. Elijah Hubbard of Middletown, a Commissary, had the charge of purchasing grain &c. His bills for aye, freight & expenses of purchasing, from p. 259 Nov 1777 to May 1778 were 1687£, and he purchased about 1800 bushels.

He sent men to Farmington Watubury Windsor & other places, and sometimes went himself. Oats and wheat were also purchased for other uses. The Windsor aye was shipped there & sent down the river to Middletown. Most of the aye was bought in Windsor and Farmington, & vicinity of those places.

Most of the aye cost 15£ per bushel when it was bought, besides expense of purchasing, & transportation. The whole expense of aye delivered at the distillery was not far from 18£ bushel. Some aye near distillery cost

16£ and some at a distance cost 13¼, and a little 11 & 12£. Aye 24 miles distant was bought for 12£ & cost 2¼ bushel for freight. Some in Farmington cost 15£ & 2£ for freight.

A man charged for himself horse & expenses in buying grain from 19£ to 22/6 a day. One man charged for 10 days, 22/6 a day.

Oats was bought at some times at 5£ & 6£ a bushel & freight cost about 1/

Buckwheat - one purchase, 6£ bushel. Oct. 77.

Wheat, one do - 20£ "

1779 May 1. Gossimus Erkelens gave receipt to E. Hubbard for 2769½ bushels aye - to deliver 1½ Gal. Gin per bushel: received, he says, since Jan. 1778. He delivered, same day, 1093¼ gallons Gin.

1778. E. Hubbard bought aye for the distillery, May, Sept. & Oct 1778 - 740 bushels - most of it delivered. cost 15£ purchasing to be added.

1778 March 31. G. Erkelens advertised in Hartford Courant that he would exchange at the distil house at Middle Haddam a gallon of excellent Geneva for 1½ bushel barley. He wishes to induce people to raise barley.

E. Hubbard's acct. of Teaming.

From June 1777 to May 16. 1778

He bought 17 yokes of oxen and 9 horses, $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} & \text{£} \\ \text{Oxen June to Nov. 1777 cost} & 24. & 25. & 28. & 30. & 35. & 36. & 37. & 38 \end{matrix}$ yokes
Horses in June 1777 cost. 22 £ 10s. to 27 £ each.

Several of the oxen & horses died in the service to U.S.

He bought waggons & carts, and got some made.

He bought hay & oats to keep cattle & horses - bought
hammers, yokes, chains &c. paid in shoeing &c.

Waggons cost 15 £ and 18 £ ; but required more expense.

Some were covered with tow cloth - 14 yards for a cover
at 6/ a yard, with hoops.

Whole cost of a waggon & cover was from 25 to 30 £ apparently.

Carts cost for wood 5 £ - Iron & finishing 13 £ ; some cost more.

"A new cart complete" cost 21 £

Some of the waggons were "ox waggons" & some for horses.

Some ox sleds were used.

Both oxen & horses were used to transport loads to a dis-
tance - apparently more oxen than horses.

Hay. He paid for hay 5 £ per ton a 5/ cwt. in Oct. & Dec 1777 and
Feb. 1778 - In March 1778, he paid 6/ cwt; also 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ £ a ton.

Oats. He paid Jan. & Feb 1778, 5/ 5/6 and 6/ a bushel

and corn. He paid Feb 1778, 10/.

Keeping oxen, he paid 16/ a week per yoke Dec. 1777.

He hired a great many teams besides the "State
Teams" which he kept.

He paid the state teamsters May 1778, 90/ per month, and
the conductor of several teams 130/ month. Hay in May was 9 £

He paid his clerk, May, 1778, 9 £ per month

Charges for hired Teams.

July 1777. To Peekskill. one man went with a team of
Coxen to P. 93 miles at 1/6 a mile per team. 6. 19. 6
Brought back flour from Fishkill, 100 miles @ 1/6. 5. 0. 0
Teamster 17 days at 4/ 3. 8. 0
Expenses of himself and team, forries &c. 7. 17. 1
23. 47

Several went in June at same rate.

Two went to Peekskill in August with 6 cattle teams
and changed the same - gone 15 days. Expenses each 6. 18. 6.
These did not go to Fishkill - had only part of load back.

Most of teams seem to be oxen.

Oct. 1777. Load to Peekskill 93 miles in team & waggon @ 1/6. 6. 19. 6
Load of hides back from Fishkill, 80 hides. @ 1/6. 6. 19. 6
man 13 days @ 4/ 2. 12. 0
Expenses of himself & team 11. 7. 9
28. 09

Load to White Plains & round to Peekskill 115 @ 1/6. 8. 12. 6

7 bbls flour back, 93 miles @ 1/6. 4. 13. 0

man 14 days 56/ Expenses of oxen & team 8. 18. 9 11. 14. 9

Some charges in Sept. 1777. several brought back flour &
Some had no load back - only 1/6 them, other way. 25. 0. 3

Teaming, 1777 & 1778. continued.

The loads from Middletown to Peekskill came to from 20 to 26¢ for the most part - all charged the same 1/6 a mile out, but the pay for returning was generally less, according to the load, sometimes none. The time was from 13 to 18 days; some went to Fishkill or other, back, besides Peekskill.

1778. Some charged for carrying a load to Peekskill
18¢ a day for themselves & team - gone about 16 days.
The expenses were almost as much more; both amount to 20¢ or thereabouts.

Not said whether waggons or carts were used generally; in one or two cases waggons are mentioned. Not said commonly whether horses or cattle were used, but oxen are mentioned two or three times.

The road travelled by some teams to North River in 1777 was from Middletown, through Cuthbertson, Waterbury, Woodbury, New Milford, - on to Dover, White Plains, North Cassel, &c. Some came back through Fairfield.

Feb 2 State teams to Fishkill & back - cost for expenses 39. 10. 6.
Other teaming.

There was some teaming from Norwich to Middletown, and E. Haddam Landing. Rum, sugar, &c.

To & from Boston.

1778. Other flour & other things sent to Boston - some when been done by state teams, in part or wholly.

p. 261. Road & teams started from Middletown March 5; and from Boston on return March 17 - The expenses of men and teams at the Taverns both ways was £163. 16. 8. Nothing charged for services - were probably state teams under a conductor - seem to be oxen.

3 more teams went to Boston with flour, and their expenses going & coming were for men & cattle 94¢.

Some teams of 3 yokes of oxen hired to carry flour & beans to Boston Feb. 1778 - were hired at 7¢ a mile, and owners of team found everything - called 100 miles at 7¢ for one way only, 35£. Several teams had the 35£ each - when to carry their loads to King Street, Boston.

March 2 men with teams to Boston were gone 21 days and charged each 18¢ a day - same up to Fishkill.

To Fishkill (see above)

p. 261. A man with team to Fishkill charged 15 days 18¢ 13. 10. 0
Expenses for himself & team 16. 4. 0
Expenses, that is Tavern bills, increased very fast - and became more than the services of man, team & use of wagon &c.

p. 261. Route to Boston travelled by the Teams.
From Middletown - Wethersfield, Hartford, E. Hartford, Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Woodstock, Dudley, Oxford, Sutton, Grafton, W.boro, Southboro, Frammingham, Weston, Watutown, Roxbury, Boston.
Coming back - Roxbury, Watutown, Frammingham, Sudbury, Southboro, Wethersfield, Grafton, Sutton, Oxford, Dudley, Killingly (Thompson), Woodstock, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Bolton, Hartford, & E. Wethersfield, and.

Teaming Continued. by Mr Hubbard.

1778 Jan. &c. Most teams charged 18/ a day for man & team and had expenses paid

1778 March. A teamster had 90/ a month for last 9 months but now, Feb. & March, teamster charged 6/ a month.

" Feb. a man worked with a 4 horse team 65 days at 18/.

In 1777, in the fall, &c. a man worked with his team 155 days at 15/ a day.

In 1778 Teamsters began to charge 6/ a day for themselves.

1778 Teams to Head Quarters, &c.

A man with a state team came from Head Quarters to Middletown - from Jan. 20, to Feb. 24, - was 35 days on the road. His expenses for himself & team were £35.5.0

1778 Jan. A man drove a state team to the camp near Philadelphia, - charged 12/ in his services.

" Feb. 3 four horse teams went from Middletown to head quarters near Philadelphia. The expenses for 3 teamsters & teams were none was 68. 13. 9. an shoeing 8 of the horses 2. 14. 6.

In returning - 2 came back to Barnardstown in N. Jersey & took a load & with another, making 3 four horse teams, went back to Head Quarters - expenses out 30. 9. 6.

Expenses on 1 team at H. Q. & on 1 returning to Mid. 33. 2. 0

1777 Dec. 3 state teams went from Danbury to Barnardstown in the Jerseys, & back - expenses £81. 2. 0.

1777 Oct. Expense of 2 four horse teams from Head Quarters near Philadelphia 17. 10. 10

1778 Jan. Expense of 2 do from do 39. 18. 10

A conductor of 4 teams to Head Quarters, noticed, & back.

Mr Hubbard mentions "his own expenses" 22. 9. 0 in connexion with going to Head Quarters.

A conductor was 2 months going to Head Quarters & returning.

Hides

Hubbard had 12800 lbs of green hides which he sold to the tanners at 6/ Dry hides called 1/ for 2 of green, Weight of hides 50 to 75 lbs.

His warehouse was not very secure. Some of his rum & sugar were stolen. Some used by teamsters, &c.

Abel Nine. Commissary -

1778 Jan. sent 7 loads of Clothing, &c. from N. Milford to Valley Forge, &c. near Philadelphia, & paid each 99 dollars, or 100 dollars (some one & some the other) Each was gone 33 days with a 5 cattle team. They went away in Dec'r. 1777.

Elijah Hubbard's accounts continued.

He bought flour & sent it to New London by vessel from July to Oct 1777, viz.

132 bbls & 2 hhd's flour at 24¹/₂! (but except one parcel at 17¹/₂ Barrels cost 3 each - contained from 175 lbs to a little over 200 lbs each - average about 196 lbs at 1³/₄ Cwt. all cost 320¹/₂.

Old Hubbard's accounts from June 1777 till May 1778

For groceries, wax, sugar & 2 barrels of	15/11.3.6
For shoes & other clothing	2303. 1. 0
For flour sent to New London	320.
For flour to Boston	630.
For hire for the Distillery	1687.
For teaming	3700.
For Hay, seats, sheep, cattle & horses	540.
For Oxen, horns, lumens, carts, waggons, chains &c	1079.
His 10 bills of exchange 25800 £	25970.
and one bill of exchange.	

He received State clothing from various towns in 1777, and 1778 till nearly amounting to £7112.00. Also many hhd's & boxes of clothing in Sept. Oct. Nov. & Dec 1777. &c - he sent on clothing to Peekskill & to the Camp, & dealt out some to soldiers here - some families sent on clothing to their own s, brothers, husbands, &c. in the other packages - He had sent off & dealt out clothing to amount of 7092 £ from the hhd's, boxes & packages.

Capt Selah Norton

He & others escorted the Gov. from Hartford to Danbury July or Aug. 1781. £45 silver granted.

1. Capt Selah Norton had a large sum of money to convey to paymaster of army beyond Danbury was gone 16 days. - Self & horse at 12¹/₂ day. 4 other men & horses to help escort Gov. to Danbury 8¹/₂ day. Expenses of Gov. myself & waiter on Gov. & 4 men £31.19.6
2. Another journey to pay money - 7 days @ 12¹/₂. 4 men & horses 7 days @ 8¹/₂. - Expenses, 16¹/₂. 2. all the rest £18.4.0
3. To Peekskill 3d time, with hard money - gone 8 days self & horse 15¹/₂ a day. 5 men & horses, heavy loads @ 12¹/₂. 8 days. Expenses, £19.18.0. The rest 20 £ all 49 £. 18.0
Time probably 1781.

Teaming Specie

In Jan'y 1783, Capt Selah Norton transported 10,000 dollars in specie to Westpoint. - had horse & s, sleigh and a man -

Change for himself, man, horse & sleigh,	18. 1. 0
" for expenses on the road	18. 8. 9

Perhaps State bills used for expenses &c.

[Weight 675 lbs, supposing each dollar to weigh an ounce.

E. Hubbard's Account of Clothing in 1777.

Army Clothing. Sept. Oct. Nov. &c.

8/6.	Men's shoes	8/6 mostly some 12/	[Prices allowed Jan. 1779]
sum of 6/	Woollen stockings	7/ 7/6. 8/-	25/
6/	Yarn stockings	great many 26/.	in general 15/
	Linen do	23/6. 6/.	yarn 15/
	Chuck linen shirts.	12/ 11/ 15/ 16/	Prices allowed in Jan. Feb. March 1781 to July 31 Aug. &c.
8/	Striped do do	11/ 11/6.	30/; linen 20/ 24/ 30/
	Chuck'd woollen do.	12/6. 13/6	officers' fur shirts 54/;
	White woollen do.	11/6. 13/ 10/6. 9/ 8/.	36/ & 30/; 22/ & 24/.
	Flannel do		some 30/ & 45/
	White tow cloth do	8/6. 9/6. 10/ 12/	
	Shirts (not dumber)	18/ to 22/ - some 24/ to 26/	
	Hunting shirts	10/6	
	Vests	12/ 14/ 20/ 27/	Jackets 36/ 64/;
21/	Breeches	23/ 24/ 25/ 27/	woollen 48/ 54/ 56/; 15/ 22/ 30/
	Trowsers	7/ 14/.	
12/	Overalls full'd	12/ 13/ 14/ 16/ 18/ 20/ 23/ 24/ & 36/ 44/ 45/;	
10/	do linen	10/6	1781 Lin. Breeches 24/
	do white full'd	14/ 18/	Lin. Overalls 16/
	do Flannel	12/	20/ 25/
	do White kersey	13/	30/ 36/
	do colored	11/	
	do linen & woollen	9/	
	do white woollen	10/ 13/ 15/ 16/	
	Rifle pockets, fringed	12/	1781. Fr. rocks 20/ 30/ 38/
	do " " no fringe	11/	Shoes 12/ 14/ 15/ 24/
	do " " common	10/	24/
	Blue Frocks	13/	Stockings yarn &c 8/ 10/ 12/ 13/
8/	Hunting frocks	5/ to 10/	28/;
	Frocks	10/6. 14/	
	Knives 24/ doz		Blankets 80/ 85/ 90/; 30/ 50/
	Paper 80/ Ream		145/; 60/
	Mittens	2/6 pr.	3/ 4/

First prices on margin are given as "old prices" or "stated prices" (in 1779 are given 2d list or column are prices of 1777. - 3d Column 1779. 4th Column 1781. "old prices" correspond with some of those of 1777. - Bills of 1779 about the same to Sept. Such bills nearly ceased after Sept 1779 for the year & all of 1780. Nothing began again 1781, payable in State bills new, & prices increased as bills depreciated. - In Nov. 1781. Clothing paid in 2/6 tax. *

Samuel Strong & brothers & teamsters, worked for Elijah Nathan Strong Hubbard 1780 &c.

1780 Feb. 6 two horse sleighs & teams went from Middletown to Morris town. N. J. & back - Expenses £538. 17 0
 1780 Dec'r. 5 four horse teams went to Morris town and came back. Expenses £1311. 17. (in State money.

Clothing & Provisions were delivered to Commissaries
 * 2/6 Tax. Nov 1781 called equal to specie. New bill or state money prices were reduced to 1/3, if paid out of 2/6 Tax. New clothing prices - Shirts 12/ Overalls 9/ Frocks 10/ Stockings 5/ & 6/ Mittens 1/8
 These prices or options reduced to 1/3, continued through 1782 - all paid by orders on 2/6 Tax. Clothing bills ceased with 1782 - 10 & 12. in 1783.

5. 25. Routes to Boston, besides those noticed 2 or 3 leaves back.

All went from Hartford to Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, & Woodstock - some went into Danvers.

Some teams, just loaded came home by Dedham, Medford, Bellingham, Abington, Uxbridge, Douglas, Woodstock, &c. to Hartford.

Most came round by Roxbury, Walpole, Framingham, Grafton, Oxford, &c.

From Lebanon to Boston - men without heavy loads went through Windham, Canada (Locust in Windham) Pomfret, Killingly (Thompson) Douglas, Mendon, Bellingham, Medway, Medford, Dedham, Roxbury.

Meals, &c. on road to Boston, &c.

1778 Jan. meals 2/6 to 3/. mug flip 5/. bowls toddy 5/.

Some meals 4/. Lodgings 1/. for common room.

Feb. Meals 4/. Lodgings 1/1

On road from Providence to Boston

Jan. 1778. meals 2/6. 3/. & 3/6. Flip 6/. & 7/. mug.

Bitters 1/. a person. Lodgings seem 2/.

1778 July. Bowls, grog & toddy - small bowls 3¹/₂ each.

Songaree, small bowl 3¹/₂. Large @ 10¹/₂...

A tumbler half as much as a bowl.

Meals 30/. a bottle 1/3. Beer 40. Gal.

In many cases, the expense of liquor was greater than that of food on a journey

Expresses to Boston &c.

In Dec 1777 & some months in 1778, an express charge for himself 18/. a day, 1/ a mile for his horse & expenses of himself & horse, equal Dec 1777 to 2/3 of his services & horse hire; in Aug 1778, equal to his 18/. a day and 1/ a mile.

From Lebanon to Boston & back, took from 4 to 5 days.

1778 Sept. To Providence & other places, Gov. Trumbull's express charged same as above; and expenses at taverns &c. about equal to the 18/ a day & 1/ a mile - not quite as much.

1775 "Post-road from Hartford to Boston" was through Ashford. Most of the soldiers going Eastward are said to pass through Ashford.

1775 The Road from Windham to Boston passed through Abington parish in Pomfret. Much travel on it.

1780 Sept. Tavern prices - horse 8/, meals 2/. flip 2/. mug.

bitters 6d a glass. Lodging 6/. horse at night 2/.

in 15 162 mess of 6 at 6¹/₂ - (only one or a few persons gathered.

Sulphur in Powder

There was a good deal of time & money spent in spring
 1776 in trying to find what was called "Sulphur
 ore" - & in endeavouring to manufacture sulphur.
 Otho Hosmer was at the head. Sulphur works were
 erected at Middletown, and many experiments
 made to separate sulphur from ore - cost 29.18.4.
 Nothing obtained

Lead [M. 15. 190]

They were excavating for lead at Kensington - 3 loads
 of Kensington ore were carted to Middletown lead
 mine. July 1776 - teams were paid 15/- a load said
 to go 18 miles with the ore.

At Middletown Lead mines there was much
 expense in casting "sindlers" - the ore was carted
 to the Stamp mill at 6 a load. There was a
 shaft to the mine, much timber used - much
 coal used. Coal was burnt at expense of the state
 men worked making coal at 4/6 a day & found themselves
 in May 1776.

Expenses at Middletown mines began Sept. 1775. Several
 men were regularly employed - paid wages & board
 boarded. A great quantity of candles was used -
 they evidently were at work under ground.

all bills from 1775 to May 1778 - 3676.11.14

Provisions not included - they were from Oct 7th to May 78. 348.0.0

Mines were paid, March 1777, 3/6 a day, & found.

Andrews Hoppen was headman; had 7.10.0 per mo. - most
 then were Germans or foreigners - bundles 10.16

Sulphur (see forward) p 299, 281.

In June 1776 the state agreed with Thomas Bidwell
 to provide not exceeding 50 tons of Sulphur from
 Connecticut materials, in two years at 50/- (cost or 50/-
 per ton - the state agreed to furnish him with iron pots
 or receivers for the business. They did not furnish any
 and in Oct 1776, the state made him some allowance
 for the past, and renewed the contract - yet state procured
 no iron pots, and nothing could be done; in June 1777
 Bidwell asked pay for the past & wished to go on with
 the contract & have the pots obtained.

Bidwell had made two journeys to Haddwick [to get
 pots cast?] one to Lebanon and one to Salisbury - His
 bill was 10/- a day for himself & expenses, and 3 mile for the horse,
 and his bill for them was - 20.17.0

For time & expense from Oct 24. 1776 to June 12. 77 6/- 68.14.0

He was allowed for time as before (sum not stated). 89.1.0

It was agreed that the Salisbury furnace should lay
 aside other business and cast his pots & receivers,
 and he was to have 2 years after he received them.

Salt Peter - some was sent into Dutchess County.
 In winter of 1775-6 a load of salt peter was carried from
 Litchfield to Judge Livingston's power mill on N. River.
 - it was attended by a guard.

b. 179
M. 15. 253 Road Through the Green Woods, so called
or Road towards Albany. This road had
long been used, but in 1758, it was unfit for use
and said to be ill chosen. It went through
the town, or part of the town, of Samsbury, New Hartford
Norfolk or North part of Canaan [and through
the unincorporated places of Barkhamstead
Winchester Colebrook probably]. A committee
was appointed to view the road Oct. 1758. They
Reported May 1759 that a straight line from Hartford
State House to Col. David Whitney's in North Canaan
is about N. 36. N. - that the road now used through
the Greenwoods in Samsbury, New Hartford & Norfolk
(unincorporated places not named) is much S. of a straight
line - they propose a route varying, they say,
out over 2 miles either way from a straight line
- will be shorter & better than the one. Approved.

May 1759. A Committee appointed to lay out the road
through the Green Woods. The road from the State House
to Samuel Humphrey's in Samsbury is ascertained
and in use. The Committee to begin at Samuel
Humphrey's & lay about 4 rods wide (may vary some)
towards Col. David Whitney's house in Canaan.

May 1760 This Committee reports - began 4 rods west of
S. Humphrey's in Samsbury (he now dead) and run
to Giles Pettibone's in Norfolk - joints & distances
given, between N. & N. - went out of Samsbury into New
Hartford 40 rods west of the River - crossed Farmington
river also in New Hartford - crossed from N. H.
into Barkhamstead (some corners in B. and E. of N.) and
thence into Winchester; thence into Colebrook and
thence into Norfolk - stopped apparently on the old road from
Norfolk to Canaan, called Country road. They
laid in

Samsbury	2 miles	64 rods
New Hartford	5 "	1 "
Barkhamstead	4 "	31 "
Winchester	2 "	172 "
Colebrook	4 "	39 "
Norfolk	3 "	63 "
	21.	50

Road accepted, & ordered to be fit for travelling with horse teams
by Nov. 1761 - each town to clear its own; and proprietors of
unincorporated places to do the same.

1762, Oct. the road said to be in a good measure cleared, but
much yet to be done - ordered to be fit for travel Nov. 20, 1764.

New Hartford built a bridge over the river on this road
by taxing lands 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per acre - in 1763 - 12 rods wide.

1766 May. Complaints that the road is out of repair, through
Green Woods, from Samsbury towards Col. Whitney's in Canaan
especially in unincorporated towns of Bark. Wm. Colebrook.
where is nobody to keep it in repair - is nearest road to
Albany yet found, & much used by horse & teams. Much pig
iron from Caldwell's in Salisbury carried on it towards Hartford.
Paymrs. of B. W. & C. ordered to put & keep it in repair; or Com. to do it at their expense.

Green Woods Roads. continued.

- Oct 1760. Same. Canaan, Newark, Winchester, Torrington & New Hartford. Petition for a County road, from a highway in Torrington, by Samuel Derham's house, to Adam Mott's in Winchester by the present path, & thence to ~~the County road leading to Canaan~~ (in Norfolk). Samuel Mott in Norfolk near present path, and thence to County road leading to Canaan — they say the other road is too far north for those who have occasion to travel to & from Canaan. House disagreed.
- 1761 May. Another petition for same road — for benefit of travellers to & from Canaan to New Hartford (Hartington), and other places. They say the land where the road is wanted is not under improvement — the route is now travelled by the "path".
- May. Committee appointed — reported in favor Oct 1761
- 1762 Committee to lay it out reported (appointed Oct 1761) began at latey Sam^r Derham's house (now Rev. Mr. Eells) went between W. & N. from Torrington to Winchester, & to Norfolk. Course & distance given accepted.
- 1764 May. Complaints that the road has not been cleared fit for travelling — Assembly negative petition.
- 1772 1774 Attempts to alter some parts of the road, through the Green Woods.
1777. 3d. Green Woods road said to be very necessary but horribly bad — rocky, uneven, wet, but few wheel-
itants living on it. Benj. Henshaw (date Lebanon) proposed to carry the road, some 5 or 6 miles South, which would be better though further, when it is much better settled — Asks for Comm. Nothing done. He refuses especially to road from N. Hartford to Winchester
- Lower part of the Albany Road.
- About 1753 A county road was laid from West Hartford across the mountain westerly, to meet a highway laid through the Notch of the Mountain near Cherry's Pond — that road was laid thence to Dudley Case's in Simsbury, where road from Hartington (Northampton) and road from Simsbury meet. The road to Canaan was after this laid out from Simsbury. The road from West Hartford (near Col. Whitney's farm) to Dudley Case's in Simsbury, is the most road, to go from Hartford to New Hartford, Canaan, &c.
1763. Petition states the above & that Hartington refuses to make the road (through Notch, Northampton, &c.)
- 1770 May. Samuel Northampton, Simsbury, New Hartford, &c. petition for this road to be repaired — viz from Hartford W. Division across the mountain to Dudley Case's in Simsbury — say it shortens travel 4 1/2 miles to those going N. W. is much used, but out of repair — bridge was carried away by the great flood of water Dec. last winter — Hartington does not rebuild bridge nor repair road — one trying to get a road further South where river & mountain are worse. — Nothing granted.

Lower part of Alcester Road. Continues
Pudby Case is said to live in Suffrage Parish
so Westhumberbury is called.

1770 May. Farmington petitioned for liberty to have a
road south of the other across the Mountain
to build a bridge a mile south of the other
where one will stand better & road over the
Mountain is easier, and the bridge would
accommodate Farthington being near their
meeting house, & save the expense of one bridge.
Committee appointed. Reported in favor of Talcott's Road
and bridge in preference to the South road, June 1770.

"Talcott's Road" is the name given to the road
from Hartford West D. over the Mountain and
on to Pudby Case's, and the Bridge on this
road, which was carried off in winter of 1769-70
is called "Talcott's Bridge".

1783. At the close of the war, Farmington was contending
against Talcott's road & bridge (to denote
of a road & bridge farther South).

May. Petitions for the road, & remonstrances of Farmington
against it. Committee appointed. The bridge
on Talcott's road was carried off by ice & water
in the winter of 1782-83 many bridges in other
places shared the same fate. Farmington
neglected to rebuild. Great travel said to be
on this road from East to W. & N. parts of
State &c.

Committee reported in favor of Talcott's road and
Bridge. Houses disagreed.

Farmington sent a spirited memorial June 1783.
Tudor day (written by John Readwell, apparently)

"The town by their faithful, strenuous, & animated
exertions, during the late war in the common
defence, are worn down & exhausted, and
they apprehend that dooms & perils are laid
on them before they have time to breathe from
the war; would be a severity illly suited
to their meritorious services & prompt obedience,
of which it is in them no vanity to boast, and
of which they have a witness in the breast of
your honors."

Harwinton Jan. 1783 call the road through that town
"the country road to Fishkill through Harwinton"

say it is very ^{good Harwinton} ~~bad~~ some miles, owing to the rough, muddy
rocky, mountainous country - say it is ^{as Travellers say}
the worst part of the way from Hartford to Philadelphia.
Harwinton is so reduced, cannot keep the road in repair
so as to be convenient. Ask a lottery to raise 100k for this road.
Com. app. who reported in May 1783 that nothing can be gained
by altering the location - that the road can be made
feasible without extraordinary expense.

Report not accepted.

[How could road to P. & C. go through Harwinton?
It was when Butler sold N. York & north of it.]

N. H. Rodds. - continued

1763. New Hartford petitioned for a Lottery to build a bridge on the new road to Canaan, which goes through N. E. part of New Hartford - where there must be a bridge 12 rods wide. Refused. They then prayed for a tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per acre on all lands - all lands in the town they call 23139 acres - so tax would amount to £120. 8. 3. Granted. Bridge was built.

Goshen say 1779 Jan. that the roads in that town are much used to transport public property &c

Housatonic Road.

1761 May, a Committee appointed, who reported Oct 1761 in favor of a road from Derby on east side of the Housatonic river, & near the river to the lower bridge across the river in Canaan, through Woodbury, New Milford, Kent, Hornwall. There was a road most of the way - but several interruptions. - No proceedings noticed.

Greenwoods road - Much complaint about its being out of repair, in the towns not incorporated. a Committee appointed in those towns to repair &c Oct & Nov. 1776.

1733 Ezekiel Ashley of Ousatunnoch, m. 15 says in a petition, that the people dwelling 253. at said Ousatunnoch desired a waggon road from that place to Simsbury, to be cleared & made passable. He had by subscriptions come about half the way from Ousatunnoch to Simsbury, but the money contributed by people at O. is all expended. He desires some help from the Assembly, to go through. Negatived. (He evidently refers to Sheffield as Ousatunnoch.

This is first notice of a road in that quarter.

p. 335. Other Highways noticed

p. 160 Highways - their Repair
misc. 15, 253.

Were repaired according to polls - no regard to estates, and poor men did as much or more than a rich man. This gross injustice seems not to have excited attention till about the time of the revolution. In this way nonresidents escaped entirely, and paid nothing for roads.

In May 1773. A bill says the present method of repairing highways is attended with many inconveniences, & objections are made to the equality thereof. It enacts that all rateable polls shall work one day in the year on the highways, and the rest of highway expense shall be raised by a rate on polls and estates. - Negated by Lower House. 1774 Jan.

Norwich was the first town that spoke out on this subject, & against the inequality of the present method of repairing highways. - say that mechanics with apprentices, & others, do more than rich men. Pray to repair highways by a tax on polls & estates. - It was granted for 3 years, but not to be levied on nonresidents. 1778 Jan. 3 years added.

Other towns followed - some referring very pointedly to the injustice of the old system - and say that poor men are obliged to do more than rich merchants & wealthy farmers, often having more polls. - Nonresidents were always excluded: that is, towns were to tax only polls & estates of the inhabitants. - all during pleasure of the Assembly.

May 1775
p. 160 Coventry was 2 town that petitioned. Surveyors were to collect the money, & lay it out. Nothing said about paying in labor.

- 3 Wellington Oct. 1775. 4 Sherborn. Oct 75. 5 Plainfield. Oct 75
- 6 Bolton Dec. 1775. 7 Colchester Dec. 75. 8 New Haven Dec 75
- 9 Voluntown Dec 1775. 10 Hartland. This town says nonresidents in the usual way pay nothing for repairing roads, though much benefitted. They want to have roads made & lands cleared, in order to enhance the value of their lands, before they will sell them. They pray for a tax of 3 on all land to build bridges & repair highways. 2d granted
- 11 East Windsor, May 1776. Enfield May 1776, Mansfield May 76
- 14 Preston May 1776, Norwalk Jun 1776, Kent Oct 76
- 17 Litchfield Oct 1776 - men to be called upon to work in poor districts: labor to be credited, sent to Treasurer who was to adjust accounts.
- 18 Glasterbury Dec 1776. New Fairfield Jan. 78. Fairfield Feb 78
- 21 Framington Jan 1779. Stafford Jan. 79. Danbury Jan 79
- 24 Kenton Jan. 79. Goshen Jan 79. Canterbury May 79
- 27 Hartford Jan. 80. Torrington Jan. 80. Wethersfield May 82
- 30 Middlebury Jan. 83. Southington Jan 83.

1783 Jan. A bill giving each town liberty to raise money on highways by a tax, if they so vote, was negated by lower house passed by upper house. [Continued page 270]

Census of Connecticut in 1756.

Whites 126,976 } Most blacks (slaves nearly all,
 { Blacks 3,836. } in New London (C. and brown
 { including 617 Indians } put down in N. London town
 must have been 400 or 50 then

Census of 1774 - Whites 191,448 } Most blacks in N. London (C.
 Blacks 6,562 } 2,036 - almost 1/3 of all
 Westmoreland 1922 Indians
 (no blacks)

Census of 1782. Whites 202,577 }
 Blacks 6,243 (Indians with blacks.)

Slaves - Towns having over 100 blacks [Great Error - see below.]

	1756	1774	1782
Stonington	565	456	514
New London	...	522	471
Groton	337	360	337
Lyme	194	228	216
Norwich	223	245	232
Painfield	260	319	273
Stratford	150	354	368
Stamford	120		
Wethersfield	109	142	136
Middletown	248	198	194
New Haven		273	249
Branford	106	113	100
Farmington	112	106	
Lebanon	103	119	
(Olebury to ...)		201	196
Norwalk		145	132
Greenwich		122	
Milford		162	151
Wallingford		138	175
Hartford			178

Postscript.
 The column of blacks
 includes all the
 Indians in 1774 -
 In 1756, Indians were
 put down only in 3 towns
 viz. Groton 158
 Lyme 94
 Stonington 365.

It is presumed that the
 Mohegans are included
 in Stonington, or the
 slaves of Stonington are
 included among the
 Indians. These
 617 Indians are
 included in the
 column of blacks,
 in 1756 - same as
 Indians in 1774

The Indians in 1774 are put down by themselves in
 the printed returns, but are added into the column of
 "Total Blacks".

Dollars - during the war and after, when dollars were used
 in accounts (as they were mostly by Congress, from necessity,
 then being so many kinds of pounds) the parts of a dollar
 were 90ths - not 100ths. It was the same in Connecticut
 when dollars were used. Why 90ths? (Sup. 236. 287.)

The Census of 1756 must have been quite imperfect.
 Several towns are put down in round numbers
 on conjecture, as Kent 1000, Canaan 1100, Derby 1000
 Stafford 1000, Somers 900, Salisbury 1000, Union, 500, &c
 Killingby 2100, Cornwall 500. No blacks are put down
 in towns thus guessed at; and in some others, where there
 were many blacks, none are down, as New London,
 New Haven, Milford, Kebron, Wallingford, Litchfield, &c

Census of 1774 seems nearly perfect - Stamford deficient
 Colebrook guessed at 150, Barkhamstead 250, Hartford 500
 The printed account is Total whites 191,392
 Total blacks & Indians included 6,464.
 Blacks are added up 5085. Indians 1363.

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Census - most populous towns - Whites only.

	1756	1774	1782
New Haven	5085	8022	7717
Middletown	5446	4680	4418
New London	3171	5366	5217
Storwich	3317	7032	
Stonington	2953	4956	4731
Hartford	2926	4881	5317
Hartington	3595	5963	5453
Fairfield	4195	4544	5003
Meriden	3508	5201	5105
Meriden	2956	4243	3914
Stamford	2648	*3503	3756
Woodbury	2880	5224	4980
Lyme	2762	3860	3576
Wallingford	3713	4777	3693
Guilford	2263	2846	2894
Windham	2406	3427	3494
Lebanon	3171	3841	3837
Killingly	2000	3429	3366
Groton	2532	3848	3486
Wethersfield	2374	3347	3519
Simsbury	2222	3671	4650
Windsor	4170	2082	
Waterbury	1802	3448	2224
Saybrook	1898	2628	2688
New Milford	1121	2742	2956
Litchfield	1316	2509	3018
Canbury	1509	2473	
Greenwich	2021	2654	

*. Males of Stamford under 20 not included.

Later Remarks

Indians in 1774 will be found in another Book - each town. The census of 1782 undoubtedly includes Indians in the column of Blacks in the New London County towns, & probably elsewhere.

Highways - continued from 3 pages back 267

- 1783 ^{Oct.} (Ashford applied, and bill gave liberty for men to pay in labor - this not granted.
- 1784 Jan - 33. (Pomfret. 34 Cornwall. 35 Norfolk May 84
 " May. 36 E. Haddam. 37 New London. 38 Lebanon, June Oct 85
- 1786 May. 39 Berlin - 40 Lebanon, 41 Woodbridge
 " " 42 Haddam -
- 1786 May A bill giving towns liberty to tax themselves for highways - it was negatived by the lower House. In this bill, non residents, were expressly excluded from the tax.
- 1786 Oct 43 Thompson. 1787 May Harwinton, and Borrah.
- 1787 Oct 46 & 47. Brooklyn and Lisbon.
- 1788 May 48 to 51. Orland, Ellington, Bristol, New Hartford.

No general law was passed till after 1788. About half the towns in the state repaired their highways in the old method, the labor being performed by the poll, and non residents did nothing in old or new method.

Session Feb. 12. 1778. An act for the regulation of the prices of labor, produce, manufactures, & Commodities within this State. Congress had recommended to the States to appoint Commissioners to meet in 3 divisions to regulate & ascertain the prices of labor, manufactures, produce & imported commodities. (in connexion with measures to redeem state bills of credit & to refrain from further emission.

Commissioners from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey & Pennsylvania met at New Haven & agreed upon a regulation of prices for said States. The Assembly of Connecticut approved and accepted of their report - & to reduce "the present unequal and exorbitant prices of articles", in connexion with diminishing the circulating medium above, which will facilitate the reduction of prices, - Enacted that after March 20. 1778, prices shall not exceed the following in this State: -

all. 12. p. 28 Labor of farmers, mechanics, & others 75 percent advance on prices of 1774; wheat, peas & beans 9/9; rye 6/6, Oats 3/1, wheat flour 27/ (cut. corn 4/6; Pork well fattened, weighing 100 to 150 lbs per hog 5 1/2 per lb. 150 to 200 lbs 6 1/2 per lb. over 200 lbs. 6 1/2, American Cheese 9 best grass fed beef with hide & tallow 35/ 100 lb. Stuffed 48/ 100 inferior less; cask or firkin butter 1/3. fresh butter 1/4, cream butter 4 1/2 - sole leather 2/. other leather in proportion - mens shoes common 12/. Call skin do 15/, womens & childrens in proportion; blooming iron at place of manufacture 48 £ ton refined iron 56 £ ton; pig iron 18 £ ton; American steel for edge tools 2/. lb. common American steel 1/4. W. I. Rum at wholesale 18/ Gal. Molasses 9/. Muscovado sugar 10 £ (cut other kinds in proportion; coffee 1/6. whiskey 7/. N. E. Rum Geneva, & brandy 12/ - Transportation of all kinds to be added to preceding prices, from place of make or growth or port of delivery, to the place of sale.

Teamwork or any transportation on land, 2/6 for carriage of 2000 lb net per mile, including all expenses. Articles of Am. Manufacture not enumerated, not to exceed 75 percent advance on prices of 1774, in this State, hemp, flax, wool, woollen & linen cloths, stockings, felt hats, wire & wood cards manufactured in America, not to be over double of 1774; Salt made here 27/. foreign goods captured or otherwise, not to exceed 1 dollar in Continental currency for what cost of sterling, except some things, & carriage to be added. Declared not to exceed 25 percent advance on prices they gave in import or export of foreign goods, freight of carriage. Merchant not to exceed 50 percent advance on liquors in small quantities & expenses of carriage, & for other things only 75 percent more than in 1774.

Whoever receives more than herein stated in bills of U.S. or Conn or by way of barter shall forfeit 40/ for sale under 40/. & for larger sales, shall forfeit the whole price, labor &c. If a man is unable to pay the penalty, he may be imprisoned in service on board of our vessels, or in the army, long enough to pay the same. A person convicted of breach of this act, to be incapable of holding civil & military offices, or prosecuting any suit at law, or of taking out execution - Every man suing to take an oath. &c. Neighbors may catch & exchange within families as in 1774.

Fixing Prices

1776. In the fall there were many complaints of high prices, monopolies &c. seem to have begun at this period — not noticed before. Some would not take continental money; some would not sell provisions for it — attempts to regulate prices now began.

1776 Nov. The Assembly fixed prices as follows: —

Nov. 2. 76 Farming labor in summer not over 3/ aday, and other seasons in proportion; and mechanics in proportion. Wheat not to exceed 6/ aye 3/6. Scorn 3/. wool 2/. flax 10/. Pork weighing 100 to 140 lbs 3 1/4 — 140 to 200 lbs 3 1/2 lb — over 200 lbs 3 3/4 lb — Grass fed Beef 24/ 100. sother in proportion; raw hides 3 Salt 10/ bushel; W.I. Rum 6/ by hh? Muscovado sugar 66/ cwt by the Cst. Molasses 3/ by hh? N.E. Rum 3/6 by hh? Bohea Tea 4/6 by chest; cheese 6/ butter 10/ — all the above are "good or best." Other articles in proportion.

1776 Dec. Some prices ^{proposed} in addition to the above, viz

Dec. 2. 76 Retail prices — W.I. Rum 7/6. Molasses 3/9. Sugar 8/ Wheat flour 18/ Cwt. Sole Leather 1/6. Men's shoes 9/ Lower house passed the bill; upper refused — refer'd to next session

1777 May. Some prices fixed by Act of Assembly, viz

May 12. 77 Pork under 160 lbs 3 1/2 — 160 to 200 lbs 3 3/4 — above 200 lbs. 4/. W.I. Rum. 8/ by hh. 9/6 by gal. 2/6 qt. — N.E. do. 5/ by hh? 6/ gal. 1/6 qt. Musc. Sugar 66/ Cwt by hh? 72/ by Cwt. 10/ lb Cheese 6/ till March 1. after that time 7 1/2. Shoes 8/6 Pork barrel 92/. 2d wide tow cloth 2/9 yd. Ray 6 1/4 bush Flour 20/ Cwt. Molasses 4/6 by hh. 5/3 by gallon.

Connecticut State Vessels

Two vessels were purchased ^{or hired} in 1775, for armed vessels: - Voted at July session '75 to defend Sea Coast.

Braqueum Minerva which cost 300£ ^{to fit up, at addl. town.} and expense on her to Nov. 18 was 575£. Giles Hall, Captain, ap. Aug. 1775. Slope & M^y cost 200£. Charges to Nov 18, 1775 400£ [p. 275] 600 Robert Viles, Captain, ap. Aug. 14.

The Minerva was fitted out in the ~~Summer~~ ^{300£ to fit her out voted Aug 16.} of 1775, and repairs were made in the fall & expense continued till winter. She had been at New Haven, and was at Saybrook Dec. 26 - made purchases at Lyme, Middletown, &c. Whether she went any distance at sea does not appear - probably not. The hands were dismissed Dec 26, and she was brought up to Rocky Hill in March, and no more used by the public I believe.

Her muster Roll. £125.12.0 paid for hire of Vessel Minerva.
Giles Hall, Capt 7£ per mo. Cook 60 Boatswain 60/-
Wm. Pluymert ~~Master~~ 4£ " Gunner 72/- Co. mate 48/-
James Hopkins Lieut 5£ mo Do mate 48/- Carpenter 60/-
Thos. Phillips 2^d Lieut 4£ mo Mariner 45/-
Wm Warner 1st mate 3£ " Mariner 40/-
John Cotton 2^d " 48/- " " "
Andrew Johnson St. Steward 3£ " There were about 35 seamen
Thomas Lamb, Clerk 50/- and mariners at a time
Richard Dickinson Pilot 60/- - perhaps more.

Muster Roll was from sometime in August to Dec 26 1775. about 50 men on it - some run away. The amount of wages, including 1/2 percent Commission was £525.0.8

Prices of things for her, August to Dec. 1775 [m. 15. p. 9]
Meals of victuals 7 & 8. 18 bushels Potatoes at 1/3
Beef 2 1/2 2 1/2 alb - 16 " Do - @ 1/1 -
Do. creatum. 16/- & 20/- 100 (first notice of Potatoes)
Walnut wood 6/- load Buttr 8^d. Sugar 7^d. Cheese 12^d & 5
Turnips 1/- and 1/3 bushel Mutton 2^d. Cider 4/- bbl.
Potatoes 1/- and 1/3 " W^d Rum 2/10 & 3/- N.E. Rum 2/-
Salt 3/6 " W^d Rum 2/10 & 3/- N.E. Rum 2/-

100 bunches Onions 16/8. - Most of these things at Saybrook
Jer. Wadsworth purchased much for the Minerva - at these prices - [m. 15. p. 9.]

Bread about 100 lbs in a bbl 16/- (w. & 2/- for barrel. Candles 9^d. box 2/6
Beef 48/- bbl. N.E. Rum 2/- W^d. Rum 3/- Buttr 8^d
2^d cut bread at 18/- & 20/- ea. - Pork 62/- bbl
Oats 6/- bushel. Ties 3/- Horn hire 3 miles.
5 creatum weighed 299 lbs & cost 20/- 100 barrels 3/-
{ 5 hides 272 lbs sold at 2^d " "
Tallow of 5 creatum 171 lbs at 4/- in the rough
Wadsworth went down to Saybrook - charged 6/- for attendance
per day, & Commission 1/2 per cent for purchases. Bill 216.7.0

Jer. Wadsworth & others were at Richard Dickinsons in Saybrook
m. 15 163 gave for gin 1/2 bowl; toddy 10^d bowl; lodging 13. Supper 6^d & 8^d
Punch 1/4 bowl. Cherry 2 glasses. Dinner 6 & 9^d. breakfast 6 & 8^d
Trumbull gave orders to Capt. Jer Wadsworth to furnish
the Minerva with men & provisions & warlike stores for
6 months cruise - to be despatched (about Oct) if ball
cannot be had, take those provided for Schooner Spry
& let Spry get others from the furnace immediately.

All this expense & trouble on Minerva seems to have come to nothing.

State Vessels.

Schooner *Spy* was in service in 1775, 1776, and 1777. Robert Niles, Captain. He was sent to Maryland or Virginia March 1777 with the *Spy* by Gov. Trumbull to get a cargo of flour &c.

Ship *Oliver Cromwell* was building in 1776 (at Saybrook, I believe.)

A Row Gallay was building at ^{Norwich} ~~Norwich~~ Haddam. in 1776. The *Shark*, I suppose at ~~Norwich~~ ^{Norwich}. Crane at E.H.

A Row Gallay called the *Whiting* was built at New Haven in the spring of 1776 - cost over 1000 £.

The Row Gallay *Shark* was fitted out in the early part of 1776 - in the summer of 1776 was at Norwich, Stonington, New London. Com. by Theophilus Stanton.

The Row Gallay *Whiting* was commanded by Capt. John the Cleave. The men were enlisted in April 1776.

A Row Gallay at New London Sept. 1776 - 3 were sent to ^{New York} ~~New York~~ ^{July 1776}.

The *Bugantine* Defol'cc was repaired & fitted up, or a vessel of war at New Haven in winter of 1775-6 and spring of 1776 - cost over 1100 £.

Labor on the vessels was only 4s. 5d. & 6d. per day.

June 1776. Flour for the Defence cost at New Haven only 13s. per barrel 1/6 - about 1 1/4 ¢ in a barrel on an average. Follow 6s. from 24 to 30 ¢. Corn 5s. Salt 3s. Rum 4/6, Sugar 8s.

Aug 2. 1776. The old Defence ordered to be stripped of masts, sails, rigging &c. & every thing valuable to fit out the vessel ~~for the~~ ^{for the} ~~below~~ - Capt. Harding to see to it.

1776 Aug. The State paid 2168 £ for an armed sloop. What one was it? See just below. - Old Defence laid by & this became Great expense on vessels 1776 and 1777. Defence

The Sloop paid for Aug. 1776 was "a large Bermudean built Sloop for an armed vessel" - bought of Capt. Charles Walker of New Providence. - paid for 2168 £. 12. 5.

[Was it Defence? Order to be purchased Aug. 2. 1776 - was brought into New London by Capt. Hall - belonged to New Providence - Made into Defence - old Defence stripped. see above.

First movement about Vessels (See preceding page).

July 1775. Assembly voted to procure 2 vessels, to be armed and manned, to defend the sea coasts, under order of Gov. & Council. [Must have been *Minerva* & *Spy*.

Capt. Hall of *Minerva* & Capt. Niles of *Spy* were both cruising in the Sound about Dec. 1. 1775. (each appointed before this or not as fitted up).

Dec 1775 Capt. Hall was ordered to take out the guns & stores of the *Minerva* at New Haven, discharge the hands, except enough to take her to Rocky Hill, and deliver her to the owner according to charter-party - if prevented by ice, to lay her up elsewhere. *Minerva* was hired. *Minerva* was first procured early in August. 75. Still fitting Sept 13.

May 1776. Captains Harding and Niles commanded the public vessels. The Defence was preparing for sea under Capt. Harding - Capt. Niles still commanded the *Spy*. The *Minerva* had been restored to the owner.

Sub? *Spy* was ship *Brilliant* at Stonington - purchased Oct. 4 Aug 14 - fitted up & called *Spy*, Sloop of war. (at 2000 £) as *Minerva* was. *Spy* bought Aug 15. 1775. Cost 2000 £. 2 men gave order.

State vessels.

1775. Dec. A Brigantine belonging to John Grieggs of Greenwich ordered to be purchased - if it could be done for 1000[£]. - She was reported to be 62 feet keel 23 feet beam, 11 feet in hold - will carry 16 6 pounders and 24 swivels - to be taken to New Haven - needs alterations, that is, if purchased. This was purchased & brought to New Haven; & sold to build Cromwell was after this.

Dec 1775 Assembly voted to build an armed vessel (in addition to those ordered or provided) and 4 Row Gallies - or to be otherwise procured - to defend this and other colonies under Gov. Council

[This seems to be the origin of the ship Oliver Cromwell. There was a vessel on the stocks at Saybrook, March 1776, for the Colony, and Capt. Uriah Hayden ^{of Saybrook} was the builder.

His agreement to build is dated Jan. 31. 1776 - 260 tons. This work was to be by the day at 6[¢] a day. by agreement. Grieggs Brigantine, above, was purchased and brought to New Haven. David Waterbury Jr of Stamford did the business - was called the Lilly-Ann; the vessel reached New Haven about Jan. 1. 1776. All expenses to that time £24. 12. 10. Waterbury charged 6[¢] a day for his services.

[Was this the Defence? I think so.

Capt Niles bills for Stry - for men &c. from June 1776 to Oct 1777. were £2456. - paid by State.

Capt Niles captured sloop Dolphin about Sept. 1777. taken to Norwich - Division of net proceeds was made Dec. 1777 & for the State £490. 13. 0
& for the captain £490. 13. 0

Feb 1777. Ship Trumbull was mentioned - perhaps a privateer - perhaps U.S. vessel.

1 Vessel was built at Norwich for the State, 1776 & 7

May 1778. Robert Niles was preparing to sail for France in Scho'r Ship

May 1778. The Stry, Capt Robt Niles was sent to France by this state, as a packet; on her return, was captured and Capt. N. & his men were carried into England, where some are now prisoners, May 1780. 500[£] granted to Capt. N.

only 3 Row Gallies were built - all sent to N.Y. July 1776 - prob. lost.

One Row Gallie was to be built at Norwich & 1 at East Haddam. 1 built by Lyster was to be 60 feet keel, 18 feet beam, and three feet hold; so ordered Jan. 29 Gov. Council had charge of all vessels.

An Job Winslow built gallie at E. Haddam, called Crane
Expenses for building & fitting, April to July 1776, £1013. 6. 10
(50 on her after this)

Capt. Jonathan Lyster built Gallie at Norwich, called Spark
expenses, April to July 76, 855[£] to Dec. 99[£] more

4 Committes to build Gallie Whiting at N. Haven
& fit out 6 reg. Defence at N.H. 658[£] for Gallie.
This was 5 feet hold.

State Vessels.

Ship Oliver Cromwell built at Saybrook in 1776 by Uriah Hayden taken round to London Decr then Sept 25. 1776 - and almost ready to sail. Various Delays & hindrances - Capt Coit and others blamed. Sailed for first time Decr. 1776 - had to put back. Dec 18 sailed again to try the ship. more Delays. The people & government expected much from this vessel and were very uneasy after a while.

Capt. Roberts of the Marines sent a private letter to Gov. Trumbull, complaining of the conduct of the officers &c. He had heard that "One gentleman had drank no grog and had done all the work!"

The officers & others seemed to be living pretty expensively at New London.

The Gov. Council determined on a change of officers. The Officers & crew Feb. 1777 were as follows:

William Coit - Captain.	
Richard McLally or McHally 1st Lt	Then were Boatswain,
John Chapman 2 ^d Lt	gunner, clerk
John Smith 3 ^d Lt	Steward, pilot.
Elphalib Roberts, Capt. of Marines	Drummer, cook
John Prentice Lt & do	Cooper, &c.
Bela Elderkirk 2 ^d Lt & do.	5 midshipmen.
Levi Young, Master	
Thomas Chatfield 1st Mate	
Nathanil Wilson 2 ^d do	
Allegiance Waldo Surgeon	
Thomas Gray. Surgeons mate	

all the preceding number	349	Total.
add 37 marines and 163 seamen	200	234

These were as follows in Feb. 1777:-

Present 85. on furlough 63. in jail 4	152
Run away 41. discharged 20. murdered 1.	62
Crowned 1. Sick 4. unknown 13	18
	232

Lieut McLally was first dismissed. In April 1777 Capt Coit was dismissed and Capt. Seth Harding who had had command of the Defence, was appointed in his place. John Smith was commissioned as 3^d Lieut. April 11. 1777.

Another statement of the O. Cromwells men made out by Capt Coit Feb 24. 1777:-

Present 109. in jail 1. Deserted 48. discharged 30	188
Absent without leave 18. on furlough 23.	41
Murdered 1. crowned 1. Sick 2	4
	233

A great deal had been expended on the O. Cromwell. Expended in building O.C. & repairing Defence £9016.3.3. After this Capt Coit's account for wages & other charges 4084.10.3. [At this bill, the wages of men was 2884.5.7. & enlisting 591.1.10. and all to no purpose. Months had been spent doing nothing.] Things were done loosely. A committee reported against some of Coit's charges, July 1777. Coit's bill swelled up to 4361.6.6 Accounts adjusted, July 1777.

State Vessels.

In 1777 & 1778. The Olmsted Cromwell & others were as follows -

Timothy Parker Lt. 9£ mo
John Chapman " 9£ ...
John Smith " 9£ ..
James Day. Lt. of marines 6£ mo.
Boatswain, gunner, Clerk, &c 90/ to 54/ mo
Surgeon 7.10.0 mo. Pilot 6£ mo.
Sailor 48/ mo. Boys 24/ marines 40/

The number on pay roll from April & May to Sept & Oct was 1778. £ Amount of pay roll 2217.14.0

T. Parker commanded the O Cromwell April 1778. He had been Lieut of the Spy, & perhaps Capt. of her. One account says T. Parker was app. Comdr. of O Cromwell Sept. 1778 He was taken with the vessel June 7. 1779. (See p. 313)

Brig Defence

Officers &c 1776

Lt. Harding Capt. 9.12 per mo.
Eliu Bartram Lieut. 6£ ..
Samuel Smedley 2 Lt 6£ ..
Josiah Burnham, Master 6£ ..
Henry Billings 3 Lt. 6£ ..
Edward Beebee 1st mate 90/ ..
Others from 90/ to 54/ per mo.

There were 35 men besides the seamen Wages of the 35 for 5 to 8 months 913.12.6 The seamen (number not given) had 48/ mo. see below.

Sept 1776 The brig Defence was fitting out at Newhendon as fast as possible.

1776 Dec 21 } Capt Harding wrote from Norwich - was unwell -
1777 Jan 8 } thought he should not be able to take command of the Defence - thought Mr Samuel Smedley would do well as a commander.

Capt Harding's pay roll in Defence from March, April May. Aug. &c to Nov. 1776 - 36 men - 311.3.7
35 " " 467.0.4
37 " " 538.4.1
Sailor 48/ marines 40/

1777 Feb. Lieut Smedley was appointed to command the Defence - not called Capt. Harding still unwell.

Capt Harding's bill for wages in Defence to Nov 15. 1776. 2731.14.0
Co " " " " to Feb 1777 1061.15.6

Dec 1776 Capt Harding spelled courage "curig"

When Capt Harding recovered he was appointed to command the O. Cromwell April 1777: and Lt Smedley continued in command of the Defence

The Defence, Lt Smedley sailed from Newhendon in Feb. or March 1777.

The Olmsted Cromwell sailed from Newhendon in May 1777 under Capt. Harding - The vessel (see journal) cruise under Lt Parker before this. (cont. p. 310)

Hospitals.

In 1776 & 7. Hospitals are noticed at New Haven and at Stratford.

1777. A soldier sick at New Haven had "fowls or pigeons" kept to his feet most of the time for 21 days, and State charged for it.

In Oct 1776 Norwich in a petition say there are between 400 & 500 sick soldiers in that town scattered about in the houses.

In Sept. 1776. Hospitals ordered by Gov. Housatonic in all towns between N. Haven & Greenwich, & in towns west of Greenwich. Many sick & wounded from N.Y.

p. 295 Pay Table

Oliver Ellsworth was one of the Pay Table forgers and signed and wrote most of the orders, and made out a great many of the accounts against the State for others, that they might be in proper form. He often signed the orders alone, as the other members were irregular in their attendance. He wrote a good hand, & did all his business in a proper manner.

Nearly all military accounts went first to the Com. of the pay table. They, so far as they allowed, gave an order on the Treasurer, stating for what purpose and for whom the money was wanted, and made the applicant certify on his account or order that he had received an order on the Treasurer for so much. When paid, he stated on the back of his order that he had received so much of the Treasurer. — In settlement with Treasurer these things were all audited. The orders on the Treasurer were his vouchers.

John Jeffrey wrote for the Pay Table from Feb. 1. 1776 to Aug. 12. 1776, 121 days @ 6^s. a day —

1775 May. The pay table committee were to have 6^s. a day each for services — by law.

The Clerks, Nov. 1775 and March 1776 had 6^s. a day. The Committee first appointed April 1775 were Wm. Pelham, O. Ellsworth, Th. Seymour, & J. Williams for a year.

m. 15
p. 190

Lead from Houses & Shops -

There was a requisition on the towns for lead in 1776 (when troops marched for New York and for this), and all the lead, shot, clock weights and other weights were given up voluntarily or seized, at such prices as the selectmen chose to fix.

New Haven, July 1776. - procured lead to the amount of 11,501 made up of shot at 5^d, lead at 5^d, weights @ 6^d. and some little @ 6^d.

Windsor - procured 730 lbs of lead "it being clock weights", as they say, July 1776, & allowed 8^d per lb. - also 233 lbs of lead taken from fish nets, at 9^d.
Expenses of purchasing 8^d days at 5^d by selectmen.

Woodbury bought 1966¹⁰/₁₆ lbs of lead at 8^d, July 1776.
Called it "unpurchased" selectmen 15^d days @ 6^d.

Windham bought 892¹/₄ lbs of lead, all scale & clock weights at 8^d, 529¹/₂ lbs of other lead & shot at 6^d. Sept. 6. 1776.
5^d days purchasing at 6^d.

Norwich obtained 252¹/₂ lbs lead at 5^d. & 1608 lbs at 6^d. July 76
12 days collecting.

Farmington purchased 885 lbs lead at 7^d. July 1776

This way of procuring lead was by act of assembly, June 14. 1776

1777 Danbury furnished (before or after the burning)
142 lbs Clock weights at 11^d.
129 lbs window weights @ 11^d.
1112 lbs shot @ 18^d. 7 lbs lead.

men were paid 6^d. a day for making them into bullets

1776 June. Selectmen were directed to purchase lead weights and other implements of lead, as well as bar & old lead, except sheet lead on buildings: - also all shot that shall be found in the hands of particular persons, at a reasonable price. Those who refuse to sell, are to have it taken by proper warrants of civil authority to impress the same.
(This is the act referred to above)

Dec. 1776. 16 towns only had collected lead, in all 11920 lbs.
others had not - 16 towns in those above & others.

p. 213.
p. 299
to 301

Powder. 1776. 12. 207.

25

Windham Powder Mill was blown up more than once.

This mill furnished the state, by orders from Governor & Council, some from Pay Table Committee from May 1776 to May 1783, 66,074 pounds of Powder.
Of this, 26,135 lb. 83 was before 1779. Of one 1778 or only 900 lb.
38,835 lb. 41 in 1779. 80, 81 (only 200 lb in 81) 82, 83
1,104 lb. 0. to towns out of the state - some in Vermont.
Pounds, 66 074. 123

Casks contained about 100 lbs. 61 from 95 to 105 or 110 lbs. most of the powder went to the towns.

Sulphur (see back) p. 262, 299.

Milford was examined for a sulphur mine March 1776, and 3 days spent in trying experiments there on ore.
New Haven was searched for do. April 1776 - 4 days spent in digging for sulphur, &c. Other towns examined.

Aug 1776 Isaac Doolittle and Jer. Attwater owned N. Haven Powder Mill
Sept 1776. Wm Pitkin Esq. had 220 £ for making powder for state
Feb 1777 Doolittle & Attwater had made 2 1/2 tons of gun powder for the state for 135 £ or 54 £ per ton or
or 54 £ per 100.
Oct 1777. Isaac Doolittle & Co. were paid for making for state 15000 lbs gunpowder at 54 £/100. — 405 £.

Much Salt petre was paid for first half of 1777.
much less " " " last of 1777.

New Haven mill charged for making 24,100 lbs powder at 54 £/100 — year uncertain. Sees 1780, or 81.

In April or March 1781, 1980 lbs powder were carted from New Haven out to Ripton for safety & conclude.

Lt Astensbury Powder Mill received of Towns, &c before 1781, 51,477 lbs Salt Petre; and delivered powder to towns, &c. previous to 1781, 50,974 lbs May 1781. due to state 503

It seems the mill returned a lb of powder for a lb of salt petre.
1779 May, Nicholas Vellark & B. Quett, 2 French gentlemen, were at Windham, employed by Congress, to inspect and give directions for manufacturing gunpowder in the state.

1784 March, 3635 lbs powder were at & Hartford, belonging to state Elisha Pitkin Jr was to dispose of 15 tons (some error here or in quantity at beginning) Most of it in casks weighing about 256 lbs, tare about 32 lbs = 224 lbs net. Some casks held only 110 to 125 lbs net.
Powder was many times in casks of about 100 lbs. Much of it stored for years

Settlements with Treasurer. [p. 235. 221.]

(For settlements 1770. 71. 72. 73 and May 19. 1774 see back p. 221
(None from May 19. 1774 to May 13. 1776.)

Settlement May 13. 1776.

State's credit, or Treasurer's debt.

Balance due on Settlement May 19. 1774.	£ 16814. 15. 3
Tax granted May 1773, payable Dec 1. 1774.	7585. 13. 2½
Bills issued, date Jan. 2. 1775	15000. — —
do " " May 30 1775	50000. — —
1775 Oct. Had of Gen. Schuyler in Cont. money, } for money lent to him	8975. 12. 0
Nov. 2. Continental money of Wm Williams & N. Walter, Esqrs. 160,000 dollars	5327. 8. 0
Tax granted 1773, payable June 1. 1775	48000. 0. 0
1776 Feb. Bills issued date June 1. 1775	7624. 16. 11
do " " July 1. 1775	50000 0. 0
do " " " " " " " " " "	50000. 0. 0
" Continental money received	3873. 0. 0
Tax granted Oct. 1774, payable Dec. 31. 1775.	7974. 12. 11¾
April 26. Continental Bills of E. Dyer & W. Williams	49999. 16. 0
Bonds, duties, Money of compensation, &c	31099. 4. 4½
	<u>£ 352,259. 18. 8½</u>

State's debt or Treasurer's credit

He has paid in 1774. 5 and 6	262.985. 9. 10½
" " Paid school money on lists of 74 & 75 &c &c	12.761. 6. 3¼
Abatement & per diem of Collectors	806. 3. 5½
Colony Bills recd. & burnt of various emissions	15534. 4. 7½
Due to Colony May 13. 1776	60172. 14. 5½
	<u>352,259. 18. 8½</u>

Settlement Sept 1. 1777.

States credit, or Treasurer's debt.

Balance of account May 13. 1776	60172.14.5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1776. and 1777. Rec ^d of Briskill Williams Oliver Ellsworth & others - of U.S. States, &c.	} about 65000. 0.0
1779 April 23. 6000 Treasurer's notes, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ each payable in 3 years at 4 per cent interest	60000. 0.0
1 st Tax granted Oct 1774, payable Dec 31. 1776.	8178. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 th do " April 1775 " May 10. 1777.	57249. 7. 1
4 th do " Dec. 1776 " May 10. 1777.	32713. 18. 4
Money borrowed of sundry persons per order of Assembly May 1777. Treasurer gave notes for 1 year at 6 per cent	} 72000. 0.0
State bills dated June 7. 1776	60000. 0.0
Co Co " June 19. 1776	49998. 13.0
Bonds, money returned, duties &c	9385. 13. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>474695. 16. 1$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

States debt or Treasurer's credit

Orders, abatements, school money fees for collecting, &c	432. 17. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Due to State	42. 524. 7. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>474. 695. 16. 1$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Query. What was the 65000 $\frac{1}{2}$ rec^d. of E. Williams, &c for?
Was it rec^d of Congress?

The soldiers were abated their poll tax on lists of 1775.
viz 1st tax 1/6 each. 7th Tax 10/6 each, 4th Tax 6/6 each.
The 3 poll Taxes amount to 18/6 each - viz the 3 Rates above.

Connecticut had had of the U.S. States up to
July 1. 1777, 640,900 dollars - only a part
came into Treasury. That lent to Gen. Schuyler
was repaid from it.

Settlement Dec. 21. 1778.

States credit, or Treasurer's debt

Balance of Settlement Sept. 1777	42524. 7. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cash of Various persons - ^{not said / paid} _{some for bonds}	17843. 13. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1/ Tax granted Aug 1777 pay all Nov. 1. 1777	92758. 15. 7
1/ do " May 1777 " Dec 29. 1777	92758. 15. 7
1/ do " Oct 1777 " April 1. 1778	96081. 5. 0
1/ do " Feb 1778 " June 1. 1778	96081. 5. 0
1/ do " May 1775 " June 1. 1778	34109. 5. 9
1/ do " May 1778 " Sept 1778	96081. 5. 0
1/ do " Feb 1778 " Nov 1. 1778	96081. 5. 0
1778 Nov. Bills of State / Conn. for which Treasurer's notes are given, payable 1 year and interest	125430. 0. 0
Borrowed & Treasurer's notes given, payable in 2 years & interest, by order of assembly	73060. 0. 0
Small bills issued, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.	5250. 0. 0
Cashed Gen. Erastus Wolcott	9998. 7. 0
additions to towns - downy & c. after list was accepted	10947. 3. 4
	<u>£909005. 7. 9$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

States debt or Treasurer's credit

Paid 3091 orders from Sept 2. 1777 to Dec. 21. 1778,

	446152. 11. 8
" School money	4033. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abatements	3525. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Collectors fees, travel & per diem	8278. 12. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bills rec ^d for Treasurer's Notes, & burnt	125430. 0. 0
Bills " for rates, bonds, notes, &c	96231. 3. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Treasurer's notes rec ^d for rates	4586. 6. 8
4 Treasurer's notes	340. 0. 0
Due to the State	220228. 3. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>£909005. 7. 9$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

12.23 After 1778.

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There was no settlement after Dec 21. 1778 till 1788, about the close of Mr. Lawrence's Treasurership, and the final adjustment was attended with difficulty.

Some statements in relation to the period - 1778-1788

1 Dr. Lawrence had rec^d from Dec 21. 1778 to — in Continental bills, including balancing last settlement, 15,553.526.149³/₄
He had paid out in Continental bills — 15,122.534.16.16
£ 410,991.17.11³/₄
His order for state bills from his specie acc^t }
10.274.15.11 at 40 for 1. } 410,991.17.11³/₄

2 Errors of Interest &c against him. 26,345.8.6
due him 125,240.15.8
£ 151,586.4.2

Balanced by Credit 3789.13.1³/₄ rec^d on Continental Taxes
at 40 for 1 — 151,586.4.2

Another account.

Due from Treasurer as above 410,991.17.11³/₄ }
{ Do in Do above Interest &c. 26,345.8.6 } —
Balance & debt of Dr. (differs from above) 437.416.19.8³/₄
balancer due to Treasurer 120,464.6.7³/₄
£ 557,881.6.4

Treasurer Credit — Payments on acct of U.S. 23,630.10.6
money 13,356.5.4³/₄ at 40 for 1. — 534,250.15.10
£ 557,881.6.4

Another.

His receipts of every kind, except old Cont. bills } — 1,917,624.88.
from July 21. 1781 } due to him — 12,324.134³/₄
1,929,949.2.0³/₄

His credit.

Paid in everything but Continental bills } 1,929,949.2.0³/₄
from April 1780 }

Other charges against him 15,478.19.9³/₄
(Deduct above balance 12,324.13.4³/₄)
So he owes — 3,154.6.5

Some statements in May 1783

Connecticut Bills issued 1780, March 1. 40,000; June 1. 52,000
July 1. 100,000 £. — Reissued from July Emission 33,000
This reissue ordered Oct. 1780. — So all is 190,000 issued
(and 33,000 reissued)
£ 223,000

Treasurer's notes for bills received, & money borrowed, by order
of Congress, payable 1 year after the war, £ 395,010.6.8.
(Feb. 1781)

State Bills on hand 25,210.5.0

Bills of June & July emission 1780, now abroad, 40,000.

Orders for lawful money, hereafter to be drawn by payable. £ 18,577.10

Orders for state bills, exclusive of payable. — £ 10,000.00

240 Treasurer's notes for horse for Sullivan Regiment } — 5,700
(June 1. 1781)

Treasury - 2/6 Tax.

How the State Tax of 2/6 out was adjusted - it was payable Dec. 1. 1781.

Amount of Tax called some years after, } £ 234956.6.9
(perhaps interest included)

Treasurer rec'd in State Bills	23878. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Debitments for State bills	1005. 14. 10
Other Taxes applied on this	2070. 3. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Collectors fees & travel	2981. 6. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Orders	85. 13. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Orders rec'd by Treasurer	137339. 17. 11
Abatements	26191. 49. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Certificates for provision &c	38294. 10. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Balance due	3108. 16. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<u>£ 234956. 6. 9</u>

Orders began to be given on the 2/6 Tax Oct 1781, and almost all orders of Oct. Nov. Dec 1781, were payable in that tax, or its equivalent by Payable, and many later ones.

p. 229. The 2/6 tax was called a specie tax; and the State bill or new emission prices were reduced $\frac{1}{3}$, when made payable out of this tax - so professedly.

When payable began to give orders on this 2/6. tax, Oct. 1781, to pay war expenses, bills began to be made out nearly in the old "stated prices" or prices in bills were reduced to these - about $\frac{1}{3}$ as high as state money prices when 3 for 1.

Same in Nov. & Dec. 1781.

Grain was ^{called} same as in stated prices. Some things a little higher. The prices actually paid the latter part of 1781 and early part of 1782 were perhaps 10 percent higher than stated prices, but some not so high. Some continued through 1782, viz stated prices or a little higher.

There are many old stated prices. M. 13. 254

This tax was ordered May 1781, payable Dec. 1. 1781 as follows - in silver & gold, or wheat & flour at 18s. cwt gross, rye flour 14s. cwt gross, corn 3s. & after Sept. 1. 2/6 3d. Beef 3s. & 4d. for best, and 3s. for next best. Pork over 160 lbs 5d, below 160 lbs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; Tow cloth yard wide 3/4 Tow cloth white 8/4; white fulling woolen cloths 7/4 yard wide for vests & overalls, 1/2 sheared, 8s. yard Blue plain woolen cloths 12s. yd. White wool yarn stockings 5s. & 4d on at in state bills issued 1780.

p. 292. (4 towns) to procure barrels, receive & salt pork & beef, store them, &c. - 1/20 to be abated (to towns)

[Beef was rec'd on Tax in bill at 5s. & Pork at 6s. - probably error]

many of these articles were sold at a loss of 25 percent.

p. 289 This tax not equal to specie - 1/4 to 1/2 below.

Treasurer probably had his office in his house.

In 1784 he charged for rent of his office 15 years or from Feb. 1. 1769 to Feb. 1. 1784, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, £225.

Wood 15 years, 7 cords a year, 105 cords @ 10s. - £52.10

Feb. 1785 to Feb. 1786. Mr Laurence charged for office rent 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ £ & 10 cords of wood @ 11s.

Feb. 1. 1786 to Feb. 1. 1787. Rent of his office 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ £, 10 cords Wood @ 11s

Feb. 1. 1784 to Feb. 1. 1785. Rent 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ £, & 10 cords Walnut wood @ 11s

Feb. 1787 to Feb. 1788. Rent of office 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ £ & 10 cords White ash wood @ 10s

War Expenses—Congress Requisitions. (see back) 287
p. 236

1 Quota of Connecticut of 95 millions of Taxes } Dollars
p. 236. required by Congress in 1777 & 1779. Old } 10.800.000
Emission — dollars }
Connecticut had paid of this — — — 10.628.795
Due 1788. — 171.205

2 Her Quota of 10.642.988. requisitions in New }
Emission } 1.325.776 ³⁰/₉₀
None of this paid 1788.
Her Quota of 80.000 dollars in Specie — 9855. Dols.
Paid — 6052. ⁵¹/₉₀
Unpaid — 3802. ³⁹/₉₀

3. Her Quota of 200.062.988. old emission 22,100.000
p. 236. Had paid (1788) — 9.160.112. ³⁵/₉₀
not paid 1788 — 12.939.887 ⁷⁵/₉₀

4 Her Quota of 1.200.00 required by Congress }
Sept 4. 1782, called Indents } 133.200
had paid — — — 85.797. ⁴¹/₉₀
Due 1788. — 47.402 ²⁹/₉₀

5 Her Quota of 2 millions Specie req. by Congress } 222,000.
Oct. 16. 1782 }
No credit

6 Her Quota of half of 8 millions Specie, by } 373 598
Congress April 27. 1784 }
Paid in 1784. 5. 6. 7. & 8 — 199.956. ⁵/₉₀
Req. { Indents 60.505 ³/₉₀ ⁶/₉₀ }
was. { Specie 313.092 ⁸⁶/₉₀ ²/₉₀ } due — 173.641 ⁸⁵/₉₀

7 Her Quota of 3 millions Specie & Indents } 264 182
required by Congress Sept 25. 1785 }
{ 176.121. ³⁰/₉₀ Indents 88.060 ⁶⁰/₉₀ Specie } No credit

8 Her Quota of 3.777.662 ⁴³/₉₀ } Indents 141.474 } 332.609
Aug. 2. 1786. } 191.135 }
No credit

9 Her Quota of 530,000 Specie, Oct 21. 1786 — 46.746
No credit.

10 Her Quota of 1.700,407. Indents of Interest, Oct 11. '87 } 149.976
No credit.

B. Balances due from Con. May. 1788—Aggregate of above—
Old Emission or Continental money 13.111.092. ⁷⁵/₉₀
New Emission — 1.325.776. ³⁰/₉₀
Indents — 560.830 ⁴⁰/₉₀
Specie — 679.529. ⁸³/₉₀

See 90th of a dollar explained Misc. 18.371

Comptroller.

James Wadsworth was Comptroller
from Dec. 1. 1786, & hired an office of Enos Doolittle
gave 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 6 months to June 1787.

Isaac Spencer Jr was Clerk in Comptrollers
office June 1786 to April 30. 1787. 293 days @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ allowed.
May 1 to June 8 1787. 39 days @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ allowed.
Sundays included.

{ Comptrollers office seems to have been here in June 1786
{ Paytable office kept up also - both here Feb. 1788

1787-8. Jeremiah Wadsworth's store was rented
for Comptrollers office at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a year

June 9. 1787 } Isaac Spencer, in Comptrollers office,
to April 19. 1788 } Clerk, charged for 233 days @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
do from April 24^{last} to May 24. inclusive 26 Days @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
(He included Sundays.

Commissioner of Loans.

1780 William Hulsey, a refugee from New York,
was appointed Commissioner of Loans. He had
liberty to construct a temporary office on the lower
floor of the State house at S. E. corner. 12 feet by 10.

Pay Table services (see p. 295)

June 20 1785 & Elearar Wales, one of pay table officers,
to May 31. 1786 } charged for 326 days at 12/ a day.
(not so many days without the Sundays)

Andrew Kingbury } 784 days as Clerk in Pay Table office
Feb 1784 to June 1786 } (not so many working days) at 9/ a day

Jan 1781 to Elearar Wales was at office in these
June 20 1785 } 4^{1/2} years 5 mo. 1503 days @ 12/ £ 901.16
(must have included Sundays)

For his pay he had orders in State money in 1781 at 2^{1/2} & 3
for 1. Continental money @ 40 for 1. Corn @ 4/
Beef 66/ bbl. Pork 80/ bbl. wheat flour 18/ cwt
Rye flour 12/ cwt.

He had orders on 2/6 Tax Nov 1781 discounted 1/4 to make
p. 286. then specie. Dec 1781 Jan 1782 discounted 1/3 to make
then specie. March & May 1782. 1/2 off to make then specie.

Clerks. - John Jeffries & Wm Nichols had 6/ a day 1776
Her. Merrill & Thos. Pratt had 12/ a day 1778

June 1. 1786 & Elearar Wales, Pay Table Committee,
to June 8. 1787 } charged for 352 days @ 12/ (Sundays must be
June 8. 1787 to May 1 1788, 321 days @ 10/ (Sundays must be in
May 1. 1788 to May 31. 1788 31 days @ 10/ (Sundays are in.

July 2. 1787 & James Cotton [or Colton] was in Pay Table office
to Jan 6. 1788 } 171 days, at 7/ assisting Oliver Wolcott. (Sundays
are included).

Oliver Wolcott raised a regiment of Chauncey Goodrich
- was employed in stating accounts of 6 Connecticut
with United States.

Enoch Parsons, Clerk of Oliver Wolcott 1787-8. 187
days at 7/

John Jeffries, Clerk in Pay Table office 1787 at 8/ a day

Andrew Kingbury, Clerk in Pay Table office, June 1
1786 to June 8. 1787, 358 days, exclusive of absent
time, at 9/. (He included Sundays evidently)

do. do. June 8. 1787 to May 1. 1788, exclusive of absent time
309 days at 8/. (must have included Sundays)

1787 Daniel Hopkins was Clerk for Oliver Wolcott
"Commissioner of accounts" 141 days @ 7/
(was this the successor of Pay Table?)

Colonel 15 per month; Adjutant 110/. Quarter Mr 110/
Captain 120/. per month Clerk 48/. mo.
Lieut. 80/" " " Drummer 44/" "
2 do 80/" " " " Rifle 44/" "
Ensign 60/" " "
Sergeant 48/" " "
Corporal 44/" " "
Private 40/" " "

p367 See pay of a Regiment April 1776. Erastus Wolcott
Same as above for Company officers, except Capt. 8£
and Lieut 5£ 8.

1777 June & after. Men began to get their dues in
some cases of the Collectors of taxes instead of
the Treasurer.

Mob.

A Disturbance at New Haven in 1778.

A mob broke open the jail & disturbed the Court.
The 5th militia Co. of Gaorton (with others) was ordered
to New Haven, under Capt Oliver Spicer were
gone some 2 days, and some 3 days, 39 men in all.
gone Feb 4. 5. and some 6. 1778 — 1/4 a day for services
1/6 " for food.

An Alarm Sept 29 1777. Express sent from Hartford

p. 370 An Alarm Sept 4. 1778. British fleet off New London
Express sent from Lyme at midnight.

March 1779. 2 Field Pieces granted to Killingworth, 3. pieces
Transportation of guns, & shot for them cost 97.15.0
mounting them on carriages ————— 358.12.0
of the mounting, 4 pairs wheels cost 148£ ————— £456.7.0
iron for tire, bolts, &c 90£

Premium on Salt

1776 May. Assembly granted a premium of 2¢ bushel on Salt made in the Colony from June 1. 1776 to Oct. 1. 1777.

Salt made before August 1777

Salt made from Aug. 1777 to Jan. 1. 1779. } 3357. 3.6
3357 1/2 bushels at 2¢ premium

in 107 parcels from 40. 70. or 100 bushels up to 4000 bushels.

1777 Salt was made at Norwich by Mr Ebenezer Strong & others

Salt was made at Lyme, New London, &c by men from interior

1778 Salt was made at Milford, Norwalk &c. of land by one or more from interior

Hartford Merchants & others

1775 July. Samuel Olcott, John Cheever, Geo. Burr, Wm Bull, Samuel Mearns, Daniel Goodwin, Jere. Wadsworth, Samuel Kilborn, Robert Branthwaite, Peter Boyce, Daniel Hinsdale were owners of vessels in Conn. and petitioned Assembly. Say their vessels by embargo, &c. are become "useless lumber," and pray they may not be taxed for them. ~~Negative~~.

Similar petition Oct 1776. by Samuel Olcott, James Caldwell, Daniel Goodwin, Nathaniel Goodwin, Samuel Mearns, John Cheever, James Church. ~~Negative~~.

Locust Timber.

In May 1777, a continental ship was building at Norwich, and Locust timber was wanted. - builders asked to cut it from lands of absent Tories, in the vicinity - Assembly granted it. (in Norwich)

Convention at Springfield.

1777 July 30, there was a meeting at Springfield by Delegates from N. Hampshire, Mass. Conn. N. J. and New York - in respect to paper currency, monopolies, &c. They passed Resolutions, &c.

1781. April. Delegates from New England & States and New York met at Providence. [What was their business?]

1777. Nov. 11. A Committee of Enquiry at Providence. Gen. Jaber Huntington went gone 16 days - charged for himself 12¢ a day & his servant 4¢ a day. 2 horses 45 miles 6¢ Expenses at Providence 5.5.6 in 4 days. (a mile = 45¢) all the bill £15.19.0

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Prices of Labor, & produce, &c. [see p. 354.]

1776. Horse hire to Providence & Boston was 3 mile
1778 March. same had advanced to 9 mile
1777. Summer - horses to Albany 4 mile
1778 March. Some for shorter distances charged only 5th mile
and express that rode charged for himself 6th day.

In 1777 Nov. & Dec. Robert Potter & Israel Brewster
went with waggons & clothing to the army,
from Lebanon. They crossed the Hudson to
Mt Holly in N. Jersey - went at Burlington and
Bordentown, and Greystown - called 300 miles -
Waggon 22 days and charged 6th each per day.
Horses at 6th mile - Their whole bill £58.0.7
There was a camp at Mt Holly, but end of journey
seems Burlington or Bordentown.
Their meals not charged separately. They had
Brandy, Gin, Beer, cider, &c.

1777 July. Men were paid 6th a day for making cartridges -
Women " 3th " " " " " " " " " " " "

Prices of things, bought for the Lead mine
at Middletown, 1777. & 1778.

1777 Oct. Flour was 37¹/₄ (wt. or 112^{lb}. barrels held
from 200 to 220^{lb} - barrels called 3th.
1777 Dec Flour 40th 6. Jan 1778, 60th (wt. 66^{lb} 200 to 300^{lb}
1778 March Flour 60th (wt. & 7th per lb. Wheat 20th bushel.
" April. Some flour is called 30th (wt. and 6th lb.
Salt 80th bushel Oct-77; Jan. 1778, 80th. some 120th.
Beef 1777 Dec. was 60th. 100^{lb} - in Nov. was 6th lb.
Pork was 1th lb. 1777 & 8.

At Wethersfield, Jan. 1778 (for lead mines)
Wheat 20th. corn 8th. pork 1th. tallow 2th. Rye 15th.
Salt 120th. Rum 38th. Gal. Molasses 24th. Sugar 3th.

Commissary rations 1¹/₄ day June 1777 to Jan 1778
" " " 4th day, Jan 1778 to Sept 1778

April 1778, 18th day for himself & 1th mile for his horse

Beef Taxes - see page 229 (or 2/6d tax.

after these Taxes, towns began to send in accounts
for packing provisions, barrels, & transportation
(provisions received on provision taxes) in Feb
1781. & continued through the year & after. also there
were bills of storage, repacking, &c, immense bills.

Beef often appears to be 240^{lb} to a barrel.

p. 286. The bills above referred to for meat, may refer to beef
& pork on the 2/6 tax - 1781.

At Salem Mar. April 1775. (purchases made there -
 m. 15
 p. 2] Flour 15/ (wt. rye flour 9/6 Cwt.
 Barrels had about a cwt in a barrel
 Muddling pork 66/ bbl. hog to a barrel 60/ bbl.
 Common pork 54/ bbl. Rye 3/ bushel. Bags 2/
 Beef 44/ bbl cheese 5 and 5 1/2
 There were Connecticut articles carried round to
 Salem in vessels from Branford, Derby and Litchfield
 and were bought for Connecticut Troops near Boston.

Liquor was used abundantly by all in public
 employment. Spirits became very high, and money
 expended more for liquor than for eatables in a day.

Tavern Meals Feb. 1777. 1/ horse 4 mile, board at a tavern
 m. 15. 163. 15/ week

Daniel Lyman at N. Haven. Kept Capt. Settle
 Harding in Feb. & March 1776 - Com. of brig defence.
 charged for his keeping 2/ a day. for his horse 1/3.
 2/ included board, lodging, room & candles.
 m. 15
 163. Wine & sugar was 1/6 bowl. punch 1/6 bowl, Toddy 10/ and
 Flip 10/ mug. brandy toddy 1/ bowl.
 Rum, cherry rum, &c. He lived well.
 The liquor cost as much as the board, lodging, &c.
 State paid all.

Sales.

Prices in selling of State property, in month of 1782
 & end. in 1783. by Jabez Perkins.
 Rye flour 13/ 14/ & 15/ (wt. most at 14/). Oat, 2/ bushel
 Wheat flour 24/ Cwt.
 Pork 100/ barrel. 100/ barrel - most at 100/
 Beef 70/ 80/ & 90/ barrel - most at 80/
 Sales in New London & Eastern part of State.
 all came to 7995 £ - almost all was Pork & 5/
 Beef at 4/ and rye flour @ 14/. These things
 came from towns - more than was needed for
 troops & so were sold. Much of the avails was expended
 for Salt in 1782. [All seems State bills -
 worth about half as much as specie -

State Property was in surplus 1781. & Ebenezer Barnard
 m. 17 81 sold for the State Salt 20/, Sugar 72/, Corn 4/ & 4/6
 Rye 5/. Rye flour 12/8, Wheat flour 19/6, 20/ and 25/
 Rice & Wood 1781 & 18/8. And Corn 2/8. Wheat flour 18/ & 19/
 Rice to August 1782. Rye flour 11/ & 12/. 220 lb, Pork £ 5.
 220 lbs Beef 73/4 & some Beef 240 lbs to a barrel 278/. Rum 8/6 gal

1769 making shirts 1/6 ea - 1770 1/6 each - 1772 1/6 each. for paupers &c.
 1769 Horse hire 3 mile.

Barnard continued - Home salt 10/
 Early in 1783. Home salt 9/6. Rock salt 26/. Wheat flour 19/. Codfish 40/ Cwt.
 Molasses 3/8. Pork bbl 4220 lbs £ 5.
 May & June 1783. Rock salt 75/6. Codfish 24/. pork 90/. wheat flour 16/
 He continued to sell off in 1783 beef, pork, rum, flour, grain, salt
 seems to have come from towns on taxes in part.

Prices of Labor. &c. Council of Safety,
Committee of Safety, or Gov. Council
Aug Joshua West Esq. ^{had} attended the Gov. as one of the
1777 Committee, 52 days at 8/- — £20.16.0.

1776 July to Sept.
Titus Horner attended the Council of Safety
57 days at 8/-.

1776 day. Assembly fixed the price of the Council of Safety at 8/- a day.

1783. Attending Council of Safety was 12/- a day. Horse 3 mile

1782 Attending do do was 12/- a day. Horse 4 mile

Simon Gray kept the members of the Council
of Safety (at Lebanon, I suppose) up to
m. 15 p. 163 May 1776 — his bill was: —

477 meals at 6. 8. & 1/- most at 1/- prob. dinner —
average 10½?

Keeping horses 323 days at 4. & 97 nights 8.

74 lodgings @ 2: 93 measures oats at 2.

Some liquor about 2 glass.

all his account £35.7.5. allowed.

Council of Safety met as late as Sept. 1783 at 12/- a day
Travel 1/4 a mile. no expense for board.

Pedediah Strong charged in one bill 1779 to 1783 inclusive
all at 12/- a day. Did not bring in a bill till 1783. when
money was good.

Wm Williams 1782 charged for attending Council of Safety
in 1780, 81. & 82. 12/- day & travel 1/4 mile once.

1781. Jan. & before, charges for attending were 2 1/2/- a day, & travel 8.
Wages & travel doubled prob. because state bills had depreciated.

1777 June to April 1778. Gen. James Wadsworth charged for attendance
12/- a day. & horse 1/4 a mile

1777 June to 1778 Wm. Hillhouse attended at 12/- day. Horse 12 miles 1/4.
^{He found only 12 miles from Lebanon}

Gov. Trumbull, Clerk, had for 3 months
preceding Sept. 1778. 15 £ per mo.

Gov. Trumbull says he spent 913 days
in attending the Council of Safety from 1775 to 1783
& above 100 days in a year. Seem not to have made a
separate charge for this.

Ezra Huntington charged for attending Council of Safety

Aug 1777 to May 1779, 102 days @ 72/- (others charged 72/-) £367.4

486 miles travel to attend at 4 a mile £18.4.6

52 occasional meetings during session of Assembly @ 36/- @ 3.82

all charges £479.0.6. he calls them — ~~at 12/- a day~~ 6 for 1, or more

After May 13. 1779, attendance of Gov. Council. 12 1/4/- a day.
prob. 12 for one

1778 May. Wm Pitkin charged 12/- a day at Council of Safety

men of Council of Safety & of Paytable meant to have
12/- per day, as specie, in 1780, 81, 82 & 83. Some who had
not made out bills before 1782 &c. carried the 12/- back to 1777.
Everything had advanced since 1774, even at specie prices

p. 279. Pay Table changes began May 1775

Office was in state house till Jan. 2. 1777 - then removed to Oliver Ellsworth's house

1775 Changes for chest, table, geesequills @ 2^d doz. Holland 2^d bunch

1776 Ink 1^l. pt. paper 38^d ream. best wood 16^d. at river or 18^d at Court house, per cord;

1777 Jan. Wood 18^d. paper 2^d 6^d quire, Ink 3^d. pt. paper 45^d ream - 18 lbs candles @ 11^d (they set evenings)

June. O. Ellsworth charged 2^d 1/2 month for room in his house for an office.

June 14. removed back to Court House.

June - Quills 4^d. bunch: paper 4^d. quire: red ink 2^d 6^d

Sand, tape, wafers, desk, tables, ink pots

Nov. Books bound by Patten: paper 72^d. ream

" Penknife 12^d. broom 4^d. wood 36^d. load

Dec. Wood 39^d. 42^d. & 45^d. a cord: paper 135^d. a ream.

Clerks at Pay table had at first 6^d. a day - some only 5^d.

do from June 1777 to Feb 1778 had 12^d. a day -

Officers had at first 6^d. per day.

O. Ellsworth charged for his services, viz

from May 5. 1775 to Jan. 1. 1776 202 days at 6^d / { pay 173 differs.

In 1776 - 277 " @ 9^d -

In 1777 262 " @ 15^d -

To June 11th 1778 92 " @ 15^d -

1777 June 19th to June 12. 1778. Fern Wadsworth 260 " @ 12^d -

1778 O. Ellsworth, John Coker, James Church, Fern Wadsworth were on pay table Committee.

James Coker June 1777 to June 1778 142 days @ 15^d -

John Coker removed charged as one of Pay Table.

June 1777 to June 15. 1778 260 days at 15^d -

June 1778 to June 1779 - 279 days at 15^d - { same at same

June 1779 to Jan. 1780 - 142 " @ 18^d - { scaled 1^l. for 30 May 1780

Jan. 1780 to May 1780. 100 " @ 18^d - { or 12^d. day 40 for 1. 1781

The prices of the P. Table in June 1780 were 12^d. a day - July 12^d. a day - and August 4^d. a mile. viz

1782 Feb. to Oct. 1783. Oliver Wolcott for services at the Pay Table 381 days at 12^d. per day.

1782. Clerk of the Pay Table had 6^d 6^d a day.

1780. Jan. to Jan. 1781. Writing in Paytable Office 18^d. a day, in orders. (Statute bills reduced.) Some had only 9^d. a day.

1781 Jan. to Sept. 12^d. a day in state bills. Charles Hopkins & State bill of Feb 81 reduced to 2^d pt. of June to 3 for 1.

1779 Samuel Lyman in the Office - charged 18^d. a day. to Jan. 5. 1780

1780 do. Jan. to Dec. 18^d. a day. { some of 79. reduced to 40 for 1. 9^d -

1780 do. Some of this year, passed after in state bills @ 2 for 1. - or 9^d. a day

1781 March William Mosely attended to Dec. 1783. 938 days @ 12^d -

deducted no travel charges. 1782 for Paytable Services in 1775. 1776

deducted Eldred in charged in 1782 for Paytable Services in 1775. 1776

and to May 1777. 8^d. per day - from May 1777 to May 1781. 12^d. per day

Pay Table Office was Hartford Brick School house, one room of it, first district - from Oct 1777 to Oct 15. 1779 - 2 years at 100^l. £ 200.

Same (or a) brick School house was pay table office to Jan. 1. 1784. Rent was 10^l. a year.

One room in Brick School House used Oct 79 to March 1781. at 20^l. a year

prob. State bills. W. Brick School house used Jan. 1. 1781 to July 1. 1786 at 10^l. a year

Tories, [supra] page 196.

John Shepard, an outrageous Tory, was taken & brought to Wridham Jail Dec. 1776. He seemed to belong to Newtown or Reading. The Committee of Newtown took him & he was guarded by 5 men some of the time - guarded night and day - taken Dec 1. Kept at Newtown till Dec. 9 or later. The expenses there for men and victuals and horses were £16.13.6 - guards charged 6/- for day and night.

They took him to Wridham Dec. 10. 11. 12. & 13. through Woodbury, Waterbury, Hartford, &c. 2 men with horses, those for Shepard made 3 horses, and 3 men. They bought a good many 1½ gills of rum for the 3.

Matthew Curtis Jr had the charge of him & says he delivered him to the "keeper of the gaol" Dec 13

Expenses of 3 men coming — 5.4.6
" of 2 " returning — 3.10.6

Nothing charged for horses. They gave for supper 9 each
m. 11. 234 Lodgings 3 each, bitters 6d a gill, flip 1/- mug
Udder 4/-, gin 3 glasses. horses 1/- each night.
horse baitings 4 each, Dinner 11/- Brandy 3 glass
Rum 3 glass — Men seemed to belong to Reading.

Dec 1776 Uriah Elwood and 16 more Tory Prisoners were escorted from Reading to Mansfield by order of Com. of G. Assembly. 9th to 13th December 1776 - came through Newtown Southbury, Waterbury, Southington, Farmington Hartford, & Hartford and on to Mansfield. 2d Society. The 17 men had an escort or guard of 24 men and a Capt. or leader, making 25.

24 men 5 days coming at 6/- a day for man & horse £36.0.0

24 " 3 " returning & found themselves 10/- day 36.0.0

Byrd Starr, leader 6 days & horse, @ 10/-

2 " 5 " found himself @ 15/- £

All charges 105.1.9

The expenses from Reading to Mansfield were 25 £ for 5 days, or 5 £ per day for 25 men, or 4/- each per day.

Tavern charges - Rum 6 gill; horses at night 8/- 9/- 10/-

and 1/- each and at Hartford 1/6; Dinner 9/- 11/- & 1/-

Other meals 8/- & 9/-; Lodgings 3/- & 4/- flip 1/- mug

Oats 2/- & 4/- mess; Some lodgings 2/- Eider 5/- mug & 4/-

a dram 3/- some 6/-; horse baiting 3/- & 4/- Bitters 3 glass

Supper 1/- in Hartford & lodgings 6/- clove water 3 glass

Prisoners had no horses at public expense - found themselves except 2 poor men had expenses paid 17/9 each not included in the 25 £. Others had property and paid their expenses. 25 £ was for 25 men.

[Mr Starkweather remembers the men being in Mansfield - were quiet then - were farmers several of them. (2d Socy.

Tories
Committed to direct the removal of persons
inimical to the states, received 100£, Oct. 1776

Stamford says Feb. 1778, that since the war
began, more than 100 men have gone
off from that town to the enemy; besides
those slain & died by sickness. Their numbers
much less than in 1774 - they thought their
Continental quota too many.

Reading says (about same time) that 49 able bodied
men from that town have joined the
enemy, & most of them left families -
6 were taken by the enemy at Danbury -
They want cont. quota reduced.

1779 Oct Enoch Johnson, a Massachusetts state prisoner
was transported from Hartford jail to Concord in Mass.
by order of Gov. Thumbull. Charles Kellogg had charge of him
2 horses, 12 miles @ 6p. £67.4.0. 2 men 6 days, watching & standing
him nights, &c 16 dds a day each 57.12.0. - They went through
Windsor, Suffield, W. Springfield, Springfield, Sp. Plains, Palmer,
Western, Spencer, Leicester, Shrewsbury, Northboro, Marlboro,
Sudbury, Concord. - returned through Marlboro, Shrewsbury,
Worcester, Oxford, Woodstock, Ashford, Willington, Coventry.
Expenses at Taverns in these towns 95.17.0. All other expenses 140.17.0
makes 236.14.0. Johnson had a horse which Kellogg paid at
Concord for 100£. - State paid the rest 136.14.0. Horse had been
kept at Hartford while he was in jail. He rode this horse
to Hartford. (Whether he was a Tory or a criminal of another sort
does not appear)

The beginning of operations.

1775 May. Faber Hamlin, Matthias Talcott and Titus Hosmer were appointed a Comm. to procure Lead by purchase, or by raising ore from the Leadmine in Middletown - to be refined - to erect a furnace & buildings - not to expend over £400^l - to allow what is reasonable to the Owners of the mines.

1775 June. Benjamin Henshaw^{Junr.} went to N. York (sent by Committee) to get a smelter, and to ascertain the manner of making lead, &c. He found works at Sing Sing for refining, &c. "cinders" were used for fluxing (in refining) Blacksmith's cinders will do - he went to Bound Brook, N. Jersey, after a refiner - they asked too much - he went to Philadelphia for one - refiners were all Germans - Some in N. York would come for 150 to 200^l a year. N. Y. currency - White sand & clay for the bottom of furnaces could be had at Amboy, N. J.

Henshaw thought works could be erected & fitted for operation for 250^l - that lead enough might be obtained to cover that and all other expense.

Doct. John Sebastian Stephany was one of the proprietors of the lead mine at Middletown, and Mr Simpson of New York was another.

1775 July. After Mr Henshaw had reported to Committee they reported to Assembly - (one of Mr Henshaw's errands was to get plans of works.)

Committee say a constant supply of charcoal will be necessary - 9 or 10 workmen to dig & raise ore - and others to assist the refiner at the furnace - and considerable expense.

Upper House referred to the "Lead Mines in Woodbury and the buildings & preparations there erected for smelting & refining the ore," and wished them examined; Lower House voted that the Committee proceed with the business at Middletown, and Upper concurred - all at expense of the Colony.

1775 July. "Leadmine in New Canaan" to be examined

p. 298 Oct 1775 - Joseph Hopkins appointed.

Lead mine &c

1776 May, a Lead mine at Farmington noticed.
in possession of Matthew Hart - some ore raised.
Committee may purchase this ore and raise more
if thought best - [Probably Kensington - perhaps Bristol.]

p. 202, Sulphur
p. 281

Thos. Bidwell proposed May 1776 to the Sulphur
Committee to furnish Sulphur at 50^s. Cwt. for 2 years.
he to have the ore at Middletown that is fit for Sulphur
free - Government to furnish him 20 pots with their
receivers - Assembly accepted the proposals
[See several leaves back.]

Sulphur Salt Peter

1780 July & Aug. 27,000 lbs. Salt Peter & Sulphur were
brought from Springfield to Hartford at 100^s. per ton
135^s - then carried to Mill at 50^s a ton. 675^s
all expenses were 2938^s which at 40^s per l is £73 6.6.
It was carried to Pettus & Woodbridge's mill at
Glastenbury -

1781. 6123 lbs Salt Peter was boated from Springfield to
Hartford, & carted from Hartford to New Haven
in August 1781.

1780. August. N. Haven Mill paid for 1271^{lb} Sulphur which
came from Springfield - 50^s. Cwt. or 50^s a ton (for
something.) [Perhaps this was part of that above
& carried to Glastenbury.]

Salt Peter & Powder Enn. 12. 307. Page 281. 176

First bounty &c

1775 May. a bounty of 4/ lb. was offered for a year after the rising of this Assembly also 3/ on guns made, and 1/6 on locks.

1775 July. A committee was to collect Salt Peter and Sulphur in the various towns, and send it to Dutchess County Powder Mill, to be made into gunpowder. (This refers to imported Salt Peter & Sulphur in the hands of traders, &c.) See below
It was sent to W. J. before Nov. 1775.

1775 Dec. The bounty on Salt Peter to be 2/ lb. after June 1. 1776 to Jan. 1. 1777. — and 30¢ to each of the first two Powder mills erected, & having made 500 lbs powder. Mills to be in places licenced by the G. Assembly.

1775 Dec. Committee, to examine where mineral substances containing sulphur may be found — to procure workmen to separate the Sulphur from the ore — to ascertain the expense of manufacturing Sulphur, &c.

1776 May. Salt Peter to be 4/ for premium till June 1. & 2/ after, as before ordered.

The price or purchase of the Salt Peter to be 3/ per pound paid by the Colony, for all made till January 1777 and delivered at the Mills, either of them — or it may be delivered to Selectmen, and 3/ per hundred deducted for carrying it to Powder mill. This last provision changed, and 1/2 d per lb. to be taken out for freight and other expenses.

1776 Dec. The 2/ premium extended from Jan. 1. 1777 to Jan. 1. 1779
So the bounty & pay was $(4/ + 3/ - \frac{1}{2})$ 6/11½ till June 1. 1776, or for all made before June 1. 1776.
and $(2/ + 3/ - \frac{1}{2})$ 4/11½ after June 1. 1776

Isaac Sheldon of Hartford was the maker of 2388 lbs salt Peter — was paid 4/11½ Dec. 31. 1776 — in all, £592. 1. 9.

1775 July. The Colony purchased Salt Peter at 2/4 lb. and 9¾ Cwt. of Sulphur @ 36/ (wt. — and sent to the Powder Mill. — This was probably the result of the Committee appointed in July (see above).
b262 It was sent to Judge Chivington's Mill in Clermont Co. N.Y.
1776 Jan. 9. Said that P. Mill of late Judge L. had been blown up
Inquiry ordered about our materials sent there.

Powder Mills I page 281. 176.
m. 12.307 First ones erected

1775 Dec. William & George Pitkin first had leave to erect a powder mill in Hartford
1 "about 3 miles East Connecticut River" where they have a dam erected - a place, they say, suitable for any kind of mills.

1775 Dec. Jedediah Elderkin and Nathaniel Wales of Windham, next had liberty to erect a powder mill in Windham

1776 May. Adam Babcock, Isaac Doolittle, Jos. Atwater 3rd. asked for liberty to build a powder mill at New Haven - granted.

1776 May. Robert Fairchild, Stephen Burroughs, and Abraham Brinsmade, petitioned for liberty to build a powder mill in Stratford - granted, but it was not built

1776 May. David Griffin, John Williams, John Knickerbocker, of Salisbury asked for liberty to build a powder mill. Granted (not built).

Powder Mill at Glastenbury - was 4th or 3 Wm Pitkin & Howel Woodbridge Propos. gave bond Jan. 1776

1776 May. 54¢ per (wt. was to be paid for making powder. or 9 dollars.

1778 May. Owing to depreciation, powder mill could not make powder for 54¢. State agreed with Isaac (Doolittle, New Haven mill, that he might return as many pounds of powder, as the state furnished of refined saltpeter (he to have the rest for manufacturing), and the state to furnish sulphur as in 1775 & 6 at 50¢ (wt. This was his proposition accepted.

[State had always furnished sulphur, but manufacturers allowed 50¢ (wt. for it.)]

b. 213. Removal of powder from Philadelphia to Cambridge 1775

Wm. Pitkin's Powder Mill was guarded 66 nights in 1776 at 4¢. £134.0 - He charged Nov. 1776 for making 13241 lbs powder at 54¢ (wt. He had sold some of the state powder at 54¢

Powder in New York Feb 1775 was 15¢ per (wt. & m. 12.307 or 16¢ (about 2¢ for cheapness.) It was mostly in Gunter Casks of 74 (wt each; some in casks of 2 (wt each.

Lead was 44¢ (wt. Flint 33/6. 36/ & 38/ m. All N.Y. money

Guarding & Removing Powder

1778 May 26. Guard for Continental powder 100 bbls 81 nights 26¢. 24.60
Other expenses - cooerage, storage, getting guard, journey to see, about conveying it to Springfield &c 12.48
1778 May 26. Transport of 100 bbls from Coventry to Springfield 35 miles of weight 12,650 lbs met at 35 dollars for 1600 lbs 83.04
Suglout & 5 men to escort powder to Springfield 4 days at 6¢ day ea 7.40
Expenses of the escort for victuals &c 4 days 7.48
My journey to Hartford to settle & get pay 30¢
126 lbs in barrel averaged. Repley whole bill £135.90

Losses by the enemy.

Danbury - every name & sum given Jan. 1778
Total losses £16181.1.4 - valued as in April
1777, by a committee of assembly.

Ridgefield - Total loss, same excepted. £2625.1.8.

May 1778. Assembly voted $\frac{1}{3}$ of the loss, viz - 4893.13.9
including the 500£ granted before 500.0.0

(Danbury $\frac{1}{3}$ = 5393.13.9

To Ridgefield $\frac{1}{3}$ - including 250£ granted before - 250 -
625.0.7

Ridgefield $\frac{1}{3}$ £ 875.0.7 -

Fairfield 1777 - losses 1616£

In May 1792 Assembly granted 500,000 acres
of land in Western Reserve, to those who
had suffered in the towns burnt by the British
according to their loss: - £

Loss of Greenwich	- about 13,200	} about 160,000
" of Norwalk	" 26,000	
" of Danbury	" 8,300	
" of Ridgefield	" 1,700	
" of Fairfield	" 31,300	
" of do in Danbury Excursion	1,400	
" of New Haven & E. Haven	16,900	
" of New London	54,100	
" of Groton	7,700	

Perhaps sums received by the towns had been deducted,
viz. the monies granted by the Assembly. This
may account for the sums above being, some of them,
much smaller than the original estimates of the
losses.

New Haven losses in 1779 are estimated, in money
as it was in 1774, at £24,893.7.6. + 1892£ Cont-
money.

Fairfield losses in 1779 - not added.

Greenwich losses reported Jan. 1780 - £6,365
do " " in 1787 12,430.

Losses by the enemy.

303

Fairfield says, Jan 1778. "That every house in the road through Reading where the British passed (except 2 or 3 honest Whigs) escaped unhurt, while every known friend to his country was plundered &c in Fairfield, &c.

1782 Feb. Stamford losses by the enemy are estimated at £29,57. 5. 7. by a committee of the Assembly

1780 Fairfield losses were estimated by a Committee at £45,299, 17. 6.

84
Losses by the Enemy.

Some of the soldiers were well fitted out -
Sergeant Moses Lockwood, in E. Hubbard's Co
and A. Huntingtons Regiment lost in the
retreat out of New York 1776 most of his clothing.
His list of clothing lost and not lost was as follows: -

	Lost.	not lost
1 Regimental coat	£3.0.0	
1 Large jacket	1.0.0	
1 pair Leather breeches	1.10.0	
1 blanket	0.14.0	
1 pair boots		1.0.0
1 pair cloth breeches	0.15.0	
2 pair Linen breeches		2.4.0
3 pairs stockings		0.18.0
3 " woolen do	0.18.0	
1 stock buckle		0.7.0
1 bead sack		0.12.0
1 silk jacket		0.9.0
1 Stock	0.3.0	
1 pair shoes	0.5.0	
Knapsack	0.2.0	
2 check linen shirts	1.4.0	
1 Holland shirt	1.5.0	
strait bodied coat	1.10.0	
	£12.6.0	£5.10.0.

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Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The script is cursive and difficult to decipher due to fading and blurring. Some words are faintly visible, such as "The", "and", "of", "the", "which", "that", "this", "in", "on", "at", "from", "to", "by", "with", "without", "under", "above", "below", "between", "among", "against", "towards", "from", "to", "by", "with", "without", "under", "above", "below", "between", "among", "against", "towards".

304 Post Riders. [see post in 1775. p. 161. p. 214
Expenses

Jesse Brown was post June to Oct 1776
4 months - charged for services & expenses 66.1.2
He went from Lebanon to Albany & back 4 times
was gone 5 days - sometimes 6.
He went from Lebanon to Ticonderoga & back 4 times
was gone 9 days, and 11 days
He went to the North & back once.
His expenses to Albany & back averaged 44/ a time
" " to Ticonderoga " 66/ "
" " to North " 84/ "
He charged for himself & horse each time on an
average 84/.

1776 A Post rider from Lebanon to Hartford, charged
for 26 weeks at 15/ - £19.10.0. Probably only
went once a week & back.

Jesse B. was still a post rider 1780.

Expresses were numerous besides the regular
posts - their expenses generally more than their
wages for services - One 1780 charged for horse hire £6.15.0.
for his expenses 6/ for his own time £4.10.0.

Express to Boston 1780 July - 7 days 28/- 5/6 -
horse 120 miles 4. 40/. Expenses on road 63/9-

Mr Bridgman Garvey rode express in
1779. Seemed to belong to Durham

cu 1779 April 20. John Panty Goodwin, Express to Saybrook -
15.163. 2 days & 1 night service 5.80. - Horse hire 50 miles £5.0.0
expenses on the road 8.14.0. - Lodging 3/ 0.3.0
Dinner 12/. Supper 9/ - 1.1.0 Breakfast 9/ - 0.9.0
Bowl of Toddy 1/6. 0.16.0 Horse at night 0.15.0
mess of oats 1/6. 0.3.0 Horse baiting 0.12.0
16.12.0 6.19.0
Expenses on bill said to be £19.2.0. Will does not agree.

1778 Gen Jaber Huntington charged for expresses, man, horse and
1779 to April. He charged for same 5/ a mile.

1777. Oct Expresses were sent when Fort Montgomery was attacked
[also on any alarming movement of the Enemy]

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Willow Lydia Crane of Wethersfield says in a petition May 1776 that she had only 3 sons and all were in the service - one died in the camp; 2 was in Continental service; 3 was in Bunker Hill battle - in returning home he became delirious, strolled away and died. — She was allowed his wages.

Fishers Island.

Benjamin Brown had pay for 570£ in stock, removed from Fishers Island in July 1776, by request of Gen. Washington.

Flour

2000 barrels of flour were at Norwich Aug. 1775 seem to have been sent on by Congress, for the army near Boston — were carted to Boston, State paid transportation.

Handsome Writer

The Stratford revolutionary papers are the most beautiful writing in the state.

John Brooks seems to have been the writer of this handsome penmanship.

Illicit Trade.

There was a great deal of illicit trade with the British in the revolutionary war, in Connecticut especially with British on Long Island — though there were many laws against it.

Transient People before the Revolution

There were a great many transient persons in the large towns — many were poor & removed from place to place — many not so poor were migratory. many who were stationary had not much property.

There were long lists of abatement of Taxes, where men who were taxed had died or removed (or absconded) and left no property. Some reported as absconded, who had merely removed from the Colony.

In Enfield, 17 dead or absconded 1774: in Suffield, 29, 1774 (on list of 1772)

Lyme 22, in 1774 on list of 1772; Lyme 17, 1771 — Sharon 36 1772-1774

Bridgford 17, Hebron 26, Norwich 17, 1771.

Salisbury 44, 1772-1774, Ashford 16, 1772-1774, Windham 27.

Killingly 19, 1773 — Elwindsor 15, 1771. Hartford 42, 1772-1774

Windham 18, 1770 — Norwalk 49-1773-1775.

1772-1774. Means that their names were on the list of 1772, but they had died or gone off before the tax of 1774 made on the list of 1772 could be collected, or ~~often~~ before the tax was made.

People were often imprisoned for taxes before the Revolution.

Emigration to Nova Scotia, to Susquehanna, to Vermont, to Berkshire County, &c. increased the number of those who were called "absconders".

Costs of Criminal Prosecutions, before Revolution.

These were heavy, and paid by the Colony — a person called King's Attorney in each County, who made out the bills of cost, & sent them to the Treasurer; Clerk of Court made out an order —

The Sheriff paid the bills — and charged 2 1/2 per cent Commission for their receiving & paying out money.

There were heavy bills for pursuing & apprehending criminals for witnesses, for attendance, &c.

The Attorney charged 30/ a case for 1 Court, & Clerk of Court 5/.

If the case was continued, the 30/ and 5/ were repeated.

Sheriffs had pay for attending grand jury, &c.

A bill of cost against S. Scripture about 1773 — 38.19.8

Co — John Crowfoot — 26.10.6

Co — Went Hildred — 11.12.0

Copy of process was 3/, summons & serving 10/, Sheriff 0/
witnesses 2/ a day & expenses 2/ a day. Attorney 30/. Clerk 5/.

In April 1777. Samuel Elliot Jr of Boston became the agent of Connecticut. He furnished many things - fitted out the state vessels, took care of prizes, and did other business for the state.

Lieut Smedley in the Defence left New London in Feb. or March 1777 (probably March) and in a short time captured 4 British vessels, viz.
 bark Lydia captured March 12 - arrived at Dartmouth.
 brig Anna " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Sloop Swift " " " " " " " " " " " "
 brig Cyg " " " " " " " " " " " "
 All were taken arrived in Boston in May.
 Brig Defence arrived at Dartmouth April 18. 1777.

1777 The Oliver Cromwell under D. Parker sailed from New London - in April - The Defence left Boston in March, Smedley says; the small pox broke out at sea on board Defence, soon after he left Boston; more than 50 on board had not had the disease; 2 died - all the 50 were inoculated the fore part of April; while they were down, when most wanted, Smedley heard of 2 British vessels of 20 & 18 guns from Bristol for Jamaica. The Oliver Cromwell was in company or nearby. Smedley & Parker attacked and captured both vessels after a warm combat of 3 glasses. The O. Cromwell engaged the stoutest ship the kepel of 18 guns & 47 men. The Defence engaged the Cygus of 16 guns & 31 men. The capture was April 14 the gallant Capt Day (who?) and one man was killed, and some wounded in both vessels.
 The Cygus arrived at Cape Anne May 19
 The kepel arrived

June 5. 1777 Capt. Harding was at Bedford in the Oliver Cromwell. He had got 150 men and would sail that day. He arrived at Bedford from New London the Friday before May 25 with 102 men - got more there - he says the O. Cromwell was a good sailor, and equal to expectations in other respects.
 He speaks as if this was the first voyage of the O. Cromwell yet. O. Cromwell was in the engagement April 14.
 Did the vessel return to N. London?

State Vessels & Mr Elliot

44

Oliver Cromwell, Capt Seth Harding, captured the ship Weymouth in July 1777 — and captured brig Honor — 1777 — sent in to Bedford.

About Aug. or Sept. 1777 Capt Harding in O. Cromwell went to Kennebec River — He was sick and went on shore — sent his prisoners by land to Boston. He had ship Weymouth with him — (under guard) He sent his ships to Boston, where they arrived Sept 9.

Samuel in the Defence arrived at New London from Boston in 48 hours, Aug. 20. — in want of men. (The George, Annabella & Lord Howe are said to have been captured by the Defence in 1777) The Defence had recently arrived in Boston when she sailed for New London

The Admiral Kappel (captured by Defence (Samuel) and Cromwell (Parker). was sold and Cargo in Boston July & Aug. 1778. Barley brought 18/ oats 15/6. flour 7.10.0 to 7th Cwt. Tripe 21/ keg: tallow 2/3. Soap 2/6. Candles 28 pper short 42. 9.0. Dolling 105/ cheese 2/3 to 2/6, butter 2/6 Various kind of Goods beside. Ship brought 6000 £.
Vessel & pt of Cargo brought 22.320.18.9
Commission & expens out 305.00
£22015.18.9

Ship Cyrus brought 8900 £ with cargo Prices as in Kappel — sold in Boston July & Aug. 1778. brought 22.561.14.4
Changes out 345.6.4 = 22,216.8.0

Then were shipp sales for cash. 44.232.6.9
Further sales Sept. 1778 37.022.7.8

Changes out 81.255.14.5
Total of both vessels, } 2631.14.5
Cyrus and Kappel } £78.624.0.0

Mr Elliot paid to agents of officers & men 1/2. 39312.0.0
State had other half 39,312
but Mr E. took out his Commission 11,750.17.8 } so State had 37561.2.4
(other commission was shiffs)

Probably most of sales were in 1777. but accounts not made up till 1778.

Brig Honor & cargo brought £10.692.2.4
Capt Harding & officers & men had half 5224.10.1
State had other half (but paid a commission out of it) 5224.10.1
(The difference between 10.692.2.4. and 10449.0.2. was probably expenses)
The Honor & cargo were sold Sept 1777 — brig brought 1100 £.
Bohea tea in the cargo sold for 54/ £. invoiced in England 2/9.
Single tea sold at 4/7. invoiced at 4/4. Flour 7.10.0. Cwt.
Beef 10 £ barrel. Pork 13.10.0 barrel, butter 2/ bread 00/ Cut in wine 13/.

312 State Vessels and Mr Elliot.

Bark Lydia & cargo sold for 4676.13.1
 " which 2879 £ 10. was sold at Bedford.
 The bark bought 1730 £.
 Expenses taken the net proceeds were 6346.2.6
 Officers & men of Defence had 3173.1.3.
 State had (commission to come out) 3173.1.3 - net 3032.13.10

Brig Anna & cargo sold in Boston (brig only 550) for 2663.17.1
 Expenses out there was to divide 2192.4.2.
 Officers & crew had 1096.2.1
 State 1096.2.1 - (commission to come out net 1057.15.4)

Snow Swift (vessel bought 840) & cargo sold for 5903.5.6
 Expenses out there was to divide 5514.17.10
 Officers & men had 2757.8.11
 State had (except Commission) 2757.8.11 - net 2656.5.3

Brig Groo and Cargo brought 3349.10.1
 Expenses out - Officers & men had 1455.2.11
 State had (except Com) 1455.2.11 - net 1398.14.9
 2910.5.10

Mr Elliot paid over what belonged to officers & men and credited the state for the rest. He charged the state a commission on their behalf but charged no commission to the officers & men - mostly the sales were by the Sheriff.

The Brig McClway, was captured - seems to have been carried into Hyannis - perhaps summer of 1778
 Taken by the Oliver Cromwell under Capt. Parker
 Seems sold at Hyannis, the vessel & part of cargo.

1778 Vessel & cargo sold for 3959.9.9
 1778 1/2 paid over to Jabez Perkins Esq. for Capt. & men } 1767.7.4
 after taking out expenses
 1/2 to State (less by commission) 1767.7.4
 £3534.14.8

Defence said to have sent 2 prizes into Carolina - 1778
 She was at Charleston, S.C. in 1779. See next page

Ship Lathem had been captured. 294 £ sold from her.

Mr Elliot says April 1777 that the rule of Massachusetts as to men on board their armed vessels, is to deduct from prizes 1/20 for the state, and divide the remainder 2/3 to state and 1/3 to Capt. & crew.

When the cargoes were sold, Mr Elliot bought in large quantities of provisions &c for the State of Connecticut, to supply the Cromwell & Defence and for other purposes. — 800000 £

Mr Elliot expended on the Oliver Cromwell in
Jan. Feb. March. 1778, for repairs, provisions, and
other things. 6086.0.0.

He expended on Brigantine Defence from Aug 1777
to March 1778 ————— over 12000 £

The Defence was lengthened or made longer, and had
Quarter Deck & Sides added, at Boston.

Prices of things for the Defence at Boston.

Beef 10^{lb}. N. E. Rum 1/2 gal. Pot. 1 lb. D. 1 lb.

Beef 10^{lb}. N. E. Rum 40^g. Gal. Robin 6^{lb}. Turpentine 90^{lb}.
Board 36ⁱⁿ wick. 1000^{lb}. 100^{lb}. 100^{lb}. 100^{lb}.

Board 36/ wuk. wood 108/ a cord, Brandy 51/ Ccl.

Potatoes were bought for this vessel.

Elliot's acct against Conn. up to Jan. 1. 1778 was £ 25,978.³/₄
his credit for the state " " " 23,774.18.3

Prizes

Ship John, a prize, 1776. was carried to town with
cargo rum & sugar. 50 hhd sugar were bought by
the State at 50¢ to 56¢ per cwt. Nov. 1776.

Alto Schooner Hannah & Elizabeth

Bought by Gen. A ward for state May, 1776. for 700 mibills.
11.00 £ ~~11.00~~ to it her out.

Sloop Guilford cost 6700£
 Repairs 11455.7.6

Repairs 11455.76

Commissions 1 1/2 percent 102.6.6

June 25 to July 6, 1879. She had 40 mm. in all. I moved her to a new place. 825 1/4, 0

in all. David Hawley Capt. 86 & 100

Wm McVeech 1st Lieut. 43.4 per mo Nathan Jackson Lt Marines 36

Daniel Malloy 22 do. 43.4 " " Daniel Miles, Sully Maston 43.4

Samuel Martin, To Do. 43.4 " " Samuel Martin, Money Master 43.4
Pegson 14.8, in mo. ul. aranes 12 f. mo. John Dewill, Clerk 2.11
to destroyed agreement 2.11

*Page 14. 8 in ms. volume 12 lmo. John Dewill, Clerk
 Book destroyed apparently July 6 or 8. 1779. Court of Inquiry in Aust.*

The *Mineura*, the first vessel engaged by the Colony as an armed vessel, was ordered to be hired or chartered, on Aug. 3, 1775. — it belonged to Capt. Wm. Grimsd of Wethersfield — of 108 tons — lay at Rocky Hill. — Colby was to give 4th per ton per month. — Giles Hall was app. Capt. Grimsd at Aug. 3.

Defence - Oliver Cromwell had been at Charlestown, S. C.
1328 Continental dollars expended on them there before April 29, 1780

June 1779. Oliver Cromwell said ^{to be} "lately captured by the enemy".
Mr. James Bull sent to New York to negotiate an exchange of the
lost and the men. — The O. Cromwell was taken & taken
into New York June 7, 1779. Timothy Parker was com-
mander of the ship. —

Expenses of General Assembly for.
Tobacco, stationery, election cake, &c. Sheriff's attendance
Expenses of Courts, &c.

1769 May Mrs. Jennet Collyer entertained the Governor, Council
County [?] ministers, &c. on election Day
and was allowed £27.0.0.

Wm Standley charged 44/6 for entertainment for Gov.
Council, &c. same Day.

Mrs Collyer seems to have entertained them in
1770. 71. 72.

1773 May. Jennet Collyer was allowed 35£ for entertaining
Gov. & Council, ministers, &c. on Election Day. The
price was higher than usual because the Governors
from New York & Boston & Annamary were present.

1774 May Jennet Collyer was allowed 30£.

1775 May. She was allowed 30£.

1776 May. She was allowed 27£.

1770 May she was allowed 27£.
for Entertainment for Gov. Council, &c.

[The representatives or deputies are never noticed as
partaking of this Election entertainment.]

an. 12. 144

The Election cake - was made yearly & paid for
made by wife of Hugh Ledlie many years

1772n 1771 May. Cake cost -
for Raisins, clover, nutmegs, sage &c. per cake 1. 15. 5

43 lbs flour for do 2 7. 2

Paid Mrs. Ledlie for making cake &c. 2. 4. 4"

£4. 6. 11

1771 Election Cake - Mrs. Ledlie for making &c. 2. 0. 5

1772. Flour 5/10. Raisins, mace, clover, sugar &c. 47/9. 2. 13. 7-

£4. 14. 0

1776 May Mrs. Ledlie for materials for the cake and
for making it 4. 9. 9.

1775 May Mrs. Ledlie for materials & making 3. 12. 11-

1781 May. Mrs. Ledlie making cake & materials - 8. 3. 0

non materials - 5 lbs butter 1/4. 43 Cinnamon 5/02
5 lbs suet 1/4. 43 cloves 60/ 10 lbs sugar 30/

1778 May. Mrs. Ledlie made cake (in with other things)

1779 May. Mrs. Ledlie, raisins, butter, spices & making cake £64. 14. 0

1774 July 20. Hugh Ledlie charged for 16 dinners for
Governor & Council & others, 1/3 each } all 36/
Punch for do 3/ 5 pints wine 13/ }

Expenses of Gov^t Assembly &c.

Olsguard

1767 Oct. General Court ordered that £15.3.0 should be paid yearly for the expenses of the officers & soldiers of one of the military companies of Hartford, 60 rank & file, for their attendance "as a guard to the Assembly" on the day of Election & Thursday in May.

[This was for the feasting & drinking of the Company] and was allowed every year.

1771. Election Day. Capt. Thomas Wadsworth &c had the £15.3.0. for dinner, drink, powder.

p. 144. After Governor's Guard was formed, they had the £15.3.0 yearly till 1774 the sum was increased to 20£; and in 1779, 120£ was allowed.

1773 May. Election Day. Governor's Guard 15.3.0.

1774-5 & 6. Co. Do. had 20.0.0

Arms of Governor's guard bought in England 1773.

1773 June 14 The following money was taken from the Treasury to buy them with:—

m. 15. 247

See Specie Inventory
p. 81
page 161 of this

131 silver dollars	39.6.0	— £67
19 " crowns	6.6.8	— 10 3/4
2 " half crowns	0.6.8	— 10 3/4
2 gold johannes	4.16.0	— 2 1/2
1 " Do short wt	2.7.2	
4 " moulds	7.4.0	— 36
3 coppers	0.0.2	
Change (silver)	0.2.3	
	£60.8.11.	

Arms were kept in State house. Garret (I suppose arms of this Co.) and under care of Treasurer. State paid for lock, key & staple.

1785 Oct. 2 Co. of Governor's Guard at New Haven were allowed 30 men 6/ each £15. for guarding the Gov^t & Assembly
p. 145 Oct. 13. 1785.

Recording Clerk &c

Wm Pitkin, Clerk of the Council, used to charge for recording resolves of G. Council & drawing orders &c

1770 - his charge for 20 resolves &c. 90/-

1773. Recording 12 resolves, & drawing orders - 36/-

1769 Recording was 7.10.0. and 32/- more.

1775 Feb. 2nd. May. Wm Pitkin charged for entering 27 resolves, & drawing orders 3/ each. 81/-

1773 Wm Pitkin recording 45 Resolves of Council 103/- 6.15.0
& drawing orders

1774. Co. " Recording 42 resolves of Council & drawing orders 23/- 6.6.0
" Co. " " 26 " " 23/- 3.18.0

1770 - Co. " Do - 27. Or - " 23/- 4.1.0

94 Expenses of Gen. Assembly, Courts, &c

Superior Courts - were furnished with tobacco, wood, candles, &c. like the General Assembly

Jona. Fitch, New Haven Sheriff, charged for attending Superior Court Dec. 1770 - 19 days 34/ 76/

17 days sweeping and making fires 03/ 57/

12 loads wood & cutting 90/ 10 lb candles 010/

Pipes & Tobacco 6/ 12 papers tobacco - 4/

all the bill 11.15.4 - much larger than usual.

Sheriffs bills for attending Superior Courts were commonly from 30/ to 5£; including charge for wood, ringing bell, sweeping court house, making fires, candles, &c. These latter were sometimes separate. E. Williams for 1 term charged 5.12.0

Constables always had 3/ a day for attending the Jury at the Superior Courts. - & Jury always had a constable

Sheriffs bills for attending Sup. Court & disbursements sometimes from 4 to 6£ - & even more than 6£

"Clearing & sanding Court house" sometimes charged.

The Clerk of the Court gave orders on the Treasurer for Court expenses, like the preceding.

All expenses about Superior Courts (except salaries) were paid by orders on the Treasury drawn by Clerks of the Court.

Kings Attornies had pay.

1783. Feb. Jona Fitch - attending N. H. Sup. Court 10 days 26/ sweeping and making fires 20/ wood 20/ Tobacco 4/ Pipes 1/6. Guarding Jail 24/

1768 Sheriffs were allowed 40/ each for attending on Election Day, & distributing laws, proclamations.

1769 All the Sheriffs had the same allowance.

1770 Sheriffs had 60/ in same. 1774. they recd. 60/ each

1771 They had 60/ each.

1775 & 1776. Sheriffs had 4£ each for attending at Election and distributing proclamations & laws.

2 Assistants gave orders on the Treasurer for the Sheriffs bills, and for other expenses

Expenses of Gen. Assembly, &c.

State House at Hartford - was taken care of by George Smith - he made some repairs. His bill from Nov 1769 to Nov 1770 was £12.15.0

Colony paid $\frac{2}{3}$. and County $\frac{1}{3}$.

Nov. 1773 to Nov. 1774. George Smith charged 15£ for care of the Court house a year; and 8 bushels sand at 8^s 5^d
Colony paid $\frac{2}{3}$. County $\frac{1}{3}$

Nov 1767 to Nov 1768. George Smith had for taking care of } Colony
the State house - £12.4.0³/₄ } 8.2.8¹/₂
County 4.1.4¹/₂

Nov 1768 to Nov 1769 he had ($\frac{2}{3}$ of colony, $\frac{1}{3}$ of county) - 8.1.9
and 4.0.10¹/₂

1773 May. Coloring & cleaning the Court house cost colony 11.8.2
county 5.14.1

Nov 1772 to Nov 1773 George Smith of Hartford had for taking care of the Court house, making fires, sweeping, bedding wood, &c. } colony 10.7.6
of county 5.3.9

Nov 1776 to Nov 1777 Geo. Smith for care of State house 16.0.0.
Co wood 12^s. sand 8^s - 1.0.0
Co. for 2 extra Assemblies (Aug & Dec) 3.0.0

Auditors were months in adjusting Treasurer Tallcott's accounts May to Sept. 1769. & after.

George Smith charged 1^s day for making a fire 50 days. May - 13 feet wood @ 10^s. 16/3.

Some Auditors charged 6^s day for themselves & 3^s day for board & horse. Hartford men charged 7/6.

4 or more Auditors - Sept. 18 days seem to be charged by 2.

Some auditing in 1768 - by men not of Hartford @ 1/6 day including all.

Some Co 1769 by De - - - 16^s day & 3/6 for expenses

Previous to above

Great Audit from Sept 6. 1768 to Jan 6. 1769 - in Court house making fires & sweeping for them was 90^s.
3 Cords Walnut wood @ 10^s - 50 candles @ 9^s

Auditing 23 days Jan & Feb 1770. charged at 9/6 day. including all expenses.

First Audit under Treasurer Lawrence was May 1770.

and vouchers then begin with Nov 1. There was a large audit

John Kelly and charged 7/6 day (of Hartford) for 38 days Dec. 1769.

John Lawrence " 7/6 " " for 52 " in 1768-9 -

Some charged 10^s 1770. and some 6^s & 3/6 making 9/6

Auditing in 1757-58. 61. 62 - by Wm Pittkin was 6^s a day.

Expenses of Gen. Assembly & Sheriff's Bills &c

Jona. Fitch, of New Haven charged for Oct. Session 1769
 24 days attendance 24/- Tobacco 26/- Candles 8/4
 21 " sweeping & making fires 3/- 6 loads wood 36/-
 18 doz pipes 9/- 15 Quins paper 22/6
 Lawbook 20/- Liquor 13/5 Wax 10/- Sand 2/6
 Snuffers 4/- 18 square glass 18/- bill 16. 8. 9
 Constable attended 20 days 23/- 2 doz pipes 1/-
 Ringing bell 20 do 1/6 14 Quins paper 2/-

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff of Hartford -
 Attending G. Assembly May 1770, & expenses - 22. 1. 8.
 4 gallons wine by another 10/- Cakes &c 30/-
 2 Constables 13 days 25/- each Ringing bell 13/6

May Session 1771. E. Williams
 Henry's Assistant attending 29 days 4/- & 29 dinners 21/-
 16 Quins paper 21/6. 17 doz pipes 28/- Tobacco & candles 33/-
 Wax 11/4. 2 bands cider & portage 30/-
 Distributing laws & proclamations last year 25/-
 Mr time & trouble in providing 30/-
 (Innately for cake & making it 86/11 suback)
 18 doz cheese 25/- butter & suet 5/8
 Ringing bell 12/- mending benches 3/- 21. 4. 9

Mr Williams bill for attendance & other things at Assembly
 May 1769 24. 9. 0
 James Bunce waited on Assembly 25 days 25/-
 Constable 25 days (ringing bell) 26/- } 7. 1. 3.
 24 pipes. 6 papers tobacco.

Jona. Fitch's bill at New Haven Oct 1768.
 attending G. Court 17 days 24/-
 15 days sweeping & making fires 3/-
 6 loads wood 42/- Candles 4/2. Pipes & Tobacco 25/-
 Paper 9/- sealing wax 9/6. Sand 3/- 4 benches 50/6
 stuff for benches 26/6. nails 3/6. all 14. 7. 2

Jona. Ellic, Constable Jan^y session 1769.
 19 days attendance 23/- 19 days ringing bell 26/-
 7 Quins paper 10/6 1 book 1/6. pipes & tobacco 28/8
 all 5. 7. 2

Sheriff Williams, May Session 1771 or 2.
 30 days attendance 24/- & 30 dinners 21/- 3 days more 12/-
 2 bbls cider & portage 24/- a man drawing cider &c 3/-
 Paper 34/4. 16 doz pipes 28/- Tobacco & candles 30/-
 Sealing wax 6/- Glass 2/- 3 bellows 4/- Billman 14/6
 Distributing laws & proclamations 25/- Sundries 14/-
 Time & trouble procuring &c 30/- 18 doz cheese 25/-
 Cakes & making (suback) 94/-

Sheriff Fitch at New Haven Oct 1772

attending 24 days 24/. 20 days sweeping & fires 23/
Waiting on Governor into Town 16/-
wood 30/ paper 12/- Tobacco 40/ & candles 9 1/4
paper 2/- sealing wax 10/6. mending the house 44 1/4
all 16.0.2

[There was every year a bill for waiting on the Governor into New Haven in October - seemd for refreshments used by the escort.]

Sheriff Fitch October Session 1773.

24 days attendance 24/- Waiting on Gov^r into town 13 1/4
20 " sweeping & maky fires 23/- 3 Inkstands 14/
4 brass candlesticks 23/- 2 white candlesticks 15/-
mending glass 21/. wood 32/. Newspaper 24/. Sand 2/
Tobacco 24/- candles 12/. paper 18/- sealing wax 11/6

all 18.5.10

Oct 1773 Jona. Mox constable attended Gen Court 20 days 24/
also 26 quins paper 43 1/4. cider 10/- byding Ck of house.

Sheriff Fitch, Oct 1774.

attendance 23 days 24/. 20 days sweeping & fires 23/-
Expenses waiting on Gov^r into town 21 1/3. Paper
Wax 10/6. wood 48/- paper 12/- Tobacco & Quills 22/
candles 8/. mending glass, &c. no liquor - all 15.7.3

Jona. Mox Constable Oct 1774 - dated Nov. 4. 1774.

attending Gen Assembly 20 days 24/- includg bell ringing
32 quins paper 21/8. 37 lbs Tobacco 28/. 1 1/2 Gro. paper 18/
Cider 10/- Lock 3 1/2 rings 3/- Nails for hats 40

Same session as above, I suppose.

all 9.11.4

1775 March Session at New Haven - warned by sending to members -

Sheriff Fitch. 10 days attendance 24/. 9 days sweep & fires 23/
Expenses waiting on Gov. into town 16/- wood 37/6 paper 4/
Tobacco 24/6. wax 6/. paper 5/. candles 6/8.

Jona. Mox Constable - same session

20 lbs tobacco 13 1/4. 16 doz paper 210/. 16 bleida 12/. 2 locks 7/
3 rings 1 1/4. 10 quins paper 15/- 9 days attendance 24/-

1776 Oct. Session Sheriff Fitch's bill was 33.7.2

John Wire. Constable's bill was 18.9.6.

Wire attended 26 days, rung bell, & watched the "sellar" 24/6 day
Wire { 2 1/2 bbls beer 24/. 1 3/4 bbls cider 20/. 4 rings 24/
3 reams paper 640/- trailing up 'sellar & down bars &c.

1775 Dec. Session at New Haven - (warned by messengers)

Sheriff Fitch, 16 days attendance 24/- 14 days sweep & fires 23/
Waiting on Gov. into town 15/6. bullrope 4/6. 12 load wood 105.2
Paper 16/11. Quills 3/- wax & wafers 6/6. paper & tobacco. 48/
Candles 12/6. all 15.7.3.

Jona. Mox constable - attending 13 days & ringing bell 24/.

bleida 6/. 15 sticks sealing wax 3/9. 3 stone mugs 3/6
6 quins paper, some at 2/. some at 3/- all 4.15.0

April Session, 1775.

2 constables attended 9 days ea 24/. Ink, quills, &c 4/6
Wafers 1/6. Sealing wax 1/. Paper 16/6. Cider & beer 7/2
Paper & tobacco.

Expenses of Gen. Assembly & Sheriffs bills—continued.

Octob^r Session 1775. NewHavⁿ

30 days attendance 4^s 25 days sweep & make^r fires 23/6
6 Loads wood at 15^s. paper 17^s. 12^d candles at 10^s
84 lbs tobacco 55/4. Tobacco 4^s.
Expenses waiting on the Gov. into town 21/8.
Dining the Governor's guard, Oct 10, — 6.14.8.
Firewood & candles for guard, to guard the governor
while in town, & for wine for Governor & his
and last fall 82^s. Sealing wax 26^s Nails 2^s
Glass &c 14^s. Lock 3^s — all 33.7.2

Sheriff Ezekiel Williams bill, May 1776

Mrs. Liddle for cake 89/9. 12^d Cheese 5^s
16 doz paper 16^s. 16^d cider 11^s. Sealing wax 10^s. + 12^s
Ream paper 40^s. paper 3/8 bellman 15^s
Trouble time, & providing for assembly 30^s
Tobacco & candles 29^s. mending lantern 3/6
32 days attending Gov. Council 5^s. 32 dinners 21^s
Distributing proclamations & laws last year 30^s
Sund^r 3/5 — all 24.10.10^s

1775 May. Sheriff Williams' account for
attendance & disbursements — 26.14.1
(Particulars on next page)

Jonas. Fitch. Esq. attending 21 Days 24^s.
Oct Session 1770 } Sweeping & making fires 21 days 23^s
Liquor & dinners to wait on Gov. into town 18^s
9^d candles 10^s. Wine 8^s. 30^d tobacco 27^s.
8 paper tobacco 2^s. 2 Gro pipes 8^s
9 Loads wood 54^s. cutting wood 9^s. all 15.14.5
Sealing wax & paper & sand 25/9.

NewHavⁿ Constab^l. same session

{ Bellinging &c } 23 days 23/6. 12 quins paper 11/6
{ Attendance }

1773 Dec & Jan. 1774 Sheriff Williams charged for attending
the Governor & Council, and for disbursements
for the Assembly.

1775 July. He charged for attending Gov. Council.
and for distributing Laws & Proc — 5.9.8

[Sheriff Williams understood making out bills — was
sure to include all — he could annex an " &c "
when necessary — was honest, but true to his own interest.]

Sheriff Williams — charged for sheriff services on sec^{ts}
in favor of the Colony, vs. collectors & others, 1767 to 1770
total 2.4.4. — most of it for making note est on
Treasurer's executions. Some for trying executions.
Non est cost 10^s to 26^s. most 18^s. Levy cost 30^s to 7^s.

Expenses of Court out. &c

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1775 May session

Sheriff Williams bill.

Mrs Leslie's cake 72/11. 12^ds cheese @ 5^d
 Paper 33/10. 10 doz pipes 6/8. 2 bbls more cider 26/6
 in trouble time, expense, in providing 30/
 Parchment for Commission, for Field Officers 18/
 wafers 2/6. 4 bbls sealing wax 60/
 4 days writing hired by Mr Willys 26/ day.
 Tobacco & candles 30/ bellmen 11/-
 Attending Gov. Council 29 days 25/. 29 dinners 21/-
 distributing proclamations &c 25/- Mending bench of
 all 26. 14. 1

1776 April session. His bill was 7. 2. 4.
 He attended 8 days — then wren pipes, & long pipes,
 wax, cider, paper, tobacco, &c.

1775 July — His bill was 5. 9. 8.
 Attended 8 days 25/. & 8 dinners 21/- paper, tobacco, &c.
 1775 May 6. (April session prob.) — his bill — 8. 2. 9.
 { 11 Days attendance 5/ 11 dinners 21/-
 on Gov. Council }
 cider, tobacco, wood, sweeping &c. as usual

1776 Nov. Sheriff Williams charged 5/. a day for attendance
 and 1/. for dinner — Pipes, candles, & tobacco 36/-

1779 Jan session. Sheriff Williams — 30 days at 36/. 30 dinners @ 10/
 Pipes 24/. doz. cider 6£ 66c. wood 96/ load, candles 9/ 11/-
 Paper 24/ quire Cutting 73 lbs tobacco 21/. bellringer 87/- all 185
 97 pounds tobacco @ 6/.

1778 May. Mrs Leslie, one cake & sugar spices, &c — cheese, cider, paper, pipes,
 tobacco, attendance &c in a lump — 53. 17. 1. Dinner, laws, &c 9£

1778 Nov. George for attending house of Deps. 24/ day.

1779 April. Sheriff Williams bill in all 161£. — 12 days attendance @ 36/ & dinners @ 14/
 Committee room of the Lord 42£. paper 24/ Run. pipes 12/ doz. tobacco 8/ 10/

1780 Jan. Sheriff Williams bill

53 days attendance at 30 dolls. & 53 dinners at 7 dolls.
 2 Cylo. pipes at 100 dollars. Wood 54 to 77 dollars a load
 Paper 72£ a ream — 75£ do cut tobacco @ 24/
 59 lbs tobacco @ 24/. mending stove 66£
 Large box wafers 25£. bellman 46 days @ 12/.

Drk &c. 28£.
 George Smith, making fires, sweeping &c. 141£

all 1665£

1781 June Sheriff Williams

38 days on Gov. Council @ 18/ day. & dinners at 5/ day
 16 doz. long & short pipes. paper 108/ ream. Bellman 57/
 over 100 lbs tobacco. Cider 50/

2 White sticks for Sheriff.

Mrs Leslie making cake & finding materials 8. 3. 0. & more materials.

A committee room hired of John H. Lord for Feb. & this session

All 116£. — 12^ds cheese @ 9/ (with cake)

£14. 10. 0

1779 May. Sheriff Williams. 37 days, attendg Assembly @ 72/. & dinners @ 18/
 Mrs Leslie for cake 64. 11. 0. 11^ds cheese @ 9/. Wafers 54/ box
 Cider 12. 6. 0 bbl. paper 18/ doz. 8 doz — long pipes 1 doz 36/
 candles 18/ 10. tobacco 5/ 11. over 100 lbs. all 389. 10. 6

22 Expenses of Gen. Court

1775 March. The Assembly was convened by sending men to each town, viz. the 1st session.
1 went 145 miles; 1, 109 miles; 1, 122 miles
1 " 130 miles; (1, 43 miles;) all had 4th mile
and no expenses paid. — in all 506 miles @ 4. £8.8.2

1782 Feb. Sheriff Williams bill. — all 49.1.11
39 days attending Gov. Council at 9/-
100 Squares 8 by 10 glass @ 1/3. . Wood 12/ + 13/6 load
107 lbs Tobacco, & cutting 62 lbs of it. Ink 12/-
12 doz pipes 2/- stone mugs 3/- candles 1/2 lb. Wafers 8/-
bellman 2/6

1782 Oct. His bill — all 20.10.7
Longshot pipes, 17 days attendance @ 9/-
Paper 60/- 49 lbs tobacco &c.

1782 May Session. Sheriff Williams bill — 36.4.3.
30 days attending G. Assembly @ 9/- bellman 20/-
cider 2/- chest lock 23/- Wafers 8/- Sand 6/- mugs 2/-
Lock 1/- 4 Sheriff's staves 5/- 34 lbs tobacco & cutting 22/8
66 Cider 19/4. Quills 9/- 30 lbs old tobacco @ 8/-
Expenses attending on Gov. & fernages, &c. 48/-
making cake of spices, sugar, &c for it 98/6: 13th Wychum 9
12 doz pipes @ 2/6. Latch 4/6-71 lbs tobacco & cutting 47/4
paper 5/- candles 2/8. Ketching tobacco from Windsor 2/-
bellman 20/- 11 doz tobacco 4/9th: 3th 8th 8

1783 Feb. Sheriff Williams bill — 29.15.10
attending Gov. Council & dinner 32 days @ 9/-
Tobacco, pipes, paper. wood 11/6 to 13/6 load, &c.

1774 Dec^r Session. Geo Smith for wood, fires, sweeping &c. 5.4.0

1774 Jan. Ann. James Bunce attended only. Ann. 11 days @ 6/-
Ringing bell 16 days @ 8/- Paper & tobacco 7/3
John Cook attended 5 days at 6/-

1774 May. Sheriff Williams bill — £23.2.8.

1777 Jan. Expenses of a Gen. Assembly — probably
p. 173 at Middlebury. Dec. 173
The Assembly did sit at Middlebury Dec. 173

Expenses of Genl Court.

223

Writing, &c.

Geo Willys charged for extra writing -

1774. Records for agent in England 21/-

Letter to Mr Life, Agent 6/-

Copy of act appointing Mr Life 3/-

Writing 24 folios (pages) for agent 33/6

Probably added 2 justices of the peace.

Attorney for colony charged for process at Genl Court 10/- each against persons. - (Drawing Bills, sometimes paid for (that is bills to be acted on by Assembly, or something else?) Cases were continued from Assembly to Assembly, & charges of Attorney) all along.

1773. Ebenezer Silliman charged 33/- or 3/- each for writing 11 letters to the speakers of the several assemblies on the Continent.

Postage. Gov^r Trumbull charged for postage for 6 months, 1770 mostly on letters to & from Agent Johnson, £90/-

1773 May. The postage of public letters this session of Assembly was 18/-

Postage of letters was generally 6/- not Treasurer Lawrence bills.

1772 Treasurer Lawrence charged for all paper used - for postage - for a horse to New Haven to pay Genl Court, &c. 38/4 for twine, pins, for executions against towns, printed warrants,

Wm Pitkin charged for himself & horse in 1757. 9/- per day, and expenses 4/- day. - on the road to Boston he charged for expenses 4/8 day.

1769. Jabez Hamlin charged 9/- a day for himself & horse to Mohegan, and pay for Tavern bills besides.

In these times common men (not Magistrates) on public business, charged only 6/- day & found themselves - men above farmers, not considered.

1775 John Jeffries charged for writing 6/- a day. & for 4 sheets close written 20/-

1773 Shubael Conant Esq. "tended" the Governor 2 days at Windham to appoint a knight, and one day at Lebanon to lay an embargo - charged for this 25/- Had an order from an Assistant Treasurer.

1775 Jan. A screw & press for the Colony cost 6£ probably to impress seals.

224 Expenses of Genl Court. &c.
Chaplains —

[I notice no appropriation or pay for Chaplains to the Assembly till May 1776. They probably had them before. When did this custom commence in Connecticut?

- 1773 May. Mr Williams (E.H.) & Mr Perkins (W.H.) were chaplains, and allowed 30¢ each for the session
1773 Oct. Messrs Whittlesey & Edwards, allowed 30¢ each, as chaplains, for Oct. session, a 60¢/a both.
1774 May Session. Messrs. Whitman & Strong. 30¢ each or 60¢ both
1774 Oct. Session. 3 chaplains, Whittlesey, Edwards, & Mather. all 3 had 60¢ — divided it as they pleased.
1775 April Session. Whitman & Strong had only 30¢ for both.
1775 July Session. Chaplains had only 30¢ in all.
1775 May Session. Messrs Whitman & Strong had 60¢/a both
1770 May. Messrs Whitman, Dorr, & Patten had 60¢ for the 3.
1776 Oct. Messrs Whittlesey & Edwards had 60¢/a both
1775 Oct. 3 Chaplains had 60¢ among them.
1775 March. Messrs Whittlesey & Mather 30¢/a both.
1774 Jan. Messrs Whitman & Strong — 60¢/a both.

1778 Oct. Rev. N. Strong. allowed as chaplain 6£.

1774 Keeping Ministers that preached Election Sermon 2 days. 5/6
Keeping his horse 2 " 1/2/6
Some years. 10¢ was charged for entertaining the ministers that preached the Election Sermon by Treasurer Lawrence.

Furniture &c

- 1769 April. a large cherry table for the house with side draws 50/-
 2 Lock for draws 1/- 3 yds green valence 30/- 6 chairs 14/-
 1769. Lower House had 2 new cherry tables with 4 draws
 12 new chairs 7.4.0. Green cloth to cover tables 38/-

Salaries—1769 & 1770

Treasurer 160£ year. Governor. 300£. Dep. Gov. 100£
 Secretary 20 " & much for other writing.

Removing Gen. Court

- 1781 Feb. Lower House voted to adjourn to Farmington
 on account of difficulty of being accommodated in
 Hartford as to subsistence & forage. Upper House refused.
 Lower House had sent a request to F. to see if the Court
 be accommodated. Selectmen returned for answer Feb 26
 that the members could be conveniently but not elegantly
~~accommodated~~ horses well provided for—so as not
 difficulty about a house to meet in. The meeting
 house is elegant & well finished, but would be
 inconvenient at this season of the year for want of fire.
 Quelling House of Asahel Wadsworth in center of town may be
 obtained as it is as convenient as any in town 42 by 22 feet—
 one of lower room would accommodate the upper house. The
 chambers are not finished—may be thrown in one for upper
 house—one fire place above it, finished. There is a chimney
 at each end of the house.
 application was made also to Middletown & they offered accommoda-
 tions. Feb. 27. 1781. There was an application to Wethersfield also.
 Hartford came to May 1781 *

[continued below]

Laying out Highways.

- 1770 Laying out highway from New Haven to Windham cost
 27.15.6—3 men had 8/- a day for themselves & horse, of
 whom Roger Sherman was one
 Surveyor & 2 charrmen had 12/- a day for the 3.
 Cash for expenses 7.15.6.
 1769. Wm Pitkin charged 12/- day for laying roads; another 10/- another 7/6.
 no other expenses. Planning a road 8/- a day by W. Pitkin

Old Accounts

Some Accounts of 1763, 4, 5. &c were paid in 1769 & after
 Some Accounts of the French War were presented 1769 & so.
 A few Kings Soldiers were settled at Norwalk 1766 & 67

continued from above.

- * and Hartford men agreed with a committee of the house
 to board and lodge members at 7/6 a day, and keep
 horses at Pasture for 6/- a week in state bills.
 Middletown had previously voted to accommodate them
 and lower house had voted to adjourn to Middletown
 This movement brought Hartford to terms.

Exchange on England.

Nov 15. 1732

1770 & 1771. John Ledyard sold sterling bills to Connecticut Colony - over 2400 £ N.Y. with exchange, or procured them for the colony.
Exchange Dec 1770 called $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. N.Y.
" Jan. 1771 " $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent " "
" March 1771 " $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent " "
Ledyard went to New York to do the business bought sterling there - charged $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent Com. on
1305 £ sterling cost with exchange & com. 2407.15.3
New York currency, and 29.6.2.
Ledyard received Connecticut bills 1827.16.1 equal in New York currency to 2437.1.5.
1305 £ requires $84\frac{1}{2}$ percent added to make 2407.15.3.
1305 £ sterling is 1740 N. England currency.
2407.15.3 N.Y. is 1805.16.5. N. England
So a bill of 1740 N.E. on England cost 1805.16.5. which is an advance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent only - the Commission.
Exchange was at par (except the 29.6.2. which is not explained) or near par.
More correctly.
Add $77\frac{1}{2}$ to Sterling and it makes N.Y. currency -
Percent $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent more added makes $84\frac{1}{2}$ percent.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent added to 1305 £ is the same as $3\frac{3}{4}$ added to 7320 £. the N.Y. currency of 1305 Sterling.

Schools -

1772. 3. and long before & after. Towns drew School Money according to the amount of their lists. There seems to have been only one school in several towns; in other towns, a school in each society. Each School had a committee, and the committee certified yearly that a school had been kept according to law the past year - that is, 11 months or over in each parish. The interest on excise was also paid over to towns for schooling. Many towns certified 11 months, or over 11 months.
West Hartford, Society List 1772 was 8798.5.6. & the School money for that Society May 1773, was 17.11.11. or 40¢ on 1000 £. That was the rule.
East Hartford Society List 1772 was 18.284.11.3. & the school money for that Society April 1773 was 36.11.4 $\frac{1}{2}$. or 40¢ on 1000 £. - also some for excise. Every Society in Colony sent in certificate and rec^d 47/ on 1000 of the list of 1772 - and many had some excise - perhaps not all.

m. 12 Wolves, Painters, &c

Reputed to Legistation & bounty allowed - 4£ each.

1769. 2 killed in Hartland. 1 do Goshen. 2 do Baskhamstead. 1 do Widgeghand

1770. 1 " at Litchfield. 1 do Baskhamstead. 1 do Norfolk

1767. 1 " in Torrington. - 1769 1 in Norfolk

1769. 2 " in Canaan.

1769. March 15, Oliver Strong of Norfolk killed a grown Painter. had 4£

1769. Garner Cusk or native (Indian) of Farmington presented to
Constable & selectmen of F. April 1769. the skins of the heads of 4
painters, which he said he had killed in Winchester
& Colebrook, & satisfied them of the truth of his story
and they gave him a certificate. Treasurer paid Cusk
£12. April 1769. (probably 2 old & 2 young.

An order of Selectmen drew the money from Treasury.

1773. 1 killed in Winchester 4£; or Wolf

1768 to 1775. &c.

Money was drawn from the Treasury by orders

from 2 Assistants

orders of Clerk of the Council.

Or Clerk of Superior Court.

Or Justices of the Peace

Or Clerk of House - he drew a vast many orders.

Or Clerk of County Court in a few cases

} besides that drawn by
acts or appropriations
or grants of Assembly.

Pauper ^{p. 328.} Accounts applications for Commissioners of Sewers,
applications for Grievs, &c were made to the Governor
& Council, and not to Gen. Assembly.

Paupers — chiefly Transient.

Transient paupers were those who did not belong to any town in ~~Colony~~ — belonged to other colonies or were foreigners — some of them resided in Connecticut for a longer or shorter time, & some were passing through the colony.

There seems to have been a tacit agreement (perhaps a written one) among the northern colonies that when a person became chargeable to the public through, disease, misfortune, &c. he or she should be sent to the colony to which he or she belonged at the public expense. Thus paupers were frequently passing through Connecticut (besides those passing to some town in the colony or from it) to some part of New York, or New Jersey or Pennsylvania, or from the latter colonies to Rhode Island, Massachusetts or New Hampshire. They seem to have been sent from town to town or county to county under a warrant from a justice of the peace, or other public officer, till they reached a border town in Connecticut; then a Connecticut justice issued a warrant to a constable, and he conveyed the pauper to the constable of the next town; he to the constable of the next town on the route, & so on till the pauper was carried through the whole State. The justice's warrant had to be renewed perhaps on the border of each county. I am not certain as to this.

This system must have begun at an early period, or at least, soon after 1700, but there were few cases of these removals from colony to colony till emigration, commercial intercourse, war &c. much increased the number of transient paupers. There was apparently a great increase after the war of 1755-1763.

Besides those paupers who were removed by authority there were other transient paupers, who in passing through the colony were taken sick or met with some accident, and were thus detained for weeks or months at the expense of the public. There were others who had been residing in the colony & were taken sick & became chargeable. If they belonged to a neighboring colony, they were removed as soon as they were in a condition to be removed; but some did not belong to neighboring colonies & had to be maintained by the colony so long as they continued infirm & unable to labor — and some that were carried to other colonies were refused, and thrown back on Connecticut.

The paupers who were born & brought up in Connecticut and continued to live there, were very few previous to the revolution. There were some, and a few Indians. These called *Colonies' poor*.

1769. Many of the paupers were passing from N. York to R. Island. The family had originally emigrated from R. I.; the husband perhaps had died, and the widow & small children were returning to R. I. poor. Or individuals had lost their health and were returning.

1769. The Constables charged in some cases 3^d a mile, for horse; 4^d a day for themselves; & pay for their meals, meals of pauper, and horse keeping. Pauper meals 6^d; sometimes a constable paid 1^d for his dinner & 6^d for that of the pauper & sometimes 9^d for each. Pauper lodgings generally 6^d each. Some pauper tavern dinners 8^d & constables 1^d at same time. Doctors bills were considerable in cases of sickness. Some permanent paupers cost colony 5^d a week by the year. Oats for a horse 4^d.

1769 Some persons were transported from Berkshire Co. Mass. to Connecticut, and then sent back again to Mass. their place of settlement being disputed. The Bolton constable carried a woman to Hebron; she was brought back to him & he conveyed her to East Windsor, on the way back to Berkshire.

These paupers were commonly decrepid men, or widows & small children, or decrepid women. Sometimes a cart, sometimes a carriage of a different sort, was used to convey sick or lame paupers, but commonly they were conveyed on horse back from town to town.

The expense of removing from town to town was from 1^d to 2^d a mile, including horse, meals, constables fees, &c.

Transient pauper accounts were presented to Gov^r and Council for the most part. not to Assembly.

1770 A man sent on from Wethersfield to go to Pennsylvania - a pauper - New Haven constable charged 15/3 from that place to Milford & keeping - had a "horse & chair" to carry him - a blind man.

One was sent on Westward that belonged to New Jersey.

Hartford Constable had pay for transporting 11 transient poor to Wethersfield; came from various places - bill 62^d.

A man belonging to Needham Mass, came from West Windsor. 2 or 3 Justices warrants had been issued.

1770 Pauper meals 8^d. lodgings 4^d. - "horse & chair" used several times to transport. A woman and 2 children from New York (derry) were carried to Bolton. Bolton constable took them to Lebanon; they were brought back to him, & he conveyed them back to Hartford. his bill 35^d.

Thos. Steele the Hartford constable, first carried the woman Sarah Knap & 2 children to Bolton at an expense of 29/9. charged for 2 horses, & for "use of saddle & pillion 2^d." & his own time & carriage 7^d. 4 dinners (himself, woman & 2 children) and 1/2 mess of life 25^d. Horse keeping 1 night at Bolton. Supper, breakfast & lodgings for himself & 1/2 a dram 1/4. They staid at his house in Hartford over Sunday & had 15 meals, 6^d each. and lodgings 2 nights 1^d.

1770 A pauper at New Milford on the way to the Jerseys - dinner 7^d each dram 4^d. Oats 2^d mess.

Paupers

1769. The authority of Massachusetts & New York, in their
 1770 warrants for conveying paupers to the first town
 in Connecticut, noted the condition of the pauper
 as "an aged woman" - "aged and infirm" - "big with child"
 "sick with the pox" in one instance - sick, distracted, &c.
1769. A pauper going from New York to Marblehead -
 one going to Preston -
- 1770 Two going from Boston to N. York, viz. man & wife -
 "a shay horse" cost 9^d a mile.

Travail Cases. [M. 9. 322. M. 15. 314.]

Poor women in travelling through the state
 on their own hook, (not by public authority) were
 sometimes taken in travail & delivered of a child.

1770. There was such a case in Woodbury. The expense
 for a midwife was 5^s. fetching & carrying her 2^s.
 9 meals victuals for the woman 6^s.
 5 qts Rum and 5 lbs sugar 9^d 4.
 Victuals for Watchers 6 nights 3^s.
1770. Similar case at Voluntown. Midwife 5^s - bringing
 & carrying home woman 3^s. Victuals & drink for woman 3^s
 Rum & Sugar 8^d 6.
1771. A woman travelling from Elizabeth Town to Providence
 was taken sick at Voluntown - was very sick 14 days
 being near her time of delivery, & to appearance
 in travail 6 or 8 women were sent for for 5 days
 successively, midwife charged 6^s.
 Physician, Cyril Carpenter of U. lived some distance -
 charged for 10 visits 15^s. Medicines 18^d 7.
- 1774 A foreign woman passing through Danbury
 had a child - midwife 6^s. 2 loads firewood 16^s
 3 gallons Rum 12^s - laundry 9^d.
 5 weeks nursing & keeping nurse 25^s.
 board of woman 5 weeks 2^s 5^d - things for child
1774. A transient woman with her husband were in
 Hebron - she had a child.
 She was kept 2 weeks 21^s 0^d and 3 weeks 24^s
 4 gallons Rum 9^d 3^s.
 "getting women together" first time 6^s carrying home 10^s
 "for the granny 6^s." second time & carrying home 10^s
 "for the granny 6^s." bringing granny 2^s.
- 1776 A Transient Travail case at New Milford
 midwife 6^s. nursing 5^s 6 week. 2 qts Rum
- 1775 A Travail case - midwife 6^s. nurse 4^s week.
 fetching woman & providing for them 10^s. 3 qts Rum.
1772. Transient woman had a child in Mansfield
 midwife 6^s. getting woman & midwife & carrying home 12^s.
 1 gal Rum.
- 1770 Workhouses began to be erected in the Counties
 and Assembly paid 15[£] to each that went into
 operation.

- 1771 Transient Women were travelling through the Colony with little children - sometimes one at the breast - all on foot.
1771. Many transient paupers said the soldiers in the late war came from Europe.
1770. One person transported across the state from Hebron to New York state. - one is noticed as being delivered to a constable of the province of N. York. A carriage provided to take 2 persons (one sick) from Norwalk to Stamford - expenses 18/3. Sick, unable to be removed, had a carriage of some sort. Some transient poor taken sick & supported for a long time, & caused heavy expenses.
- Transporting 3 women from Greenwich to Stamford 16/. Stamford to Norwalk 20/- on to New London - from New London to N. pt of Groton 13 miles and ferriage 2/.
- Justices of the Peace signed orders or certificates for such changes.
- Wm Pitkin, Clerk of Council, signed orders for Colony poor and sick transient ones.
- 1770 A woman, Abigail Scott, was sent from Duchess Co. N.Y. to be conveyed to Sactuate R.I. Being brought to Hartford the Hartford constable kept her 2 days & carried her (each had a horse) 14 miles to Bolton (horses 3 miles each) all 14/7. She was carried to Coventry & thence to Ellington by (county) constable. The warrant being at an end the Gov. constable had to go 3 miles to a justice to get the warrant renewed. She had an "extraordinary privilege" at the constable's house which put his family to trouble, Sunday. She was carried to Mansfield next day on a horse - only 9/ charge.
- Abigail Scott was sent from Duchess Co. by a warrant of 2 justices of that Co. and by a constable of that Co. - was brought to Kent, next to Hitchfield, Harwinton, Farmington to Hartford. Kent's constable charged 26/ to get her to Hitchfield; he carried her behind him on a horse - charge for himself & horse 12/- & third man & horse carried her baggage (called "pack") 6/- Keeping her 2 days 2/- expenses going & coming 6/-
- Transient paupers, so called, were bound a year or more in one place, sometimes; supported year after year in some cases.
- 1769-70. Government poor figured up 178.18.4 for a year or less.
Wages to - " " 33 35
1772. 3. 4. The pauper accounts continued - perhaps increased. The permanent pauper cost much more than the transient ones. Apparently pauper cost from 400 to 500£ a year besides the expense of transporting from town to town. Gov. of New York sent on some to Conn. on way to Rhode Island.
1773. 12 towns allowed 126£ a head, nursing & doctoring transients & poor.
1773. 12 " " 131£ for such objects.
- Some paupers were transported from other colonies to places in Connecticut, where they belonged, or were thought to belong -

1773. Hannah Poppington, a sick woman, was carried by Harford Constable to Botton, on the way to Westley R. Island; he charged for her 3 meals 1/6 for ferry 1/6. "my self hire, & chair 18 miles & expenses 10/- all 20/6. - he took off 1/6. She was carried from Botton to Coventry & thence to Wendhermer County Constable kept her 2 nights & 1 day, and hired a carriage to transport her 3/6. Travel 11 miles 2/9. &c.

Clerks or Justices gave orders for such expenses

- 1774 Dec. Hannah Poplingstone (probably same as above - was conveyed from Norwich to Preston by Norwich Constable on way to R. Island - (perhaps same journey as above & a mistake in date) - kept her 2 nights at Norwich 4/- he charged for 3 days going & preparing to go to Preston 18/- his expenses 9/- man & lay and 2 horses to Preston to carry her 24/- - all 55/- allowed. (12 miles to Preston)

Commonly in transporting paupers, there was a horse for the Constable, & another for the pauper, and some meals and a night's lodging.

1773. A pauper carried from Canterbury to Killingly had 2 men & 2 horses besides a horse for the pauper for going 15/- miles charged 20/- The Constable says the pauper had "what is called Satantones dance" - & required much care. (meaning St. Anthony's Dance)

- 1771 A transient pauper at Guitford - charges were for "leaking & killing of lice". 2 1/2 Gal. Rum - milk 2 quarts. - 2 watchers 8 nights or 16 watchers @ 2/6, 40/- Constables fees 3/- He died after 8 days.

- 1768 Nov A Newtown Account for a mangled transient man found in the woods & they clothed him & recovered him. One man charged 14/- "for looking his clothes & cleansing him of vermin".

1771. John Camp, Fairfield, charged for paupers - meals for adults 6/- adults 4/-, Watchers & victuals 1/6 night. "Going after herbs" was often in bills for paupers -

1774. A Coventry account for a transient European - "washing, cleaning & ridding him of a great number of animals 5/-"

Rum in all pauper accounts.

Board of paupers sometimes 6/- a week by the year some 4/3. some 5/- - ~~board~~ 1774 mostly 5/-

Most of Transients were foreigners - many brought over by the late war, 1755-1763. - some Indians &c.

Betty Mammash, a squaw (of the Mohegan tribe?)
 was a pauper in Windsor 1769, belonging to no town -
 & was supported by the colony & state till her death 1786.
 In 1771 & 72. Colony allowed Windsor 3/ a week, some the
 time 4/. Windsor charged - "To trouble of cleansing
 said Betty of Lice & washing up her clothes when
 she first came 10/. She came very lousy - was old & lame
 1774. 3/ a week allowed, 1782. 5/ a week - 1777 3/ week
 1785. 5/ do do. 1778-9. 40/ do - 1777 3/ week
 [See Joseph & Sally Mammash at Hampton 2/ 3/2]

1785 Accounts for Indians - an account says, "Indians
 are all wandering about?"

1769 June. A Mohegan Indian, named Simon Chaga
 was coming to the General Assembly once or twice of
 the young King - & was taken sick at a house in
 E. Hartford, kept by Hart Leffingwell & Nathl Crow, Jr.
 Some Indians came from Mohegan & remained there
 & took some care of him but a nurse was paid 1/6
 a day, & her board was 6/ a week, for 22 days. He was
 sick 23 days, and then went away with the other
 Indians. "Crow charged as follows: -
 "To cleansing the chamber, bedding, &c. from body lice
 when they (the Indians) went away 40/." [Cheep enough!]
 The bed was almost ruined. Then were 2 watchmen
 18 nights - 36 meals (for them) at 8/ a week 13/10;
 all the bill of Crow 12. 13. 4. Late ex. Gov. Pitkin
 directed about the care of him (it was a sort of state
 affair) - Simon was one of the chiefs & must be
 treated well - "a number of his friends & relations
 came up to visit him, his life being despaired
 of - visitors had to be fed" - all as Mr Pitkin directed.
 "The Indians were so unhappy as to be lousy!"
 Bill 12. 13. 4 allowed - & Dr. Flagg's bill
 Dr. Flagg charged for 15 visits 15/. Medicines 30/6.
 8 1/2 lbs spermaceti @ 1/4 - w. charge - cathartics 1/4 &c

1773 Entertaining Mohegan Indians, (not paupers) by
 Charles Caldwell 47/4
 Punch was 1/4 bowl, mug of cider 4, glass wine 4
 breakfast 9 dinner 10, Supper 9, toddy 10 bowl
 1st Rum 8, glass wine 2, 18 1/2 cider 3
 The above 47/4 for meals & grog 2 days & breakfast the 3 day.
 Meals 31/9. Spirits, wine & cider 15/7.

1770 June 3 Squaws (Skatecooks) came from Kent, & went into Capt.
 Benj. Stiles (to lodge) in the evening were very merry & began to
 barn. Woodbury sing & dance - great doors were open - young people
 threw stones on the barn & one squaw went out to shut the door.
 The top hinge broke & the door very heavy fell on her & she died
 sometime after at Kent, having been transported thither "in a
 horse litter". Bills for this - Also 6 1/2 qt rum dealt out to her
 in small quantities as she stood in need! 2 1/2 qt when she was
 removed to Kent. She was in Woodbury 10 weeks, 2 days.

Paupers -

1772. Litchfield charged for warrants to "impress
 attend tenders" to take care of John Kelly, a transient
 April person, sent by an officer. Kelly seems to have
 been in a place by himself - a home was got for
 him & provisions furnished - (was it small pox?
 - Salt pork was 6^d. beef 3^d. rice 3^d. beans 5^d. broom 8^d
 candles 8^d. turnips 1/6. cheese 4^d. butter 8^d
 wood & cutting 3^d. lead - milk 3^d. Baking 5 times 3^d.

Cor Seth Bird's bill for Kelly - charged visit & bleeding 1/6
 visit 1/6. bleeding 6^d. 26 visits 26/6. 4 bleedings 2^d
 charge for both 28/6. and for medicines 32/3

John Bosely, a transient person died at Haddam -
 He had 12¹/₂ gallons rum @ 4/6 (for him & attendants)
 50 days attendance night & day @ 6^d. Day
 bed & bedding spoiled & burnt 50/-
 candles 9^d. winding sheet 5/6. Coffin 6^d. grave 4/6
 Bill 27. 3. 9. allowed.
 He had also TAR 3 qts.

about
1771

TAR is charged in other bills - was it for Tar water
 after 6^d. Berkley's prescription?

1771 John Lamp, Fairfield, charged for meals for paupers
 6^d for adults, and 4^d for children.
 a Watcher & his victuals 1/6 a night.
 Going after herbs, in this & other bills

1771 Wm Thorne, Transient, was at house of Rebecca
 Holt, Wallingford, 29 weeks - his leg was cut off.
 16 gallons of rum charged at for him at 5/-

1774 & to March 1775. Benjamin Thomson sick at
 Woodbury; he had Spirits as follows -
 Dec 15 to Jan 14 - 9 gallons Rum @ 4/6
 Jan 15 to March 6 - 12 " " @ 4/6
 also 3 or 4 gallons wine & 4 more gallons rum
 Nights watching 1/- - he died April 1775

1775 a charge - "washing & cleaning from his lice".

1770 Garick V. H. Dewitt, Milford, trader, furnished for sick
 1771 paupers (women) in 6 or 7 months biscuits 8 doz
 wine 2^d. 9^d. tea 6^d. lb. sugar 8 lb. rice 3 lb. nutmegs 3 ea
 rum 4^d. gal. molasses 2^d. 4 gal. - all 64/10

1773 &c Watchers generally did not charge - but then
 were charged for getting watchers & feeding them.
 Burying of paupers cost usually for a winding sheet,
 coffin & grave from 12/- to 18/-

1775 Woodbury bill for paupers allowed 90 £
 1771 Norwich " " " 152 £

Jailers charges.

Clerk of Sup. Court gave orders for jailers bills as to criminals.

1774 Eli Warner, keeper of Hartford Jail charged 2/6
for washing a man & cleaning him of lice.

1769. Criminals in Jail, board 4/6 week.

1770. N. Haven Jailers charged 5/ " . Faints 4/6.

1773. Hartford Jailers " 5/ "

1774 Jailers charged — 5/ "

1774. Jury of Inquest at Stratford May — on the body of
John Peate, a native of France found dead —
12 Jurors fees 24/. 12 cordones 24/. Justice 6/
Constable summoning Jury 6/. & cordones 4/
Coffin 6/. tending the body 6/. grave 3/. sheet 4/
Team to carry him to grave 2/. 10/6 bitters for jury
They sat from 4 P.M. till 3 next morning, for jury

House Burnt

Moses Tuttle — petitioned from Hartford, May 16. 1769.

— had been in the ministry — was at Bedford & had his house
burnt, library & most moveables, — also lost by enemy
in last war, lately the house where he resided was burnt
he lost again, & is reduced to want — thinks his
character is good among the churches — asks for a
brief for a contribution — granted as to all parishes in
New Haven, Windsor & E. Windsor.

Long Sickness

May 1771 Miles Coleman of Colchester petitioned for a brief
— he & whole family had had the "malignant long
fever" for near 12 months — 3 adult children had died —
wife & son now sick — expenses will take his whole
estate — brief granted.

336 Physicians' Bills, for paupers -
Medicines, &c. 1769 and after.

1769 Doct. Obadiah Kingsbury of Norwich charged 8^s for visits.
— only 8 when no medicine was given.

(Doct. Ezekiel Porter of Wethersfield made 55 travels
and visits to Hartford — set a thigh & dressed it and
found means to dress it — all for £11.5.6.
His visits & travel to Hartford were 3/ each & dressing 1/ each.
and setting thigh bone 3/.

1769 Doct. John Rhode, N. Haven, charged for 78 visits & attendance 38/ — Medicines for some visits 5.17.3 —
Only 3£ allowed — he charged 3/ to 6/ for a little medicine

1768. "3 quarts Rum for Bitters" for a pauper — charged.

1771 Doct. Andrew Graham of Woodbury charged
1/ a visit. [Was he the conspicuous character
noticed in Graham's History of U.S. States.?]]

1771 Doct. Samuel Catlin of Litchfield charged for
reducing a fractured arm 6/ — for going out to
Goshen & dressing 4/6.

1773 Doct. Leverett Hubbard, N. Haven, charged 1/ a visit

1774 Doct. Daniel Bontecou Co — charged 1/ visit — 1/ dressing
" Doct. Edward Carrington do " visit & dressing 2/

1774 Doct. Gould's charge for a scalped transient person
in Branford, who resided 6 miles from town —
visit & dressing him 6/. Used only 5 pts camphor & cerate
20 visits or more — not all allowed.

1773 Smith & Shepard were apothecaries, &c. Sharps
charged for visits 4 miles 2/. 7 visits 14/ —
bleeding 6/. medicines 43/6. [Medicines 3 times as
much as all the rest.]

1774 Doct. Gideon Waller, Fairfield — charged visits 9/
and some 1/1, emetics 9/

1774 Doct. Elizer Hale, Glastenbury, charged for visits
10^s and 1/. bleedings 8^s.

1774 Doct. Aaron Andrews, Wallingford charged
for visits 1¹/₂ mile 1/.

1774 Doct. Thomas Coit, New London, charged
1/ a visit, or 24 visits 24/. Medicines 33/6.

1768 Doct. Obadiah Kingsbury, Norwich, charged for 90 Mrs
Smith, a transient pauper, Oct to May 1768
dressings 8 each, 2 each day; next 6 each; next 4¹/₂ each
Her account for services & medicines — 23.10.8
" for board & nursing — 18.0.0
" for clothes — 1.7.7

36£ allowed.

Physicians Bills, for paupers, &c
Medicines, &c

- 1773+1 } "Old Country transient person", Samuel Robertson
1774 } was sick 3 or 4 months at Lebanon - there was
amputation of leg which had been broken 17 days before.
Doct. Noah Coleman's bill was 14. 13. 8 - lived 2 1/2 miles from
the patient, Oct to Dec 1774. - 11 £ only allowed -
Charged 4/ for visit & dressing - assisting Doct. Turner to amputate
6/- - some visits 3/. Some visits 2/ or 2/6.
Doct. Philip Turner came from Norwich to Lebanon
charged for visit & dressing 12/- began Oct. 15. took off
leg Oct. 31 - charged 5/- for visit & amputation
After this charged 15/ for visit & dressing his stump
- his whole account 23. 17. 8 - he says the travel
was 14 or 15 miles from his house - 18 £ allowed.
Provisions for watching for Robertson were charged at 7 a night
2 watchmen a night - many Doctor's meals 2. 5
Newburn 4/. Nursing charged at 18/ & 21/ a week, and
board for him 5/ a week. Firewood night & day 3/9 week
wooden leg 12/-
Darius Hills where he was, provided above things Oct to
March - his bill 32. 3. 3. all allowed. Whole expense 60
19 gallons rum charged in Hills acct. @ 4/ & 4/6
some wine.
- 1772 Meals for doctors - one account has 36 meals at 6.
1772 Doct. John Redfield of Guilford charged ^{only} 13/ for 2 visits, and
quoderns & medicines for a transient person who had
a "collagulative diarrhoea".
1771 Doct. James Williams of Mansfield charged 8 a visit; vi
7 visits 4/8. & medicines 8/.
- 1771 Doct. Nathl. Ruggles, Guilford, charged for visits 1/- visit 3 miles 3/-
1771 Doct. G. Forges of Fairfield - a bill of 18/0.
1769 Doct. Thos. Boit, of New London, visited a pauper sailor -
charged 20/ for 20 visits; medicines 20/6 - (accathetic 1/.
- 1768 Doct. Niel Chelean of Andover charged 1/ a visit to a pauper
or 9 visits, 9/ medicines 19/8.
- 1772 Doct. David Rogers visited a transient person 5 miles for 2/6.
in 4 times, 10/ medicines (such as of no account now) 12/3 -
- 1771+1772 Doct. Elias Carrington, Milford, visited a transient person
who had an abscess &c. visits 1/ dressings 1/6 and 2/-
In 1771. 5 visits 5/ & medicines 15/9.
- 1769 Doct. Alexander Wolcott of Windsor - charged 2/ a visit some distance.
P. 333] Visits 22/ medicines 10/8 for Betty Mannanash.
- 1772 Doct. Samuel Lee, Wrentham went 3 1/2 miles and set an
ankle & left some camphor for 6/6. Visits & dressings after this
were 3/ and 3/6.

Physicians' bills for paupers
Medicines, &c.

Physicians' bills (1769 & before that) were made out in
a blind way - characters & hieroglyphics.

Stafford Spring - sick resorted to it 1776.

1769. Port-Swett Hubbard, N. Haven, charged for 42 visits $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile
 $\frac{1}{3}$ a visit

1776. New Haven Physician charged for dressing sore legs
and lint & salve $\frac{1}{4}$ each time - visits were $\frac{1}{4}$
many drugs, salves, &c. used.
29 visits & dressings 29/- Medicines & ointments 48/-

1776 (Dor) Samuel Hagg, Hartford, 20 visits 30/- July & Aug.
Medicines 38/3. many of them & high prices.

Apothecary - Daniel Huntington of Woodbury
sold Medicines for one man, Nov 10. 1774
to March 1775, 70/3. - by order of Doct. Andrews
Graham - a abundance of medicines - a
large bill in good style but useless to most men -
Doct. Graham's bill for same time £5.17.9. He
charged $\frac{1}{4}$ for a visit & dressing - $\frac{1}{4}$ for visit.

Doct James Potter, New Fairfield, Visits 9. & much medicine

1776 Doct Joshua Elderkin, Windham, visits $\frac{1}{4}$ bleeding 6

all for 1 man
transient { 1769 Doct Jos. Dickinson, Middletown, 6 visits 3/- medicines 13/6
Doct John Osborn - 8 visits 8/- medicines 13/6
Doct Isaac Hall, 12 miles travel & 3 ferries 18/- Medicines 22/7
Doct Ezekiel Porter - going twice to Middletown and
setting his ribs & dressings 36/-
Medicines of Jos. Clark, Apothecary 3/-

1770 Doct Ichabod Warner, Bolton - for a transient man
Englishman - visits some distance 3/6 bleeding 6
much spermaceiti; balsam Poly christi
2 rattlesnakes 1/6 - portion of Rhubarb $\frac{1}{4}$
all visits 61/6. all medicines 68/3

1777. Doct Elias Perkins, Plainfield, 15 visits $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles & medicines 44/3

1772 Doct Forgue of Fairfield came to Wallingford & cut off
an arm - charged £5.10.0

1776 Doct Aaron Andrews Wallingford charged for amputating
leg £5.

1769 Doct Neh^l Clark, Hartford, - visits $\frac{1}{4}$ abundance
of bleedings - cathartics $\frac{1}{4}$ - many fever powders

p. 134 Small Pox
Chas. 16-166

339

1774 Dec. to Feb 1775

Small Pox was in one family in Danbury - a house was "pressed" for them & the family moved out. The bedding was destroyed - a man to take care of sick bed 3/ a day - wood 3/ load - one child died, 2 1/2 gallons Rum - 20 gallons cider - bill 20.16.8 Old clothes were destroyed & new ones procured. The man was Wan Moor, transient, with wife and 2 children - were passing through Danbury - the building procured was an outhouse - one child lived, 1 died.

1771 June. A man in New town was suspected of the Small Pox - a house was pressed by the authority & the man pressed into it - and victuals, tenders &c provided - 2 justices issued warrants for the pressing - After 4 days it was found he had the measles! - Bill of 4.12.8 presented - only a part allowed.

1770 Small Pox in Farmington one man at "Pox house" a man charged for attendance 26 days 50 58 (New Cambridge) another man & wife charged 29 days 80 of all. (Dool Turner, Hosmer visited the place - charged 4/ a visit for 4 miles - emetic of. (Dool Samuel Lee, New Cambridge charged 2/6 visit.

1775 May Mary Davis, a transient person, passing along, had the small Pox in Branford - sick 30 days Rum charged 4/ & 5/ a day. Rum & Sugar 33/ bill 27.17.6

1777 Jan. Samson, an Indian in the army, Durkee's Regiment, came home to his hut in the woods in Bolton with small Pox, half a mile from any house. where a squaw & 2 children lived. Town of Bolton provided for him there - he died. Widow & 2 children were brought to another place - she died - 2 children recovered - bill 14.10.10. Some Potatoes charged for this family - first charge of the kind.

1786. A transient person had Small Pox in Wallingford - a house, provisions, &c. were furnished - he died

1778 Some sailors, soldiers & others, of Massachusetts, had been taken - were returning home from N.Y. & farther South, and taken with small Pox in Conn. One had small Pox in Woodbury Dec. 1778; house &c. was provided. Tender charged 13/6 day. Milk 4/ Gal. Pork 3/ lb. Cheese 3/ lb. gallon of Soap 4/ - whole bill 143 1/2

1779 Feb. Another small Pox case in Woodbury - a house was "imprisoned" and the man pressed into it, and a man & his wife "imprisoned" to take care of him. They charged 22 dollars a day for 33 days - house & bedding 9 1/2. Molasses 18/ 9/ Sugar 15/ lb. Cheese 5/ lb. Butter of lb - all 237 1/2 (see next page but one) p. 341.

Physicians bills, &c

In 1775. 6 &c. some of the sick were soldiers returning from the army, or going to it; and some were deserters from the British army

1775 Some distracted paupers. some sick do.

1775 Bills for paupers as in preceding years - 400£ or more

1777. A pauper bill in Pompey 41.0.0 - great filthiness.

1774 (Doct Elliot Newson, Middelton - charged for visits 1/1 + money 6/- cathartics 1/6
much medicine given - bill of 84£
do. a bill 1772

1775. & 6. Many of the transient poor were old soldiers who came over in 1755. war - and led a wandering life

1772 Doct John Osborn of Middelton

1773 Doct. Joseph Maken. E. Hartford - Visits to a man at Rathcrook's Jr. 37 visits + dressing 140/-
cathartics 1/- all medicines 31/2

1772 Some paupers sick with the "foul disease". 1 woman
Pleurisy - a common disease

1777 Dec. Coventry Acc^t. 103 meals for doctors & students 26
21 loads wood 02/6
washing 15 sheets a week for 1 man, at 8/- each

Diseases are noticed as of the most foul and filthy nature; also "rotten sores" &c.
many tumors, &c

1772-3 Doct John Waldo, Coventry. Visits 8/-
72 visits + 25 dressings 49/10
medicines - 95/6

1772 Doct Robert Usher, Chatham, bill for 1 man 15.11.6
he charged 3/- for 3 miles + much for dressing

1772 Laybrook - a woman taken sick as she was passing from Constable to Constable and died -
charge for "2 blankets spoiled in baking the lice".

- Some paupers had Itch - cured by brimstone

1783 Doct Watrous, Colechester, visit + dressing wound 1/6 + 2/-
dose Sal. Glaub. 1/-

1778 Doct Wmlyould, Bramford 60 visits at 5/4. - 16£.
Oct to Dec medicines - 16.4.0.

1778 July Doct Jared Root - Bramford - visits 3 miles 21/-

p. 339 Prices in Woodbury Feb. 1779 - articles in a small pox case
 Cider 8/ gal. lard 5/ lb. head 2/6 lb. a fowl 7/. meal 8/8 a peck
 board for tender 15/ a day - 13 qts of soap at 2/ 9/ lb. candles 6/
 pork 6/ lb. metherlin 15/ 9/ lb. beef 4/6 lb. milk 2/ 9/ lb
 Doct. Andrew Graham charged for visits to above person
 30/. 42/. and 48/ - a dose of physic 12/ -
 (see p. of the account 2 pages back). all bills 400^{ts} allowed 330

1778. Dec. Esther Spencer, a Refugee from Westmoreland
 was sick at Woodbury
 Doct. Graham's bill was 21. 6. 0
 Doct. Huntington for medicines 5. 14. 9

1779. Amos died at Guilford after 75 days sickness
 keeping & tending him 75 days - 262. 18. 0.
 82 Watchers @ 30/ a night - died
 Constable fees for impressing watchers - 9. 10. 0.
 Rum 152/ gallon. Sugar 48/ lb. Coffee 19/ lb
 Coffin 94/ Grave 50/

3 Physicians - Benj. Gale, Jona. Todd, John Redfield

1779 Several Massachusetts men sick in Connecticut
 who had been in captivity in a about New York, and
 in prisons or prison ships.
 Some had to be cured of lice and the itch.
 One man sick from March 1779 to Aug. 1779; 21 weeks &
 5 days boarding & nursing him @ 30/ a week
 Brimstone for the itch 15/. Rum 30/ 9/ lb
 Some had "prison ship distemper."

1779 People seem to have travelled on the Danbury and
 Woodbury road; hence many cases of sickness on
 that road - some went on the lower road through
 Newark, Fairfield, &c.
 East of the river, much of the travel was on the
 road through Botton, Coventry, &c. - some by way of
 Cromwich, &c.

In the revolutionary war, there were many transient
 paupers, besides soldiers.

1779. Jan. In prices of articles for paupers, some are called "8 for 1"
 i.e. 8 equal to 1 langul.

1779. Mar. 12 for 1, or 60 for 5, is called "as money now goes".

1781 Feb. Norwich acc^t for paupers 5039. 1. 8 which is
 called in state money 125. 19. 6 - or 1 for 40 -

Paupers, &c

Travail cases.

1779 July & Aug. A case at Bridgefield - midwife 20 Dolls -
 under 36 days bed: meals 6/ nurse 18 dolls a week
 and board for nurse 7 dollars a week.
 Board for the woman 12 dollars a week

A case at Killings - Indian woman -

midwife's bill £6.18.0. Doctor's bill 18.6.10 -

meals 10/ board 12£ a week.

In some cases when the midwife did not succeed -
 Doctor were sent for. 1779.

Verrin -

1777. Transient woman in Fairfield - "To cleansing
 her of lice which she had very plenty 18/." she died.
 "She loused the whole family."

1782. Sick squaw in Coventry - "Clearing her of lice," to begin with
 1782 a sherr - "clearing from various sorts of lice 6/." ^{she died}

1782 Physicians visits 1/-

1781. A man with a broken leg at Hartford - 38 days
 charge for "expense of cleaning him, being very lousy"

Small pox

1777 Jan. A Barnstable man had small pox in
 Wallingford - house was prepared for him; a
 man moved out - sick 3 weeks
 3½ Gal. Rum. 1 Gal. Brandy - 20 Gal. cider used.

1778 Jun. A transient woman taken with small pox
 in Hartford - a house provided - A man tended 18/ day
 5½ days - a woman tended 16 days at 12/-
 bread, butter, tea, &c provided - rum 80/ Gal.
 boiled cider 5/ Gal. candles 3/ 10.

1778-9. Board of paupers 6£ a week.

1778 July. Visits 12/-

1779. Jan. Nurse 24/ week - wood 32/ load - candles 5/4 lb
 board 8/ day. rum 96/ gallon - one bill 158£

Continental Money & State Money.

Did they rise & fall alike, & was their end similar?

Connecticut bills issued in 1775, 6, 7 were in some cases redeemed in 1781 & 1782, &c. by State notes, estimating the bills as they were worth April 1. 1778, according to scale of Congress. (Why begin April 1. 1778, when scale of Depreciation began Sept. 1777?)

many Connecticut bills of 1776 &c. were redeemed as continental money was worth, on the scale, April 1. 1778, & interest from that time. Some were brought home from Mass. & N. J. &c.

Bills issued by Conn. in 1771, 2, 3, 4 & 5, if out & brought in, shared the same fate - i.e. as continental money April 1. 1778; and a state note was given with interest from April 1. 1778.

Connecticut issued no bills after scale of depreciation began Sept. 1777, until the new Emission of 1780.

No bills issued in 1777, 1778 & 1779. (except the Shimplastus page 232.) Of course, Connecticut old bills (contemporary with continental bills) if kept, did not share the fate of continental bills but were redeemed by notes, at about one half the nominal value, and interest from April 1. 1778. Not many remained -

Depreciation.

1781. May. Petitioners to Genl Court, Merchants, & others of New Haven, say the scale of depreciation adopted by Congress & by Connecticut, may be just as to public loans & contracts, but is not so as to private debts. The depreciation of the currency was conspicuous long before Sept. 1. 1777, the time fixed upon for its beginning in this scale. The depreciation Sept. 1. 1777 was really 3 for 1, compared with silver, in most of the state, as may be seen by prices of articles, & value set on coin - and the money continued to slide much faster than the scale has placed it. Men are now obliged to pay for debts then contracted, in most cases double or treble and in some 4 times as much in hard money as the debt was worth in hard money when contracted. Pray to have the scale corrected, so that the depreciation may be what it really was at the various periods mentioned. Other states have not adopted this Congress scale but have fitted a scale for themselves.

negated by Assembly.

Deserters

Sheldon's Regiment (being the 2^d Reg^t of Light Dragoons)
 from its first appointment to Sept 1782, had 53
 deserters, all named. Of these 18 are marked as
 "supposed to be with the enemy" — the others were in
 the country. They were (the 53) from 19 to 28 years old;
 stature from 5 feet 4 inches to 6 feet; most were 5.8. or
 5 feet 9 inches. Only one came up to 6 feet.

Color of Eyes 952.

Dark eyes — 18
 Blue eyes — 5
 Light " — 14
 Grey " — 11
 Black " — 4
 52

The complexion & hair of
 most of them were light or
 dark, according to the eyes.

Matoon Companies

1779. There was a matoon company at each of these
 places — Hartford, Middletown, Wallingford, & though
 not in actual service, they were paid in part.

Hartford Cadet & Artillery Companies — a feast
 May 23. 1781. (perhaps in consequence of Gen. Washington's
 visit) — provided by Saml Kilburn, by act of
 Assembly (he says)

54 bowls toddy @ 5¢ — 8 bowls punch @ 10¢
 46 bottles wine @ 18¢ — 84 dinners @ 6¢
 all 84.2.0.

Gov. Trumbull's Guard at Danbury

1781 He was at Danbury Aug. 13 to Aug. 23. & had a guard of
 19 men 11 days (Thos. Judd & Abner Judd 2 of them)
 billeting 7½ days @ 8/10 each; pay 14/9½ or 1/4 day. The Gov.
 is said to have "resided" in Danbury in Aug.

Gen Washington's Visits

345

1780 Sept 19. Council of Safety appropriated £345 N.E. to entertain Gen Washington and the French Admiral & General. (Arnold's treachery during this visit)

1781. William Collier, Hartford, made an entertainment for General Washington & others, in May or fore part of June: by order of Gen. Assembly

80 bowls punch at 10/- 26 bowls toddy @ 5/-
81 bottles Madeira Wine at 18/- 32 bowls port wine @ 15/-
50 bowls grog for guests @ 5/- 2 minis brandy sling @ 112/-

Also for Provisions, State money — 85.2.0

for do - hard money 18th, 2nd. 45.0.0

Tumblers, wine glasses, bottles broken — 7.7.6

All expense 291.11.6. (The liquors cost more than all the rest on this bill — Collier had for pt pay 100 bushels corn @ 10/- bushel.

(See opposite page)

Gen. Gates Entertainment - Oct 30. &c 1778.

Gov Trumbull entertains Maj. Gen. Gates & officers of his division during session of Legislature

Expenses.

2 bushels Quinces 60/-	Cask Lisbon Wine 88.	70 lbs Leaf Sugar at 12/-
2 doz Eggs 5/-	166 lbs flour 18/-	2 doz Hens 7/-
Oysters 90/-	150 lbs Beef 150/-	5 1/2 q. old Madeira Wine @ 8/-
Cranberries 30/-	50 lbs Tongues 60/-	8 1/2 q. Madeira do @ 7/-
Turnips 28/-	1 bottle Capen 18/-	crucians 12/-
12 lbs Lard @ 5/-	3 bottles anchovies 90/-	Acorns £14.8.0
20 lbs Butter 26/-	1 " Olives 18/-	3 qals. Spirits @ 80/-
Copper 18/-	1 large do Oil 50/-	2 fresh hams 75/-
Spices 39/-	14 fowls @ 4/- 56/-	7 bottles Port Wine 12.12
Turkeys 81/-	18 lbs Cranberries 18/-	52 1/4 lbs Veal @ 19.9/13
6 1/2 qals. Spirits 280/-	2 1/2 q. best Madeira 84/-	10 1/2 lbs Cranberries 10/-
2 1/2 q. best Madeira 84/-	1 box Hov's Acid. £24/-	(very acid for lime juice or aspermen)
Candles 108/-		

Joseph Flagg provided the feast, and so for his articles provided, viz cider, milk, salt, apples, turnips, potatoes, trouble & extra attendance, £100.

Collecting & sending down eatables &c. one man 42/- and one 16/- Israel Seymour attending 2 1/2 days attending 46/- 9. — all 500/-

All seems Oct. 30. 1778 at New Haven

[All added makes only 402.12.0 — perhaps a mistake in copying.

These prices for produce are 6 or 7 times as high as 1774 — spirits & other foreign articles much more advanced

346.

1779 July 8. Men ordered to New London - Enemy in the Sound.
This called the "New London Alarm" - it was soon after
New Haven was burnt.

1779 July 5. "New Haven Alarm" - that place burnt. Troops marching that way from various places on 5th. 6th. &c. They were crossing Haddam Ferry that day. 5th. Men 24 each, horses 24. each, waggon with baggage 24. each. ^{Mr. July 5} Stratford Ferry ^{Derby Lower Ferry} Fairfield burnt July 9. & Norwalk July 12. Men were marching to New London.

1779 Sept. Men were marching to New London.

1. Augt do ----- to N. Haven & Norwich.

Sept Co - were sent to Horseneck.

June 22 to Greenwich: (Cross Mid. Ferry June 16)

" Sept. Lt Jos. Bennett had a Co. at Greenfarm, Hompo

" Now a Dec. 7 Companies or thereabouts ordered to New Haven
 May. Baldwin's Regt. was at N. Haven.

" Aug. Le Abner Stocking at Guilford. He + 13 men
crossed Saybrook Ferry.

July. Col. Hooker had a Regiment at Horseneck.

1779 Capt Ph. Bradley and Watson Co. at A.H. June before, Aug & Dec. 1779.

1780 Phins. Bradley commands marines at N. Haven

" Capt Shapley Commanded Operations at Port Trumbull

11 Capt Latham " " Fort Griswold

11. July H. A. Levi Wells was at Greenwich or Horse Neck

" " Lt Peter Hepburn. commands 60 guards at Milford

" " A guard at Lyme between Lyme & London, 45 men,
including officers - to prevent illicit trade, &c

1779. A John Bean comm. relations Co. at Stamford - Roll
made out Feb 1780 at 12 for 1. Other coast guards 1779
had rolls made up 12 for 1.

1781. Sept. 5. & 6. Alarm at New Haven when New London
p. 376 was destroyed - a second Alarm Sept. 9.
Col. Cooks Regiment was collected both times.

1779. Col. Allen Gen Sullivan sent to have men in readiness. Jan'y. 26

1779 Horse neck alarm. Express from Gen Silliman Feb 26... troops
were marching - another express to stop them. Enemy had gone
Express from Gen S. again Feb 27.

1779 April "Late Alarm" at Horseneck noticed, & expresses sent - ^{noticed}

1779 June. Troop of Horse ordered to Greenwich

1779 Feb 26. Alarm at Greenwich. Enemy had marched from New York for Greenwich. Expresses sent

1779 March 3. Alarm at New London. Express sent.

March 28. Osgood again from W.C. numbered to be in
readiness to march.

1779 Aug. Capt. Adam Shapley had matron Coat at London. Also in Dec

Continental Money [see page 343. 195]

Ezekiel Williams was a sagacious, money-making man. He had many orders given to himself & had bought them of others in 1776 and 1777. He did not put them off for trash, or half the nominal value or less, but kept them & said nothing, until Congress and the State had fixed the scale of depreciation; and as his were given before Sept. 1. 1777 when the depreciation began, he ~~was~~ was entitled to whole pay and interest; and in January 1782, assembly authorizing the pay table to allow the whole principal and interest, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount in the 1d rate, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to be paid in cash in one year after expiration of the order.

His orders were for the principal 1193£
Interest on them 423

£1616

Probably they were Connecticut orders payable in the money of the day, or Continental money.

Another order, dated before scale of depreciation began was allowed in full interest in 1781. - see opposite.

Samuel Bishop took a quantity of small bills to sign in 1779, being one of the Committee, & signed a part of them. The enemy captured about 5000 bills unsigned, July 5, 1779 at New Haven and scattered them about the streets. Bishop picked up about 4000 & about 1000 were lost. He had given his receipt for the whole & now prays for relief. Jan. 4. 1780 with signing the remainder, he says if he should sign them & have them, it would be a bad bargain, for he could hardly persuade any person to take them (as a gift) they are of so little value. (This said in Jan. 4. 1780.)

Joseph Hopkins of Waterbury had a quantity of small bills to sign & remember in 1779 (like Bishop above) - about 24,000 bills; he gave him note to the Treasurer, before they could be signed, they were so depreciated that the whole value would not pay for signing. Request liberty to return the unsigned bills 115£. Granted. Prob. Jan. 1780

1779. July. Soldier's Wages in Continental Bills (N. Haven Alarm) were paid 12 for 1, also subsistence.

Call to half of 1780. or after June 12. 1780, all accounts were reduced to lawful at 1 for 40 - State Bills called lawful. In autumn 1780 state bills called 1½ for 1 in stated prices, or bills required 1.50 to pay 18 in stated prices, what was near specie. Continental called 60 to 1 in stated prices, or 40 for 1 in state bills, I do not understand this, must refer to the past. - do they refer to Old bills of Connecticut? ~~think~~ see p. 232.

Pay Table began to give orders in "lawful", or Connecticut money in June latter part of July 1780. In June most bills were in this, but some still given in Continental bills, and so in July. In August and after all orders to be payable in lawful or Connec. new bills. Continental cease

1786. Renewing orders continued, at various rates - (probably not in reference to Cont. bills.)

Nov. 1780. Connec. 10¢ notes given 1777 &c. may be renewed Feb. 1 1781. principal according to table of depreciation & interest. Notes payable 1 year after war is ended and interest 6 per cent. - Gen Court

Continental money.

The depreciation was not very serious. & complaints about extortion & exorbitant prices were not loud until the last half of 1776. Yet things of most kinds had become considerably higher, before July 1776, & were more enhanced in price a few months later. before Jan. 1. 1777 had increased 50 per cent on prices of 1774. - some more than that. The depreciation continued through 1777, not very rapidly in early part. Congress in fixing a scale by which to estimate the value of Continental money, assumed that there was no depreciation till Sept 1777. & made 100[£] in silver only equal to 146 dollars in bills Jan. 1. 1778, but in fact 100 dollars in specie was equal to 200 dollars in bills. This done 1780.

Connecticut renewed notes, &c. according to the scale
Orders of Sept 6. 1779, were renewed May 1783 at 18²/₃ for one of good money. - See table p. 195.
Orders of Sept 22. 1779 were renewed 1783 at 19²/₃ or 19¹/₃ for one of good money. See table p. 195
Con. orders of May 1780 (Continental) were renewed at 60 for 1.
Orders of July 1780 do were renewed at 72 for 1.
Continental order given June 1780. was renewed at 72 of this for one of good money April. 1783. Interest allowed.
Continental order or note June 1780, renewed Aug 1783. 72 of this for one of good money. Interest allowed on the one 72d part

An Order of March 1779 was renewed in 1784 about 1 for 10²/₃. & 5 years interest allowed.
One of Sept. 1779 renewed 1784, at 1 for 20 or 19¹/₂, & 4¹/₂ years interest. (Then were renewed according to scale of depreciation, p. 195.)
An order returned Dec. 1782, reduced to specie at the rate of 72 to 1. & interest allowed.
The order was 288[£] & made only 4[£]. interest 4[£]. Inten. 10/10.
(about 2¹/₄ years interest)

1781. May. 14. Old Continental Bills called in one case 75 for 1.
1782. before Orders issued in 1779 & 1780 were returned value calculated in specie according to the scale of depreciation, & new money for new notes given for them, reduced 10 to 1. 20 to 1. &c and interest allowed on the specie value.
Order issued May 5. 1780 for 572[£] was returned May 1782. & its specie value called 59. 10. 8, about 60 for 1.
Order dated June 8. 1780. 56 - new one 15/6 (about 72 for 1.
an order of August 1777 was renewed in April 1781 at the full amount & interest. (because it was dated before scale of depreciation began).

p. 173 See Depreciation to 6 for 1 and 12 for one, Jan. & May 1779
p 343. Connecticut bills issued in 1775. 6.07 were not redeemed in full like the orders. see p. 343.

1784. Nov. Order of April 3. 1780, reduced to 60 for 1. & then 1 year 7 mo interest allowed on this 1/10th of the order
1780 Nov. G. Court resolved to borrow 30.000[£] in gold & silver - at 10 50.000[£] worth of Continental bills emitted before Jan. 1. 1780, at 72 for 1 of silver. (that is 50.000 x 72 = 3,600,000[£] in Cont. bills.)
Notes to be given on int. payable 1 year after war. Taxes owed to pay.
Probably this loan was not made.

350 Civil Services [see p 294]

1780 July. E. Dyer, Esq. went to Boston on public business
had a waiter and a horse for each - set out
July 18, then 4 days, gone 10 days.

Expenses to Boston, on the road,	325 Dols.
Do at Boston 4 days	620 "
Do Returning	403 "
10 days services @ 15/	1348.. 40 for. is £10.2.0
2 hours 93 miles each at 4 ²	7.10.0
Waiter 9 days at 4/	3.2.6
	1.16.0
	22.10.6

Jesse Root went to Boston to meet Cornies
of other states - seems Aug 1780 - perhaps same as above -

Expenses to Boston, self servt. 12 hours	237 Dols
Brackets bill & Do. " " & Do -	1169 ¹ / ₃ " " " "
Expenses returning " " " "	365
Setting horses down in Boston	140
	£1851 ¹ / ₃ 40 for. is 13.19.10 ¹ / ₂
Gone 11 days @ 15/	8.5.0
Servant 11 " @ 4/	2.4.0
2 hours 92 miles @ 4 ²	3.1.4
Settlements with army	27.10.2 ¹ / ₂

Committee to settle with the Connecticut
Line of the army - met officers or agents
of the Army at Wethersfield
John Felch from Canterbury } Also Mr Plummer - on
Esq. Storrs " Wethersfield } next page.
Jos. P. Cook - " Canterbury
James Wadsworth - " Durham

John Felch was there 55 days previous to June 7. 1781
charged 12/ day. Horse keeping 55 days 9.12.0
Washing &c 15/ his part of liquor &c - 7.11.3
Expenses on road to & from Canterbury & Wethersfield 82/6
Horse hire 2 journeys from E. to W. 48 miles at 1/1 - mile each time
Whole bill June 1781. 59.16.9. (did 12/ a day include board & wages?)

Col. Experience Storrs - charged for 49 Days board, wood
candles, grog &c. 36.5.9. Horse keeping 7.14.2
Horse hire at 1/1 mile, & expenses to & from -
all 51.16.11.

Col. Jos. Platt Cook attended 44 days - his bill 48.6.0
James Wadsworth attended 56 days; his bill 55.9.6

There 4 put up at Capt Alexander Hunts, in W.

Capt. Wm. Moulton attended as agent for
Col. Wapner's Regiment - he came from
Bennington - was there from Jan. 20 to June 8.

Mrs Sarah Bulkley charged him for board, horse keeping, liquor
and oats £115.8.0. His portion of liquor (as in bill
on next page) 16.16.8. Washing 45 shirts at 2/6 ea, 45 pairs
stockings 2/6, and vests & breeches. He had also expenses on journey.
all his bill 146.11.0 paid by State

Committee to settle with army - continued

Cols. Swift & others attended on the part of the army and their bills were paid by the State, viz at Elijah Wrights, a public house in Wethersfield Wright charged Col. Swift for himself & servant from Jan. 20 to June 8. 1781. for board, 18^l a day and 2 hours at 15^l a week, each & 71 bushels oats for the 2 horses at 6/3 bushel. Also charged Swift for his "club of liquor" (his proportion with the rest) 16. 16. 8.

All of Col. Swifts bill at Wrights 197. 5. 1

" Col. Huntingtons do 197. 5. 1.

" Major Smiths do 125. 18. 4

" Mr Sills do 179. 18. 10

" Mr Rogers do 179. 18. 10

£ 862. 6. 2. Wrights bill.

They had other bills at Hartford, &c.

Committees met in each of the Counties to settle the claims of the several towns; their disputes about men in the army, &c.

5 men in New London Co; their bills were 71. 14. 8 in June 1781. - Similar committees bills in other counties.

Capt William Sier was one of the Committee on the part of the Army - from Jan 6. 1781 to June 7 - in all 85 days at 16^l. liquor, wood & candles £ 18. 10. 6. horse & hay 10^l 4 weeks @ 15^l. do 1³/₄ weeks at grass @ 8^l 4 bushels oats @ 9^l - all this bill at Sarah Butkleys was 54. 5. 6. He also had bill at A. Jones' 4. 17. 9. app^d by State

Mr Ebenezer Plummer was one of States Committee - his bill was 30. 4. 3 - he lived only 3 miles from W. He had board 35 days at 12^l. Refreshments 5. 8. 3. Horse keeping, &c -

Accounts of Continental Soldiers first settled to Jan 1. 1780, in 1781 May, settled from Jan 1. 1780 to Jan 1. 1781. viz 9 Regiments, and Col Sheldons Regt Chicagoons, late Col Sheldons, Col Warner's & Col. Livingstons Regts. Due to these £ 74. 9. 1. 6. (This must be settlement at Wethersfield)

Settlement with Continental army May 1780, up to 14 Jan. 1780. The depreciation for 1777 averaged 2.77 for 1^l - for 1778 averaged 15.25 for 1^l in 1779. 18 for 1^l according to vote of Oct. 1779, which was the resolve of Dec. 1776, that their wages were to be based on articles at certain prices and vary as they varied; (probably the stated prices so often referred to). The Committee reported these things about depreciation, &c. - and they found due to the army Jan 1. 1780, Infantry, Horse & Artillery £ 227. 60^l. 2. 8. This was agreed between Committee of army & Committee of Assembly.

Quil Services. Attending Congress.

Congress - Eliphalet Dyer charged for attending Congress as follows:

Expenses of himself & servant from June 9. 1777 to April 18. 1778. £380.8.0
which reduced to lawful is 91.4.2.

Attending Congress in the time 314 days at 18/ day, Sundays included.

Do from Nov 27. 1778 to April 20. 1779. 145 days @ 18/-

Expenses of himself & servant there 145 days (605.0.4) lawful 44.16.4

2 horses to Philadelphia 300 miles each 6? 15/-

Interest allowed him to June 1781 55/-

E. Dyer - attended May 10. 1782 to June 15. 1783, or 400 days. at 18/ (including 42 days at Trenton as agent for the State on the Susquehanna affair)

His board in Philadelphia & servant, including room, candles &c. was 60/- a week; washing 6/- week; firewood 78/-
Contingent expenses 26.6.0.

Expenses going to Philadelphia with servant £10.15.0

Do returning from do " 14.13.0

Pay of servant 40/- a month

2 horses 280 miles @ 6?

Horse keeping in Philadelphia for 2 horses, 18/- per week

Attending Congress 400 - 42 = 358 days @ 18/ £322.4

All other expenses 339.2

about 37/- a day for 358 days. £661.6

Congress. Oliver Wolcott - charged for attending Congress in 1776. 1777. 1778 1780 and 1784 - all made out in 1783, or

182 + 231 + 165 + 157 = 735 days at 18/ - £664.10

Other expenses - 589.13.7

about 34 shillings a day. £1251.3.7

His pay for 1776 is put down as received, & for 1777 & 78 according to the scale.

In June 1780 he had 200 £ s. at bills, as specie, though he never realized half that amount it stood at 200 £. He paid out Continental money in Philadelphia from Nov 1780 to April 1781 at 100 to 150 for 1. & calls some he received 100 for one. He received it Nov. 1780.

Oliver Ellsworth, attending Congress - 1783

attended 61 + 126 = 187 days @ 18/ - £168.6

Expense of self, servant & horses - 133.18.3

cell charges 32/6 per day. 302.4.8

He charged for horses 4d a mile 250 miles.

Nov 1784. Joseph P. Cook rode to Congress Nov. 1784 in the stage with his servant. First noticed a stage in going to Congress. His board at Trenton was 38/- a week, servant 19/- stage was 4d mile each for self & servant.

1785 April. His board in N.Y. York was 42/- a week and servant 12/- (Mr. Gurney, Doubtless here & Trenton a large bill for liquor in all cases, attendance 18/- a day)

Attending Congress

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Benjamin Huntington. attended from
1782 May 21 to Nov 16. 180 days @ 18/.
Servants wages 40/ mo. 2 horses to & from Phila.
Board, washing, liquor, &c — all charges 324.12
The wages at 18/ a day came to 162/ and the
other charges were 162.12. all one 36/ a day

William Williams made out his account for
attending Congress in 1776 & 77, in the year 1783.
Attendance 18/ a day. mileage 6^d
3 1/2 days attendance @ 18/ £280.16.
Other charges 137.19 11
all only 27/ a day. £418.15.11
Did he have a servant?

Roger Sherman — attended Congress
from April 30 1775 to Jan. 1. 1777, 490 days @ 18/ £441.0
Also from Jan. 1. 1777 to Oct. 12. 1780, 875 days @ 24/ 1050.0.
5 journeys of horse to Philadelphia @ 50/ 12.10
do do permitted before 2.0

Expenses of self & servant } £
April 30. 1775 to July 1777 } 439.15.7 666.12.6
do to Oct 12. 1780 } 226.16.11 } £2172.2.6
He adds it 2172.18.6.

Philadelpia was at the time
£9147.15.7 — but reduced according to scale
of depreciation, it is only 226.16.11 (about 40 for 1.
He alone charges 24/ a day. whole charges about 32/ a day

Richard Law his bill for 185 days at Phila.
or June 14. 1777 to Dec 16. 1777. at 18/ a day for
attendance, & 10/ for all other expenses — so he
charged for all only 26/ a day. he calls it as specie

2^d Tour.
Oct 13. 1781 to May 22. 1782, 222 days at 18/ £199.16 } all
Expenses of self & servant wages } 178.13.6 } 404.8
His board in Philadel. 1781 & 1782 was 6 dollars a week and
board for his servants 3 dollars a week
Horse keeping 13/6 a week
Whole charges were 36/6 a week.

Others 1781 — charged for attending Congress @ 18/ a day
for horse hire. 6d a mile — had 2 horses, one for servant.
Servants wages were charged 40/ 2 months.

1787 S. Mitchell attended Congress @ 18/ a day & expenses 12/ a day
all 30/ a day
1787 O. Ellsworth charged 30/ a day & no expenses at Congress &
at Convention

1784 Nov 84 W. S. Johnson. Attended Congress & was from home 793
to 1787 May 85 days at 18/ £913.14.8. Expenses same time 1073.16.0
all 1787 £108. or about 45/ a day. (expenses enormous)
Gave his servant 30/ a mo.

May 1787 to Oct 1787 W. S. Johnson attending Convention at Phila
and Congress at New York. 147 days @ 30/ & no expenses
1784. Attending Congress was 18/ a day, including time in going & coming.

Purchases of Provisions, &c Salt, Cattle, &c

see p. 292. 93. 357. 229. 163. Marc. 13. 256.

Great purchases in 1780 under the state, and many Assistant Deputy Commissaries — Also Towns required to furnish quotas of provisions. Much Salt purchased by state to pack provisions. 1780 Nov. 4000 bushels of Salt bought of obligates. and 60,000 livres appropriated to pay for it by Gov. Hancock 947 bushels were distributed to Northern Towns from Hartford, for them to pack provisions for the state

1780. Several orders given in Livres.

40 Beef Cattle in 1781. weighed by estimate 450 to 1000 each. ^{Dr} Specie bought them at 40¢. ¹⁰⁰ State bills at 5¢ to 8¢. Those who estimated Cattle were sworn — at least in some cases

229 Beef Cattle in 1780. & 81. weighed by estimate 162 270 ^{Dr} or within a trifle of 700 ^{Dr} each. Cost £5037. 00 the average was about 62¢. ¹⁰⁰ State bills.

1780, 183 Cattle bought weighed 875 60 lbs. or 480 pounds each.

1780 & 81. 517 Cattle weighed 282.561 lbs or 545 lbs each

1780 & 81. 280 Beef Cattle averaged about 625 ^{Dr} ea The stated price for such Cattle was 33¢. 39¢ & 48¢ per 100 lbs, but they cost on an average 60¢ per 100 lbs (in new Emission state bills probably. Those bought in 1780 cost 50¢. 100 lbs & those in 1781 over 70¢.

1780. 318 Cattle purchased, weighed from 500 to 900 lbs each — averaged 687 lbs at average price of 48¢. which is 25 percent over the stated price.

[This price, 48¢. seems New Emission at 2 or more for 1 of good money. In 1780 the price was higher. (in 3rd. tom opposite 20¢. 100

1781. June Connec. State money is called 2½ to one of Specie

1780 & 1781. Congress said to have fixed the price of Cattle at 33¢. 39¢ & 48¢ for 350 lbs. Probab. Still had 48¢. Springfield Conn. paid this price.

Purchasers in 1780 & 1781 in State money or on this value

Aug. 1780. Flour at 27¢/cwt. beef 33¢. 100 lbs carried out as specie

October 1780. Beef 40¢. ¹⁰⁰ — reduced to 33¢ to make it as specie

Nov 1780 Beef 45¢. — do to 33¢. " " "

Jan. 1781. do 50¢. — do to 33¢. " " "

Nov 1780 wheat & flour 36¢. do to 27¢. " " "

Feb 1781. & July 1780. Ram 18¢ & 15¢. do to 6¢. " " "

In 1781. Some Ram 28¢ & 30¢. do to 8¢. " " "

Nov 1780. Beef in barrel 10¢. do to 105¢. " " "

Nov 1780. Beef & mutton in state money, reduced ¼ to make it as specie

August & Sept 1780. Rye was bought at 6¢. Wheat 9¢.

wheat flour 27¢. corn 4½¢. Potatoes in barrel 4½¢

Onions 18½ bushels, 8½¢ bushel. [in state bills?]

1781. Almost all Cattle were estimated by sworn men (weight estimated) and 48¢. per 100 pounds paid — some 40¢ (some part of 81 94 cattle, average estimated weight, 490 ea. or 490 to 750 lbs. wheat 9¢. Rye flour 18¢. cwt. Rye 6¢. wheat flour 27¢. Corn 4½¢ (at Sheep in Sept. 24½¢. ea.

June 1780 to Feb 1781 — Prices Flour 27¢. wheat 9¢. Rye 6¢. Corn 4½¢. Pork 132¢. 6¢

Sheep called 40¢ each & 33¢. 100 lbs Beef 106¢. "

1781. Mutton Pork was 14¢ for 220 lbs. & Beef 10¢ for 220 lbs or barrel Feb. some pork 15¢. hard on this list 118¢. lb. See some Explanation p. 337

Shubael Abbee of Windham, drove 80 cattle and 39 hogs to Cambridge & Roxbury in Dec. 1781 for Boston market.

Sold the Cattle, weight of 80; 443 1/2 lbs at 20¢. 100 dr = £443.25
(average 554 lbs each.)

Sold the 39 hogs, dressed, weighed 6442 lbs & 1/2 lb = 120.159
(average 165 lbs to each hog) £563.18.2

Sell. Mr Abbee bought in Roxbury for the state under Salt at 10¢ to 12¢ bushel
Rock Salt at 13¢

Salt in Boston at 9¢ & 13¢. cash cost 8¢

Roxbury Salt at 10¢ which cost 8¢ some held 14 bushels
Dances for Salt cost 8¢ each held 7 1/2 bushels

Salt was carted to Killingly, Woodstock & Pomfret 60 & 65 miles at 5¢ per Cornish, and 5¢ 1/4 & 5¢ 1/6 per 65 miles

895 bushels were carted to Connecticut

Some rock salt was carted to Windham 80 miles for 8¢ 3/4 bushel - Some Coddin salt to Windham 7¢ 1/6 bushel
Lisbon Salt was carried 77 miles @ 6¢ 1/4

It seems that most or all the avails of the cattle & hogs were invested in Salt, deducting expenses.

895 bushels of Salt with cash must have averaged say 11¢ 3/4 or 11¢ 1/6 a bushel. at 11¢ 3/4 came to £503.9 - at 11¢ 1/6 £574.13.
Expenses would take the rest probably.

1782. May. Home salt on seaboard is called 12¢ bushel.

1781. which Home salt 39. Rock salt 50¢

1781. 45 barrels Pork purchased of various persons - all had 220 lbs in a barrel - cost 14 to 15£ a barrel
Other pork cost 14 to 15£

1780 Grain & meal. Wheat flour 27¢. Cut. mester flour 22¢ 1/6
Rye flour 16¢. Cut. - wheat 9¢. mester 7¢ 1/6

1781. March. Pork for state - 29 barrels had 220 pounds each. at 11¢ per pound. or 11£ per barrel - Barrels, Salt &c added considerable to price, & made considerable more than 11£ - Some barrels cost £14 for the 220 lbs. with barrel, salt, brine, &c

[This seems Connecticut money, new emission about 3 for 1 of specie or good money - Boston price above, 4¢ a pound. seems at specie price

1781 Home salt was 12¢ a bushel when made. Rock salt 24¢ more

1781 Jan. Feb. March. Pork in hog was 1¢ in state money.

Pork did not average 200 lbs to a hog - nearly all the hog went into the barrel. (not feet & hards) 1/2 bushel Salt to a barrel.

1781 Jan. Beef was 22.0 lbs to a barrel & price 17.15. state money
Beef on foot 480 lbs sold at 75¢. 100 dr - (30 more for 1.)

1782. On the 2/6 tax were delivered beef, pork, oats, felled cloth, Towel cloth white & brown; white flannel 8¢. Stock in 8
woolen 5¢. 6¢ pair. Coarse Towel cloth 2¢.
blue woolen flannel 12¢. yard

1781 Jan. to July. Hard money in purchasing cattle was from 5¢ to 12¢ to a creature average 8¢. - In state money 10 to 30¢, average 24.10

1781 State money. Beef 10¢ barrel. Wheat flour 50¢. Cut. Rye flour 32¢.

1781 do do Pork 14.10. " Corn 7¢ bushel. flour 6¢. 1/2 lb 43¢. 1/2 lb

1780 June to 1781. Feb. James Rogers & Israel Champion purchased beef &c for U.S. (or for Conn.) Government price fixed at 33¢. 39¢. and 48¢. for best. They weighed (yours) at 400 to 800 dr. 400 to 500, 39¢. higher 39¢. & 48¢. Some oxen 60¢ & 80¢ each, 500 to 750. They had to give more. Champion gave 33 per cent on Conn price - (or state price) in advance.

356 New Emission of the State 1780. [See page 222, 232
this depreciated, and the latter part of 1781, this
state money was called $\frac{1}{3}$ as good as specie, or 3 to 1.

State Bills issued 1782, or state orders, were
renewed May 1784, at one for four. The owners
of the order a specie order for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the amount.
Had new Emission gone down to $\frac{1}{4}$ th as good as specie?
many orders were reduced & renewed 1784.
(probably on the new Emission basis).

Run in State Bills after Dec 1780 was 10¢ per
gallon for W. India, and 6¢ for N. England. This was
new Emission, doubtless.

Orders of state ^{payable in state money} ~~payable in state money~~ [new Emission, probably]
were ~~issued~~ 1781 (some in 1782) and renewed
in 1783, ~~or made~~ payable in the 1st tax of 1783
at 1 dollar or pound for $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2 (many at 2)
3 (many at 3) and some were renewed for whole
sum or 1 for 1. These renewals were many
not payable in 1st tax of 1783, whether 1 for 1, 1 for 2
or 1 for 3. - Why this difference?

orders were for soldiers wages, clothing & various
other things, payable in state money, issued
mostly in 1781, some in first half of 1782 and renewed
mostly in Feb. & March 1783 - no whole sum.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ th sum, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the sum, &c. Those renewed for
whole sum are said to be given "equal to
specie", and those renewed at $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ for 1
have same date & same words - were payable
in state bills equal to specie. Most at $\frac{1}{2}$ for 1.

801[£] given Dec 1780 payable in "convenient cur-
rency" was renewed for whole sum May 1783

Some given Nov. 1780 payable in state bills
were renewed 1 for 1, or whole sum; many orders
given latter part of 1780 were renewed for the
whole sum - Some issued 1781, renewed at $\frac{3}{4}$ for 1. 1783

100[£] order payable in state bills in 1781, was
renewed for 100[£] in 1783.

Some dated Dec 1782, in state bills were renewed
in April 1783 at 1 for 2, i.e. 1 good money for 2 of
state bills - some renewed 1 good for $2\frac{1}{2}$, but most
1 good for 2 or 3 state bills. Soldiers wages in the 1st tax
many payable in tax of 1st 1783

John Pierce Payments Gen. for Con. Troops
in his accounts of money received in August
1781 to sometime in 1782 (New Emission I suppose)
puts down his cash received & then divides it by
 $3\frac{1}{3}$ & puts the result in another column. He does
the same by his payments. Is not this
reckoning the state bills at $3\frac{1}{3}$ for one of good
money or specie?

1781. June, Connec. State Money called 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of specie
depreciation - in Nov & Dec 1780, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to double state prices were
given for paper money in state bills, in Jan. & Feb. 1781, 1.62 in bills & more
for 1 in state prices. In Sept & Oct. 1780, about 1.50 in bills for
1 in state prices. Yet bills called "lawful money".
1781 April $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 for 1, May, June, July 1781, 3 for 1 in many purchases

1781. Bills of Feb 1781 to pay Paytable, writing were reduced to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for one of silver or good money (30¢ reduced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢)
- 1781 Bill of June 1781. to pay, &c. reduced to 3 for 1. (50¢ to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢)
- Tax of Nov. 1781. called equal to specie
1781. In paying for Shad - some state bills, passed at 3 for 1; some 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 1. some 4 for 1. - Some freight 4 for 1. Shad in bills 1/2¢. Shad in bills reduced 4d each
1781. Orders of this year, renewed by deducting 1/3, some; some had only 1/5 or 20 per cent deducted.
- Orders drawn on 1/6 tax (latter part of 1781 & first part of 1782) - 1/4 deducted from first, and 1/3 from latter.
1780. Orders of Sept 1780 & Feb. 1781 were renewed for face - said to be equal to specie yet given for state money [I do not understand these differences, except, the depreciation gradually increased]

Value of the New Emission

- Olivier Wolcott Jr. Clerk in Paytable Office, charged in Jan. 8th 1781, at 18/ a day, state money; - this, he says, reduced to specie, is 9/ a day.
- Feb 20. 1781 to Feb 1782. 313 days. he charged 9/ (not in new Emission) In his bill, or charges he thus estimates, the State Money;
- 1781 March 29. State money was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for one.
- 1781 May 23. do do 3 for one
- 1781 Aug 13 do do 4 for one
- 1781 Jan. & Feb do do 2 for one.

According to this the new Emission bills of the State depreciated one half or 2 were gradually reduced to one in 1780 and, in 1781 fell from 2 for one, to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 4 for one.

Explanation of Prices, pages 354, 355

It appears that Congress in making requisitions for provisions 1780 & 81. fixed prices, as specie prices, or in the new Connecticut bills, which were at first called or supposed to be equal to specie. They fixed prices of 3 kinds of beef at 33/ 37/ & 48/ per 100 lbs; wheat flour 27/ Cwt. wheat 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. corn 4/ 4/6. Beef in barrels 105/. Pork in Barrels 132/. Rye flour 18/ Cwt.

These prices are at least double the prices of 1774 yet it seems that none would sell for these prices & take pay in Connecticut State bills, at par. The purchasers had to give more.

The prices fixed could not have been real specie prices unless specie had much depreciated. they were only called so. but they were too near specie for farmers to sell at these prices & take bills. Perhaps at first some sold for the fixed prices - not likely - unless they had better pay than the new State bills

p 226 See Provision Taxes in Oct Nov. 1780. page 229.

There were Provision Tax from Congress, & Assembly carried it into effect. - I cannot recollect all things

p. 22 State Bills only 3 emissions & one re issue of these new bills or new emission, all in 1780 (originally re issue March 1. 1780. 40,000¢, June 1. 50,000¢ July 1. 100,000. October 1780 Reissued 30,000 of the July emission.

1783 May. State Bills on hand £25,210.

" " Bills of March, June & July emission, now abroad 49,000. 1780.

358
p. 190
Pay of 100/10 1775

In the Lexington Alarm, all high & low, had
1/6 a day each for billeting. The wages were
for Colonels 10/ day
Lt Colonels 8/ "
Majors 6/8 "
Captains 4/ "
Lieutenants 2/8 day
Ensigns 2/ "
Sergeants & Clerks 1/9 "
Corps. Drums, & fifers 1/5 "
Privates 1/4 "
only 1 Chaplain noticed, & he for only a few days 4/ day.

1775 Wages of the 8 Regiments ordered in April & July

M.H. p. 13	Major General	20/ day	Adjutant	6/2 or 5/10.
	Brig. do	17 "	1st Lieut's	4/2 mo. (2/8 day)
	Colonel	15 " (10/ day)	2nd Lieut's	4/2 mo. (2/8 day)
	Lt Colonel	12 " (8/ "	Secretary	14/ "
	Majors	10 " (6/8 "	Surgens, mates	14/ "
	Subjors	7 1/2 " (5/ "	Ensigns	3/ " (2/ "
	Captains	6 " (4/ "	Quadr. masters	3/ " (2/ "
	Chaplains		Clerk	
			Sergeant	48/ " (1/7 1/2 "
			Serjt. Major	
			Fifer	
			Drum	
			Corporal	14/ " (1/5 3/5 "
			Drum Major	
			Privates	40/ (1/4 "

Paymaster were generally
the Commanders of Companies
& had 1/2 per cent. Commission
on money rec'd & paid out.

367. Wages different for some April 1776.

One 6 Regiments voted in April
were to have 100 men to a
Company; 60 companies } or in all 6000 men

The 2 Regiments voted in July
were to have 70 men to a Co. 20 Cos } in all 1400.

They were nearly full to begin with. The first enlisted
for 7 months, from May 1 to May 25. The latter enlisted
for 5 months, from July 6 to July 20. They were dis-
charged at various dates in December - most from
Dec. 15 to Dec. 22.

The soldiers had a premium for enlisting 40/ each

" " for blanket & knapsack 12/ "

" " gun, bayonet & ear. box 10/ "

Those who had all these received 62 "

Those who had only gun rec'd 4/; only bayonet 3/; only box 3/.

The dates of their discharge (above) included days
enough to come home, calling a day 15 miles; at-
least this was the case with those near Boston,
and probably with all. All had 1 penny a mile for food & on return.

Those at the north (a part at least) were discharged
225 miles from home, & had 225 pence or 18/6 each &
Capt. Mott's Co. 270 pence each or 22/6. Those about
Boston received some 100 pence; some more; some less.

Many were Sick - especially at the north
100 in Col. Hinman's Regiment (or more) at one time.
Many discharged for sickness in Sept. Oct. Nov.
many re-entered the army again.

Some Companies were at New London before they marched
to Boston. Some Northern ones marched first to New York

53 Companies were about Boston.
27 " " went Northward.
80.

Many deserted in all; and many died.
In 9 Companies of Col. Haturbury's Regiment
there were 32 desertions and 20 deaths.
In Capt. Hotta's (or Hotta's) 2 desertions & 2 deaths.

Of those about Boston, some 35 went
through the woods to Quebec - perhaps 40 to 50.
From several Companies. A larger number
probably 60 or more started for Quebec under
Col. Enos, and after reaching the upper part of
Kennebec River, turned about & returned to their
Companies. Some then lost their guns, &c.
Maj. & Col. Hotta's & Capt. O. Hanchet & his Co. reached Quebec.

Of the 53 companies about Boston, the deaths
were from one to 1½ persons to a Company; and
the desertions about the same, or perhaps not over
1 to a Company. Some Companies had from 3 to 7
Deaths; others had as many desertions; & some
Companies had not a single death or desertion.
Capt. John Chester had 1 man killed at Bunker Hill.
Capt. Storrs " 1 " " " " 20.
Capt. Hanchet " 3 " " " " 80.
Perhaps the 100.

Many soldiers lost guns, blankets, &c. in the
Bunker Hill Battle.
Some lost things "at the Light House."
Some "do" "at the burning of Brown's House."

Capt. Frothingham was in his Company & friends
viz. Freeman, Denas, Allyn, Stephen (and)
Joel Judd.

Rolls of the 33 Companies of 100 men about Boston, about 7 months, in June 1776 to 1777	} 5,000
each 1800	
Rolls of 20 Companies of 100 men each, 5 months averaged 1130 each	} 22,000
each 1130	
Rolls of the 27 Companies Northward about 1700 each	} 45,000
each 1700	
	126,000

Capt. Oliver Hanchet, the only Connecticut Capt. that went
through to Quebec. He & many of his men taken in prison
returned latter part of 76. Capt. Hanchet, politician, Assemblyman, &c.
His Ensign, James Knowles of Wilburyfield was not taken -
came home - obtained the paymaster of a Northern Department,
Continental pay for the 6 over 1000 - paid out about 600
& kept about 1400 (was insolvent) & went off to Providence
to engage in privateering. - A monthly granted nothing.

360 Troops, &c. 1776.

1776 Jan. Col. Charles Burrell's Regiment raising for Canada for a year.

1776 Jan. 3 Regiments raised for Boston - 2 months men.

1776 p. 367. Col. Eustis Wolcott had a Regiment in service from January to April 6, 1776 - 100 to 130 miles from home (nab. Boston) marched out to 12. 1776. Drums & guns, &c. 2 months men

1776 Jan. 2 Regiments raised for N. York. 2 months men

1776 Jan. Some regiments raised for a year - perhaps, partly by re-enlistments above Boston } viz

Col. Samuel Wyllys' Regiment
Col. S. H. Parsons, afterwards Col. Tyler's Regiment
Col. Frederick Huntington's Regiment
Col. Charles Wells' Regiment
Col. John Durkee's Regiment

1776 March 18. Gov. Council ordered for New York 1800 men; called New York & separated to go on before Gen. Washington.

2 Regiments 900 men each; 20 Companies 90 ea

One to be taken 360 from 4th Reg. of Militia; 360 from 9th; 180 from 16th - to be commanded by Col. E. S. Silliman, Lt. Col. John Mead, and Maj. John Chandler

Another to be taken 270 from 2^d Reg. 360 from 7th 180 from 10th; 90 from 23d. Under command of Col. Mat. Talbot, Lt. Col. John Thompson, Maj. Sylvanus Graves.

Col. Silliman's men were drafted March 23. Only 720 marched to N. York (instead of 900). See back.

Some of these
Previous to all the above, several Regiments were formed in Dec. or January 1776 - probably from men about Boston who re-enlisted; they were engaged for a year, viz

Col. Samuel Wyllys' Regt.
Col. S. H. Parsons, afterwards Col. Tyler's Regt.
Col. Charles Wells' Regt.
Col. Fredk. Huntington's Regt.
Col. John Durkee's Regt.

1776 May Session. Assembly voted to raise a Regiment for Boston - for a year. and to be under Col. Andrew Ward - 8 Cos, 90 each including officers. This regiment went to N. York &c. & was at Bluck's Co Pa. in Dec. 1776. to save till Jan. 1777.

2 more Regiments Voted - 1 for General Service under Col. P. B. Bradley (or B. Humman, with 8 Cos. of 90 each, viz 76 privates, 2 musicians, 4 Corp. 4 Sergeants & 4 Comm. officers. - See next page for other Regts.

Troop etc 1776.

361.

Coast.

1776 Feb 2. Fortifications, 2 at N. London & 1 at Groton
talked about;

Feb 13. Gov & Council ordered 3 Companies of
90 men each to be raised - to serve till Dec. 1.
to erect works at 2 places in New London
and 1 in Groton - Capt Edward Elliott to
command at Groton, and Capt John
Ely at New London, & Col. Saltonstall as Capt at N. L.
Stonington had 90 men.

The 3d Regiment voted in May 1776 (see preceding page)
was to have 8 (attend to) Companies, including the
men at New London, Groton, Stonington, New Haven.
Then were before Aug 3 (or 4) Companies at N. L. C. & S.
and one at New Haven. & their terms of enlistment &
did not agree with the others, & there was difficulty in
bringing them into the same Regiment. It was to be
attended by new enlistment & discharges, to bring
them all on the same plan with the others, but it
seems not to have been effected.

This Regiment was for the defence of the State.
Col. Walburn to command it. He was promoted and
Col. Erastus Wolcott (Command) Lt Col Samuel Elliott

Only ^{3 or} 4 new Companies raised & Major Oliver Smith

Capt Ely above was at Groton till July after - had pay for it
Capt Ely Elliott was at Groton till July after

Capt. Samuel Elliott was at New London, July to Dec 76
and perhaps before or after - his pay roll £1285.

Adam Shapley had Co at N. London from Aug 6 to Dec. 76

Capt Joseph Thompson had command of a Co in N. H.
in 1775 and 1776. was building a fort at Black Rock
in New Haven. said to be eastern side of harbor.

76 Oct. His Co. not full. Town asked for more men - not 9. It
Capt Thompson's bills till Jan. 1777 were £2227.19.0

Saltonstall's pay rolls &c at N. London 2210th & for July 76
and some for fort, 100th £.

Oliver Smith at Long Point for his Co. & fort - £1437.17.8
to April 1776

to July 1776 - 742.16.6

Stonington say Oct. 76. that half of the £2180.14.2
90 men granted them in May are called off to N. London

Capt Nathaniel Saltonstall had Co. of men at
N. London July 1776 to Jan 1777 - bill 777th £

Capt John Ely's regim. & (Lt Battalion) raised Dec. 1776
was ordered to N. London; & in Jan to Providence

There was a great Alarm at N. London at the time
(Dec 76 or Jan 77) & besides Col. Ely's Battalion, 1/3 of the

3d 8th, 12th, 20th & 25th Regiments of Militia were to be
placed in & about N. London - not to be hidden over 2 mos.

Nov 15 1776

Volunteers called for by the Assembly Dec Session 1776, West. Con. River, and were sent out to Sir them up - to March to Peckskill City. Took men in Cos. of 45 to 60 men - to choose their own officers. Many Companies volunteered in Dec. & Jan. & some as late as Jan. 15. 77. to serve 2 mo. & 1/2. Jan. Assembly formed the Companies into a Regiment & ap. Voadiah Hooker Col. Josiah Hooker 1st Lt. Col. Medad Hillo, Major.

Gen Wadsworth's Brigade (see opposite page) was at Peckskill & North Castle, & dismissed latter part of Dec. 1776. 1 mo. out.

Dec. 1776. Gen. Wooster commanded many Cos. troops at the Snowpits, including 1 Regt. of Horse. Committed & assaulted them to induce them to stay after their time was out Dec. 6. Some would, some would not. Most of them seem to be (Regiments of militia who marched to Sawitz & put themselves under Gen. Wooster by order of Assembly in Oct. 1776. Gen. Wooster ordered out 10 Cos. of Art. Regiment to take their place, till they are raised latter part of Dec. 76

Cast.

1776 December Session. Men's time out or away so at N. London and other places.
 Voted to raise 240 men for New Britain & Groton over 50 men at each & 70 militiamen for each place.
 At Stonington Point 30 men - 20 men at Ellistown
 At N. Haven 50 militiamen - 15 " at Stratford
 At Saybrook 20 men. 15 " at Groton
 Call for a year - to be under a Major at N. L. C. & S.
 Major 10 Lt. mo. Capt. 8 Lt. 8 Lt. 3.8.0. Ens. 4.0.0.
 Sergeant 40. Corporals 144. Privates 400.
 Officers of these Companies
 For the 1st Wells of Hartford Major at N. L. Gro. to Gen.
 At Groton Chapley. Capt. & musketeers at N. L.
 Oliver Coit " " do " at Groton
 Nathan Palmer " " do " at Stonington
 Wm. Ledyard " of Artillery Co. at Groton
 Nathl. Sattenstall " of do " at N. London
 Ens. John Griswold, Ens. at Saybrook
 Capt. Jos. Frothingham, Capt. at Stratford
 Lt. John Priestman Jr. Lt. at Stratford
 Chas. Samuel Wofford Jr. Ens. at Stratford
 Lt. Geo. Burr. Lt. at Fairfield.

Same session, 25 men to be stationed at Newfield Harbor in Stratford.

Same Session (December). A whole Regiment to be raised for their state defence, including 2 Cos. of militiamen, in reference to New Britain, Groton, Stonington, taking place in a year. Govt. Council to appoint officers. Wager at above.

Troops 1776.

Sept. 1. G. Council ord. 3d. 5. 8. 11. 12. 20. 21. 25th
Regiments to march to N. London, & be ready
to embark for Long Island, & proceed to aid the
Army, or be stationed on Long Island.

Col. Erasmus Wolcott, at N. London, ordered to have his
Regiment ready for same.

Sept 2. Orders Countermarched, as to E. Wolcotts, Regt. and
probably as to Ellis. Some came into N. London.

The Gov. H. had notice that our forces had left L. Island.

Sept 5. The Troops of horse, E. of Con. River ordered to
march towards N. Y. to cooperate with others.

Sept 6. Another Expedition towards N. York.

3d. 5. 8. 11. 12. 20. 21. 25. + 7th Regiments of
Militia, East of Con. River; and 2^d + 4th Regts.
of horse, both under Maj. Edward Backus, ordered
to march & rendezvous near West Chester

Also 2 Cos. of Col. E. Wolcotts Regiment at N. London.

under Maj. John Ely of 1st Regt. to join Regiment
under Col. Walton Hall in places to be supplied from Militia.

Col. G. Walton Hall went as Brig. Genl. of 9th Regiments of
Militia. Col. Smith went as Lt. Col. of 8th Regt. for this Exp.

Sept 18. Militia had not all gone.

Capt. Elyak Hide of 1st.

" Andrew Lathrop of Norwich

2 were Captains of horse
to N. Y. — probably
under Maj. Backus

18. Troops were returning sick and wounded.

Hospitals were ordered to be established in all
towns between New Haven & Greenwich, and
in the towns beyond Greenwich.

Aug. Expedition, 14 Regiments Home Companies

Sept do —

23. ordered out — to towards N. Y.

Lt Col. Obadiah Horsford Regiment (Sept. Expedition)

had 9 Captains & 304 men, 34 men to a Co.

Probably the 23 Regiments did not average much
more than this. Horsford, was 12th Regt.

All these 23 Regiments had pay rolls, &c. — viz

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

23. 25th. (14th + 24th not in)

Some of September troops were at White Plains, &c. till latter part of Oct.

Oct. Session of Assembly.

Militia & householders of 9. 10. 13 & 16th Regiments
ordered to be called forth, & march towards the enemy

Also the 3^d Regiment of light horse, & the troops of
horse belonging to 10th Regiment. 3^d Regt. seems Shadown.

All to be under command of Maj. Gen. Wooster.

He appointed Maj. Gen. of the Militia of the State.

They were stationed at the Sawpitts, on Byram
River. (See preceding page) To serve 2 months.

Troops 1776

Oct. Session — 8 Continental Regiments for 3 years &c.
ordered — Officers appointed — Jan. November
— Providence —

Dec 6. British Fleet near New London; Several
Regiments of militia ordered to N.L.

7. Fleet have sailed — Call of militia countermanded
7. Fleet gone up Narragansett Bay. Eastern
Regiments to be ready to march to R. Island.
and ordered soon to march in pt.

1. Maj. Brown to command 5th Regt, as 1st of Eldredge and
Lt. A. Storm cannot go.

2. Wm Howard of Wingham 2d Society to march with his Co. to R.I.

1777 Jan 24. Capt. Asa Kinney

" Thos Morley

" Benajah Haffeywell

each to enlist a Co. and
serve as Captains in R.I.
till April 1.

This is ord to be according to Convention at Providence
These Companies a part of the Regts of Conn. 1092 men.
Col. Ely's Regiment, perhaps Howards Co. above made
the rest.

1777 Feb. Sanford Kingstony had Command of a Co. at
Providence

Feb. John Riplley called Mayor of the 4 Companies.

1. Maj. Gen. Spencer had Command at Providence.

March 5. Col. John Ely ordered to march from Providence
to New London with 4 of his Companies.

1777 Oct. 6, 25 men crossed Stratford Ferry.

1778 July 29. Men passed Stratford Ferry on the way from
Fairfield to Providence.

Coast Troops - from beginning.

J. 215. 268, 240

1775. May. Lattinurs Co. & Capt Shipmans ordered to be
 Aug 3. Stationed at New London for the present. N.L. had
 requested and.
 7 Another Co. of Webb's Regiment ordered to N. Haven.
 17 Capt. Lyon to remain at Norwich - men to
 assist in building a redoubt at Wallops Pt.
 Sept 4. Capt Rowley's Co at N. London to go to Lyme.
 " Capt. Bostwick, & Capt. Tyler's Co's, & part of Co. under
 Capt. Lieut Hubbard, ordered from N.L. to Stonington.
 Rest to remain at N.L. under Maj. Lattinurs.
 8 3 Cos. of Webb's Regiment to go from Greenwell to N. Haven.
 14 All the troops of the Regiment raised
 ordered to vicinity of Boston by Gen. Washington.
 viz. those at N. Haven, N. London, Lyme & Stonington.
 This would leave the Coast bare.
 14 So Gov. Council ordered
 May. O Smith to enlist 50 men at Stonington till Oct 20. has Capt
 Col. G. Sattenstall " 70 " for N. London " " has Capt
 (Capt Jos. Thomson, 50 " for N. Haven " " has Capt
 " " " 20 " more for D. in Nov.
 then at Black Rock, East side of harbor, on a fort.
 Lt Lee Lay to enlist 20. for Lyme till Oct. 20. has Enr.
 All were continued from Oct 20. to Dec 1. and subsequently
 till next Assembly, or other orders - As they could
 not work on fort, the New Haven 70 men were dismissed
 Dec 23, and, those at Lyme about same time.
 These were the first Troops raised for the Coast.
 and all that were raised in 1775

In Nov. 1775. there was conversation & examinations
 about a fort at Groton Hill, & 2 forts in N. London
 viz. at Winthrop's Point & at Mamacock. Some
 orders after this about building.

1776. Feb. 13. 3 Companies of 90 men each ordered for N.L.
 and Groton, till Dec 1. to build forts &c. viz
 Feb 17 { At Winthrop's Point, 1 Co under Col. Sattenstall as Capt.
 At Mamacock 1 Co " Capt Edward Mott
 At Groton Hill 1 Co " Capt John Eley.

Feb 23. The 40 men at Stonington to be increased to 90 under Maj. Smith

April 1. Two Companies of 90 men each to be drafted
 out of 3d & 8th Regiments, for New London - to be
 officered from then Regiments.

July. Capt. Saml. Mathus com. a Co. at N. London & his pay
 roll July 3. was 330 £. much more after.
 Who was he?

- 1775 Aug 6. Enemies fleet of 10 sail off New London. Order
 issued for men. Col. Govt. of Preston. charged for 5 days.
 1776 May 6. Enemies on the way from Europe. Orders for men
 to be ready, to Col. Samuel Govt. He charged for 3 days service
 1776 Sept 1. Regt. at New London & Groton ordered to Long Island for a
 diversion. Col. Govt. ordered to march his Regt. to Groton & work
 on fort &c. there. He charged for 6 days service.

1776

Col Erastus Wolcott's Regiment, raised for the Coast (Capt. Col. Waterbury) — was to have 8 Companies; increased to 9, including those at Stonington, New London, Groton, & New Haven. There were 4 Companies at N. London, Groton & Stonington. Perhaps none at N. Haven.

Capt. Jos. Thompson was one of the Captains ap. in Col. Wolcott's Regiment; perhaps there had been no troops at New Haven, since he was discharged in Dec. 1775. His order was in May 1776. Three more Captains are appointed in this Regiment making 4 — and with the 4 at G. N. H. making 8.

Col E. Wolcott had for Lieut Col. Samuel Elliott for Major Oliver Smith.

Though ordered in May, probably the companies were not filled till sometime in June, if so soon.

July 2. Lieut. Elliott was promoted to Col. in Northern Regiment and Major Oliver Smith put in his place as Lt Col. and Capt. John Ely " in Smith's place as Major and Capt. Edward Mott, promoted and Cpl. Saltonstall, as Capt. resigned.

July 3. Oliver (Ct) was ap. Capt. at N. London in room of E. Elliott. William Kirtland " " at Groton in room of Capt. Ely. Adam Shapley " " at Groton in room of Saltonstall. Nathan Palmer " " at Stonington in room of O. Smith. Wm. Lidgard & Nathl. Saltonstall } Capt. appointed Captains of a Co. of Militia, to be raised for the posts at N. London & Groton.

p. 360 1776 Col Erastus Wolcott had a Regiment in service from Jan^y to April 1776 — Discharged April 6. 1776. Rank have from 100 to 130 men; apparently from 100. They made 3 batts. 512 1776. Regt had 8 companies of over 80 men each.

p. 290 { Wages of this Regiment, per month. Col 15^l 6^s 12^d.
Major 10^l 6^s 12^d. Captains 10^l 3^s 10^d. Adjutant 5^l 10^s. Surgeon 7^l 10^s. Drummer 4^l.
358 { Companies Officers. Capt. 8^l. Lieut. 5^l 8^s. Ensign 4^l. Surgeon 4^l.
Drummers 4^l. Drummers 4^l. Drums 4^l. Prædicted 20^l.

1780 Coast Guards were as follows — were distinct from troops stationed at Greenwich — at Greenwich 40 men. Stamford 26. Other 10. 67. Stratford 67. Millis 58. New Haven 44. Branford 14. Guilford 24. Killingworth 24. Saybrook 33. Coy River to New London 45. N. London, Groton & Stonington (Stamford) 100. All 661. Their enlistment is out Jan. 1. 1781. estimated to cost £10.000 or 25^l a man (for purchase?) — Fairfield militia 6. other 67. Crimark militia 2. other 67.

p. 375 1781 February — The Regiment for Horse Neck & adjacent parts, ordered Nov. 1780; to be in 2 battalions of 4 Cos each; each Co. 100 rank. of file. Co. to be increased to 100 men. All till March 1782.

Guards to be (instead of those ordered in Nov.) at Greenwich 44 including them; Stamford 69 inc. of 26 matrons; Meddlox 62 matl; Norwalk 69 inc. of 26 matrons; Fairfield 69, and 23 matrons; at Battery at Groves Hill: From Black Rock Stores to mouth of Pequannock 69 men; Stratford 80 men. There to guard the ferry to New Haven 96 in all. Branford 38. Guilford 69. Killingworth 24. Saybrook 44. In the fort at Groton 72 each as infantry or matrons; Stonington 24 matrons — all of above to be enlisted by towns till Jan. 1. 1782.

Guards for 1782, since then to 1781

see next page p. 368

1777

Lt Col. Jonathan Baldwin of Waterbury had a Regiment at Fishkill, Oct. 1777. He paid 434\$ bounty for 434 soldiers. They were militia

1777 April. many soldiers marched to Peekskill

1777 Nov. 12 companies or 12 captains, in 4th Regiment of Connecticut, marched under Col. Samuel Whiting to Marrineck N.Y. (Manaroneck? in Nov. 1777 and continued there 10 days; then returned

p 366. Coast Troops.

year uncertain

Companies of guards were to be enlisted in towns by the authorities to defend the towns; as follows

Greenwich 40 men under Lt. Stamford 60 men under Capt. Ye
Middlesex 53 men under Capt. and 22 militia men under Lt.
Norwalk 60 men under Capt. & Fairfield 60 men under Capt. & 22 militia men under Lt.
Blackrock to extend to mouth of Stratford 72 men under Capt. 12 of them to guard at Ferry.
Mifflin 46 men under Capt. New Haven 86 men under Capt.
Brimford 35 men under Capt. Guilford 60 men under Capt.
Killingworth 71 " under Ens. & Saybrook 40 men under Lt. for
Lynde & to New London 40 men under Lt. to guard the coast
New London & Groton 70 men each under Captains to act as infantry and militia.
Stonington (not in.)
Officers, Sergeants, drummers & fifers over & above these numbers

370 1778

Alarm at New London

1778 Sept 6. Capt. Goodyear of N. Haven Co was on his march to Providence - had reached Windham - was then ordered by express to march to New London

1778 Sept. Gen Wolcott of Windror. His brigade in part was ordered to N London. Others also.

p. 240 1778 Sept. Gen. Faber Huntington acted as Maj. Gen in this alarm - was gone 3 days. charged 33/4 a day and 30 a day for rations - had 2 aids - they had for 3 days 10/ a day ea, & rations 8/ a day ea.

1778 July. 47 men Detached for 2 months to Fairfield, under Capt. Richard Pitkin. Crossed Stratford Ferry July 12.

1778 Oct. or Nov. Col. Enos's Regiment from Windror, &c. Farnage ordered to Horse Neck.

1778 Oct 26. 57 men of Col. Enos's Regiment crossed Stratford Ferry.
Oct 28. 47 men of same Regt. Oct 27. 35 men of Capt. Josias Bunnell's Co.
Crossed 20 men of same Regt.

1778 June 25. 59 men of Col. Enos's Regt. crossed Stratford Ferry
June 19 38 " of do. 18th 45 men across of state troops
June 26. 85 " of do. and 32 men more
June 29. 146 " of Col. Samuel McCallum's Regt.

1778 July 3. 30 men of Col. Moseley's Regt.
July 10. 25 men from Capt. Elisha Burr's Co. of Col. Hutchinson's marching to Stamford 1 Regt.
July 1. 34 men of Col. MacKenzie's Regt.
July 18. 20 men crossed. July 24. 20 men crossed
Fare at the Ferry men 6/ ea. horses 1/ ea.
Loaded Waggon 10/ & 12/ ea. mostly 12/
I know not where all these were going.

1778 Militia drafted to guard the Convention in Troops 3.
(ie Burgoyne's) through the State. 2 Companies from Col. Charles Burrall's Regiment. Drafted for this purpose

1778 June 229 men ordered from 6th Brigade. Gen. Wolcott
Commanded, but he at Congress. Col. Burrall attended to it.
(Where were they sent?)

1778 June. Col. Samuel McCallum had raised a regiment to defend the State.

1778 June. Two months Regiments noticed

1778 June. Capt. John Skinner's Co. of horse was detached to join the Continental army. Other troops ordered to join the Cont. army for 2 months

1778 June. Men were under marching order for Saw Pitts.

1778.

374

troops to move inland

1778 August. Troops moved towards Rhode Island to join
General Sullivan.

1777 - 6 months men so called, were in service 2 to 5 months.
Wages 20¢ a mo. no increase. (Continued Dec 14.
were in Continental Regiments. What year was this?

1779 Hunt across Sheffield had a battalion Co. at Stonington
May & Sept. 1779

1779 Gullay Capt Peter Hepburn had a battalion Co at Milford. & in Dec

1779 Jan'y Capt. Samuel Hart had Co. of militia at N. Haven

1779 June Capt Jesse Bill had a Co. of Guards at Stamford

1779 Eight months men; began at all times from June till Nov. were in service 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 6 months - mostly 3 to 6 months. Determined Jan. 15. 1780. Had 40¢ a month but owing to depreciation had 36¢ a month, or 18 for 4. (Added with Continental Regt?)

1779 July. New Haven Alarm. Men were in service 3 or 3 to 8 or 10 days. Most were out 3, 4 & 5 days. Were out, 723 Capt. Lieut. & Ensigns, 932 Sergeants, 910 corporals, and 7446 privates. All the service of privates was 30, 714 days, a little more than 4 days each. The pay & subsistence of officers & men was £6,504 less 4¢, but calculated at 12 for 1, or £80,448. 5 days wages, called 1/5th lawful pay day or 1/5th X 12 makes 17/6 a day. 1/5th a day is 43/9 a mo. of 30 days. 1/5th a day makes 40¢ for 27^{1/2} days or near that.

1779 Nov. Lt Col Gamble had a Regiment gone 8 months from Nov 1779 - Served under Gen. Washington, or were to.

There were 9 Continental Regiments.

Also Col. Seth Warner's Regiment.

Col. Sheldon's Regiment of Horse

Col. Lamb's Artillery. Several Companies

1780 May or June, 2 Regiments for West frontiers under Col Beebe and
were ^{very} incomplete.

1780+1781 Col Beralael Beebee & Col Levi Wells had regiments
of guards at Greenwich, &c. See below.

1779 & 1780 many men at Horseneck, engaged in the
2 month service.

1780 June 28. 20 men marched from Harwinton for West point

1780 July. Men ordered to Rhode Island

1779-80 Capt. Elphalut Inoups had Matron Co. at Fairfield

1780 Sept 9. 121 men Col Levi Wells Regt. crossed Stratford
ferry on the way to Greenwich

1780 June 4. - 93 men from same Regt. ordered for G.
and in June some of Col. Beebee's Regt. " " "

1780 Feb. 20. men ordered for Greenwich till May 1. viz
25 from Seth Smith's Regiment

1780 June 2. 20 men from do to serve in 2 State Regiments, viz
Col Levi Wells & Col Beralael Beebee's. To meet at
Litchfield. ^{to} serve 2 months

1780 June 21. 80 men officers included ordered to West point
to furnish provisions for 14 days - to rendezvous
at Litchfield. June 26. 2 order to hasten on the men.
In July ordered home.

1780. Men detached in June for 2 months under Col Beebee
in State Regiment are very deficient. Of 192 ordered
from one brigade, 76 had not joined; 4 others were
boys, or men that could not be accepted.

1780 June 28 Col Seth Smith's New Hartford - to detach 40
men from his Regt. for 3 mo. - June 30, to detach
22 men till Dec 31. (6 mo) - July 2, to detach 22
men for 3 mo. + 19 till Dec 31. - July 21. order to hasten
the men, 3 months men to Danbury & others to Litchfield
(places & rendezvous).

1780 May. 1520 men ordered by Assembly for 3 mo. (noted
above. ^{first} 2520 orders - attins to 1520.

1780 May ^{or June} 1000 men ordered to serve in Co on Line till
Dec 31. (noticed above. ^{first} 1500 aims: attins to 1000

1780 Aug 3. 6 months men, enlisted or drafted, that have not
marched, are to repair to Danbury, many, it seems,
stand behind or absconded. (This seems to refer to
Col Seth Smith's regiment - perhaps to others.

1780 Sept 26. New orders about men for 2 mo under Col Beebee
in State Regt. The rest to march to Horseneck. 11 deficient
in Col Smith's Regt. Not certain what men are meant

1780 Dec 18. Col Smith ordered to detach 23 men, to march
to Horseneck, 2 mo. service from arrival at Horseneck
Dec 25. Orders reduced to half - later none to go from Col. Smith's
Regt.

1780 Short Levies - were soldiers who served with Conti-
nental troops till Dec 31. 1780. Some 6 mo. & some less.

1780. The two state Regiments were ordered in Jan'y. 80
not filled April 80. Further encouragement offered

1780 May the 2520 men above (reduced to 1520) were to serve
3 mo from July 15. to co-operate with U.S. army. to be
in 5 Regts to be at Danbury July 15. Number reduced to 1520

Short Levies - so called, to fill up the continental line, were raised in 1779, 80, & 81. - There were 8 months men to fill up in 1779. probably in 1778.

1780 June. Col. Jona. Wells, Hartford was ordered to take 300 men from 1st Brigade or 500 from Gen. Silliman's brigade, & march with the 800 to West Point & command them. He proceeded with 300 from 1st brigade to Farmington, when this had counter order & returned home. Probably the 500 did the same.

1780 Nov. There were two State Regiments at Horsesneck
" " 1000 men ordered to be raised for Horsesneck to succeed the 2 Regiments & serve 2 months after they arrive.

" " Same design. A Regiment ordered to be raised for Horsesneck to succeed the 1000. To be under a Lt Col. To be of 6 companies, or 575 men. Com. & privates. Also 1 Co. horse of 28 men - from all the towns. To serve till March 1. 1782.

1781 Feb. The above Regiment now ordered to be 8 Companies in two battalions, & 100 rank file in a company.
ps. 367. That is, the 6 companies to be filled up to this complement for Horsesneck & adjacent parts, & Co of horse to be retained as before ordered - to serve till March 1. 1782.

178 - Regiment of Light Troop company. Lt Col. Thomas Seymour. from about July 5. to July 20. - were gone only 15 days. 10 companies, 366 men. Men & horses cost \$5335⁰⁰. Were paid by United States. What year was this? 1780 & 1781. I think

1781

1781. Jan 7. 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons were in actual service.

1781. June 23. Gen. Hart wrote to Col. N. Hooker to fill up Cont. Battalions; according to Gen. Assembly in May.

1781 July 15. He wrote again for the same object.

1781. Sept. 8. Gen. Hart to Col. Hooker to send 120 privates and officers to New Haven, to defend that place and sea coast.

1781. Sept 25. Do to do. for 60 privates & commissioned & non-comm. officers to march to N. Haven, to be there 29th to defend that place & others adjacent.

1781. Oct 25. Do to do. - to supply deficiencies in 3 months men at West point; and years men at Horse neck also to have 60 men in readiness to march when called for.

1781. March Lt. Col. Bamfield commanded Troops at Fairfield & Norwalk

1781. March Lt. Col. Sheppard commanded fort at Stonington

1781. Sept. Col Waterbury's Regiment was near Stamford stationed there. - 8 companies of State troops.

1781 Deputy Gov. M'Griswold had a guard of 8 men at New Haven Sept 16 Sept 6. 1781. at night - at 3/4 a night for each man. 48 nights @ 3/4 of 10. This was on account of the Enemy's fleet preparing for an expedition, so there men were to patrol the streets & see. On Tuesday the fleet passed New Haven (Superior Court in session) and on Thursday burnt New London. The guard patrolled on the Green and towards the water side till Friday morning; when 200 militia came in to defend the town

1781. Jan. 26. Another order to Col Seth Smith for 26 men to Horse neck for 2 mo. to start Jan. 30 (continuation of orders of 1780. 374th page)

1781 June 9. Orders to raise 800 men to be sent to West point for 3 mo. by Gov. Council. Smith to send 15 men.

1781 June 21. Orders to fill up Continental Battalions, and 2 State regiments, ordered in May.

1781. July 14. The 3 mo. men ordered to appear at Litchfield July 21.

1781. July 15. The 1000 men to fill continental line not all raised - great neglect & delay. New orders July 15 men to appear at Litchfield July 25

1781 Sept 8. Order to Col Smith for a company, complete, in all 88 men including officers, to march directly to New Haven to defend that & adjacent places. Another company to be in readiness

1781 Sept 25. 39 men including officers, to be at New Haven Sept 29. to be taken from the preceding Comp'y. (or Regiment)

1781 Oct 25 men for West point 3 mo. & Horse neck one year are deficient. To be completed & march immediately. Also 38 men to be in readiness.

1781. "New Levies" to fill continental regiments - their time it is said expired Dec 31. 1781.

1781. Sept. New Haven alarm - see p 346. see above.

1782 Oct. Samuel Campfield, Colonel, was at Stamford with troops.
 Josephus Willd received balls & lead at Hartford
 or Col. Campfield

1782 Feb. 15. Gen Hart told Hooker to detach 23 men including 1 Sgt. & 1 Corporal, to be at Stamford by Feb 28.

1781.

Continental, in May 1781 should be 3799 men
 but were only 3073

| County of Hartford | quota | in service | deficiency | 726 deficiency |
|--------------------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|
| N. Haven | 570 | 478 | 92 | |
| N. London | 51 | 439 | 78 | |
| Hamden | 530 | 403 | 127 | |
| Windham | 551 | 360 | 182 | |
| Litchfield | 825 | 570 | 255 | |
| | 3799 | 3073 | 726 | |

Towns more deficient were Newtown, Groentown (had only 9 of 43) Mansfield, Lebanon, Litchfield (only 1 of 33) Harwinton, Washington, Torrington, East Windsor (only 16 of 64) Bolton Haddam, Somers, Stafford.

Short Levies were from May 1782 to Dec. 1782
6 or 7 months in general, at 40¢

1782. April. Recruits for Connecticut line, ^{from} 6th Brigad.
to rendezvous at Litchfield April 29. 1782

1782 June 7. Order about recruits - return of names
and places of abode. Seth Hart of Farmington
was Brig-genl of this 6th Brigade

1782 Jan. Resolved to raise for Horse neck
Regiment of 4 Companies, 110 privates in a Co.
300 to be detached in meantime; to be at
Stanford by Feb. 28. to serve till the others arrive.

Now Troops were raised, when they were sent for
from a Regiment or Brigades.

Gov. Cornwall sent an order to a Brigade Genl.
The Brig. General sent orders to each of his colonels
and each Colonel sent orders to his captains.
Expresses were sent & paid.

Col Seth Smith at every requisition for troops, sent
an express to his captains - charged for express 6¢.
Horse hire 33 miles at 40¢, ^{hand expenses} 4¢.
It was 33 miles to go to all his captains - all expenses 2¢.
In 20 requisitions, he charged 2¢ each to the State, & once 12¢

In the tax payable 1783, payments were made as before in 176 tax. There were "stated prices" as before, except a few articles were not the same. Potatoes were only 1/2 a bushel.

See 6p. 10.

Card 6. 10

Given prices still a little more than stated, about 10 percent higher on an average, though many are higher. Sale of potatoes became more frequent in 1782 & 1783 than.

But few supplies in 1783 - all things of this kind seemed to end about June 1, 1783.

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

